

Fall Issue

Global Review

Global and Transnational Sociology (GATS) Newsletter

A Quarterly Newsletter

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Chair's Message

George Thomas
Page 1



Section Awards

GATS Awards
Page 5



Jobs for global sociologists

Watch the deadlines!
Page 12



An Interview with John Meyer

Page 3



Call for papers & Section Information

Page 16



Hot off the Press

See recent publications
by section members.
Page 7



Chair's message

George Thomas

Over the course of the meetings in Atlanta several questions were the topic of some discussion: "What is global or transnational sociology?" "Does it include comparative sociology?" "Do we consider cross-national analyses as global and transnational?" Listening to the responses of colleagues and grappling myself with such questions, I would like to present some thoughts to add to our conversation.

Some scholars have a research agenda very explicitly studying global/



"Grappling with global and transnational social processes forces us to rethink national frames and entrenched assumptions equating society and the nation-state."

transnational groups, organizations, movements, or networks. To name just a few examples: studies of global governance, human rights and humanitarian organizations, the creation of standards, and transnational activist

networks. Some study global and transnational contexts and processes that in turn affect nation-states, nations, localities, and movements. Examples include capital accumulation and inequality, immigration, and the expansion of global policies on health, education, equitable development, and climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the general identification of global social problems. Clearly, these colleagues would have a home in our section.

But the section is more than this. The section also is a home to scholars who in their research on national and local situations find that they increasingly have to empirically, conceptually, and theoretically understand processes, mechanisms, and variables that in some way are beyond the nation-state. That is, they find that they have to really understand these processes to understand

EDITORS' NOTE

Welcome to the fall issue of the GATS Newsletter.

We have officially become a section of the American Sociological Association this year with a strong membership of over 500 scholars! To match up, the newsletter -- as you can see -- has also grown in size (not always a good thing, we admit), relative to our previous issues.

In the pages that follow, you will see valuable information about our section, available jobs, the scale and scope of academic production by our members, and other related activities.

However, we want the newsletter to capture not only the informational aspect of our activities but also the character of our intellectual side. Therefore, we have added a feature that reveals the intellectual flavor of our section by highlighting the thoughts of prominent sociologists among us. In an earlier issue, we had invited Saskia Sassen to contribute a short piece, and in this issue, we are including an interview with John Meyer conducted by one of us. Hope you enjoy it!

Coming back to the informational aspect of our endeavor, we will be organizing three regular sessions in Chicago next year as well as a roundtable session. The call for papers is mentioned on the last page of this newsletter. Your participation in these sessions will set the stage for the section's success.

Erik Olin Wright, ASA President, requested us to publish his open letter to ASA sections in this newsletter. One can easily glean from his letter that the next ASA will be an exciting event. You can find the full version of his letter by clicking on the mentioned web link (p. 14).

Stay tuned for more information in the winter and spring issues of the newsletter. And have a wonderful winter break (but not before completing the semester)!

A. Aneesh

Univ. Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Shehzad Nadeem

Lehman College, CUNY

what is happening in their locales. Not only nation-states, but formal organizations, ethnic groups, and myriad local groups are wired to processes that are global or transnational. Such scholars will find in GATS colleagues who are grappling with similar issues and will find networks, resources, and outlets in GATS.

I don't think the section is defined methodologically. A particular methodology does not automatically make something global or transnational. Comparative-historical and cross-national studies do not necessarily pay attention to processes external to the nation-state, although I think in fact there is an increasing trend of incorporating if not focusing on such processes in these different types of sociological research. Neither does a particular methodology automatically make research not global or transnational. Many of us who do ethnographies of a local group or a particular place increasingly pay attention to how it is embedded in global or transnational contexts.

Let me pursue the ideas of situated actions and place. The global is always situated, always located. Policies and programs are formulated, for example, in places like Geneva, Mumbai, and Nairobi, adopted by nation-state agencies in Brasilia, Kathmandu, and Accra and implemented in very real if sometimes seemingly nameless industrial towns and peasant villages, for better or worse. And they might be critiqued and contested in the same places. Conversely, the local increasingly is wired to the global, again for better or worse. Put another way, the global is not just what is "outside" of national society, and what is "inside" the nation-state increasingly is constituted by "external" factors.

Finally, all theoretical perspectives are engaged and at play in global and transnational sociology. It certainly is not solely a macro enterprise. There is something especially exciting about studying global and transnational processes, and not just because they have come to dominate national and local situations. They provide an exciting and very promising angle, a powerful leverage, on longstanding theoretical issues in sociology. To point to just one: grappling with global and transnational social processes forces us to rethink national frames and entrenched assumptions equating society and the nation-state. Global and transnational research will, I think, make some very significant and exciting contributions to sociology, and likely very quickly.

The actual character and scope of the section of course will emerge as interested ASA members come together and in practice define global and transnational research. For these reasons, we did not predefine themes in our call for papers for the sessions of our first program in Chicago, 2011: we will see what research people are doing! I encourage you to contribute to this emergent conversation by submitting your research to one of our sessions.

IPS-ISA and IPS Journal

Please browse through the resources, journals, and related associations lists on our website. These are updated as we get more information. Please send information for posting to Malcolm Fairbrother. In this vein, I would like to draw your attention to the International Political Sociology section of the International Studies Association (the other ISA) (full disclosure, I am a past-chair of the section). I suggested to the current chair (Charlotte Epstein, University of Sydney) that we post links and announcements on our respective websites. They have already prominently displayed on their homepage <http://ips-isa.org/> a link to our website. Also on their website you will find information about their program at the International Studies Association meetings in Montreal in March. You might be interested in the IPS Journal, an official journal of the ISA <http://www.wiley.com/bw/journal.asp?ref=1749-5679>. There are of course many such links (many of our members are also members of the IPE section of the ISA, for example), so I again encourage you to participate in our links and resources pages.

George Thomas



An interview with John Meyer

A noted sociologist talks about the global order of things

John Meyer is a professor of sociology, emeritus, at Stanford University. In the following interview with A. Aneesh (Editor, Newsletter), Meyer talks about conundrums surrounding the nation-state as well as his intellectual history.

Aneesh: You have been at the forefront of establishing that many features of the contemporary nation-state do not have much to do with the nation-state. From models of development, of education, census, to citizen rights, most of these practices are adopted by almost all nation-states through a sort of world cultural diffusion. However, another defining feature of the modern nation-state is territoriality. Where do you place this commitment to absolute borders in this account?

Meyer: In its high period, the nation-state was a sacralized model with charisma variously buttressed in racial, ethnic, religious, historical, or even ecological doctrines. So it could and often did have purposes of its own, over and above those of

participating people and groups. That supported rigid models of control over populations, territory, and violence. Systemic agreements kept boundaries rigidly in place – and the rare changes tended to be extremely conflictual. That has all tended to

the choices of its individual people. And you can get things like dual citizenship. In the same way, you can get movements of territorial boundaries (which are more common, and sometimes more peaceful, now). And, of course, the legitimization of the



“...Stanford students are less willing to exercise violence on behalf of the national state, and probably more willing to do so on behalf of human rights or endangered species.”

break down, with stronger conceptions of a global moral order, and much stronger conceptions of individual human rights on a global scale. So the nation-state is now supposed to be a good citizen in world society, and to serve and reflect

monopoly over violence breaks down a bit, too: I observe Stanford students are less willing to exercise violence on behalf of the national state, and probably more willing to do so on behalf of human rights or endangered species.

Aneesh: This is an interesting shift in the nature of boundary commitments. Territorial expansion has certainly come to a halt for most nation-states, and border skirmishes are minimal in most cases. But we also see a renewed significance of the border in terms of immigration regulation. The U.S.-Mexico border is a lot more militarized now in terms of money invested, equipment used, and border patrol agents who number more than 20,000 now. We see a similar trend in the EU, which is actually not a nation-state. Do you think the function of the border has shifted more toward bureaucratic imperatives like labor control, taxation, and welfare than territorial defense (even if Arizona seems to flaunt ethnic nationalism), or the two imperatives were always connected?

Meyer: A main shift has been toward more organizational imperatives, as you suggest. Nation-states, like other organizations (including universities), keep close track of their people, and have a lot of obligations to them. But

you also get some reactive nationalism (in Arizona, yes, and in Europe and elsewhere), and I think this could become a major process in a long period of global decline.

Aneesh: In sociology, there are some scholars who question the universality and uniformity of features discussed by you. They tend to establish difference where you establish similarity. How would you reconcile your intellectual production with such scholarship?

Meyer: Patterns in national societies are affected by institutionalized patterns in their environments – that’s been an issue on which I’ve mainly worked. But they are also affected by national historical trajectories, as well as by differentiating forces in their environments (e.g., economic, political, military, and religious forces, often in conflict). It’s a multivariate issue, not an either-or one. There is some tendency for realist social scientists (e.g., economists) to try – for normative and policy purposes – to try to impose univariate models. There is no intellectual or research reason to do that.

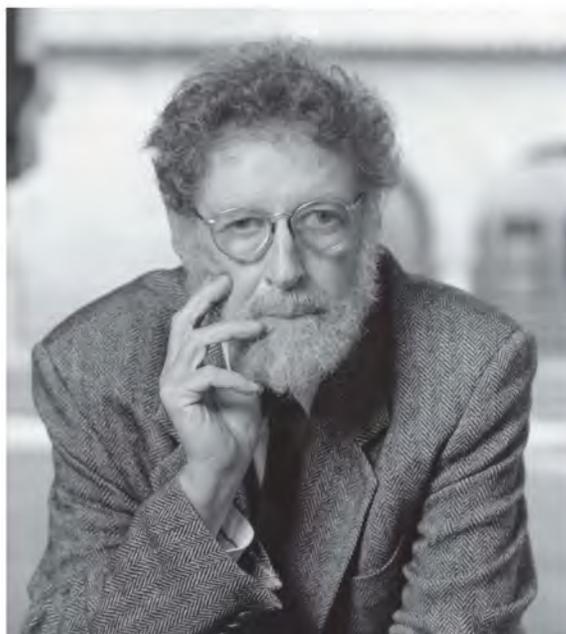
Some methodological biases are at work, too. Where quantitative and comparative data and measures are available, standard models are more likely to diffuse. On the other hand, qualitative materials intrinsically tend to emphasize difference: a qualitative researcher who spent two years working on a case and came back with the story that it was just like all the other cases would be denied a PhD, employment, and tenure, and would have to go to law school.

Aneesh: I was thinking of the institutionalist literature that observes a greater resilience of indigenous organizational patterns in the face of globalization, instead of seeing similarity in such rationalized features as bureaucratic administration, formal education, and organized science. When you say that the two are not exclusive, what do we place at the core: stateless forms or indigenous forms of organization?

Meyer: Roland Robertson’s term glocalization is useful here. All sorts of indigenous groups can activate their rights in the current world

context. They commonly activate these as individual rights rather than corporate group rights, conforming to liberal global ideologies (Michael Elliott notes that there some exceptions with indigenous peoples, and Wade Cole also emphasizes this). But of course the great instance is the expanded personhood of individuals, who can claim all sorts of distinctive tastes across religious, ethnic, national, or gender lines.

Note that all these claims tend to be made on the basis of legitimated personhood. Which means many



John W. Meyer

traditional group claims have to be edited. Few ethnic groups assert that their traditions involve subordinating women or killing children.

Aneesh: American sociology often appears as a world in itself where references to the rest of the world are found merely on the margins. Why do you think this is the case?

Meyer: I suppose we’d all imagine that hegemony is involved, working through multiple processes. Some are straightforward effects of resources and centrality. Others might reflect American cultural dominance: liberal American ideologies emphasizing

individual equality and opportunity become worldwide standards against which social research using standard American techniques can blossom. Or liberal American notions of social organization become canonical, and American ways of studying formal organizations and economic sociology take precedence.

Aneesh: Could you tell us a little bit about your intellectual history, influences, and trajectory over a long and rich period of scholarship.

Meyer: I came from an early modern

and cognitively embedded. And so did working with Paul Lazarsfeld, at Columbia – who of course also provided quantitative training. There I was also influenced by Robert Merton, Allen Barton, Daniel Bell and others. In the late 1950s and 1960s, much sociology focused on individuals and local settings, but there was increasing interest in contextual effects (paralleling phenomenological theoretical work). Moving to Stanford, that sort of research encouraged me to see education as a national (now global) system of very impactful institutional meanings; to see modern organizations like schools as reflecting institutionalized meanings much more than any requirements of function; to take the same view of the modern national state which devotes such enormous energy to appearing to be a state; and to see all these structures as rooted in good part in cultural celebrations of the individual as “actor.” The rapid globalization of the period gave my work (and that of other macro-sociologists) more support and attention than it would otherwise have received.

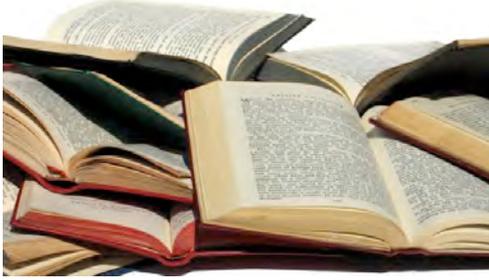
Aneesh: How about your connection to the University of Bielefeld and Luhmann’s systems theory?

Meyer: I visited Bielefeld, and read Luhmann’s work only very late, and my understanding of the links (about which I get asked, but only in Germany) is superficial. But I could note that Luhmann’s work, as with much German sociology (right or left), retains a functionalist vision of society as a system. I imagine that functionalism is a kind of core ideology in the modern system, penetrating all the way from core to periphery. And because it is a core myth, its propositions do not tend to hold – components of high modernity are adopted everywhere, often with extreme decoupling.

Aneesh: Thank you so much for your time and a stimulating conversation.

Section Awards

The ASA Section on Global and Transnational Sociology is pleased to announce the distinguished winners of this year's section awards.



At the 2010 business meeting in Atlanta, the Awards Committee of the ASA Section on Global and Transnational Sociology

announced the distinguished winners of this year's section awards and briefly introduced their works. A recapitulation of the announcement follows. Once again, our congratulations to all!

Anyone interested in joining the committee for the 2011 awards should contact David John Frank frankd@uci.edu.

Distinguished Career Award

Roland Robertson (University of Aberdeen, Scotland).

The winner of the inaugural 2010 Distinguished Career Award is Roland Robertson, Chair in Sociology and Global Society at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. Presently the holder of a Distinguished Fellowship at the Institute for Advanced Study at the University of Durham, England, Robertson is a leading sociologist and pioneering theorist of globalization. During a long and distinguished career, he has taught at the universities of Leeds, Essex, Pittsburgh, and York, and he has held visiting positions at universities in Sweden, Japan, Hong Kong, the Czech Republic, and Brazil. He has recently been invited to give a series of lectures in China and Russia in the Spring of 2011, and keynotes in Sweden and Canada next summer, as well as presenting in a session devoted to the work of Wallerstein at the ASA meetings in Chicago. He will also be continuing as Visiting Professor of Sociology at the University of Essex in England.



Robertson takes a more phenomenological and psycho-social approach to globalization than materialist oriented theorists such as Wallerstein. For Robertson, the most interesting feature of the contemporary era is the global consciousness that has emerged. In *Globalization*, he was the first sociologist to define the term globalization, as "the compression of the world and the intensification of the

consciousness of the world as a whole." He also popularized the term "glocalization," which "means the simultaneity -- the co-presence -- of both universalizing and particularizing tendencies." Robertson's main works are *Globalization: Social Theory and Global Culture* (1992) and the co-edited volume *Global Modernities* (1995). His works have been translated into German, Spanish, Danish, Japanese, Chinese, Turkish, Italian, Polish, and Portuguese.

Best Scholarly Book Award

Terence C. Halliday (American Bar Foundation) and Bruce G. Carruthers (Northwestern University). *Bankrupt: Global Lawmaking and Systemic Financial Crisis* (Stanford University Press 2009).

This book stood out among many exceptional nominees for its incisive theorizing and empirical breadth. It was the unanimous choice of the committee. *Bankrupt* chronicles the globalization of corporate bankruptcy law in the wake of the 1997 Asian financial crisis. It is a major achievement, comprehensively addressing foundational debates in global and transnational sociology regarding the relationship between states and global markets, patterns of global convergence/divergence, and processes of global norm construction. *Bankrupt* has already won wide acclaim and will undoubtedly be considered a foundational work for years to come.

Among this book's many significant contributions, *Bankrupt* offers a comprehensive and innovative theoretical model of the "concept and process" of globalization (p.7). The Halliday and Carruthers model highlights the structural and discursive dimensions that configure the global and the recursive (re)formation of global/local relations, in which intermediation, translation, and resistance play central roles. The sophisticated theoretical model is grounded in a rich, multi-sited empirical analysis, based on a seven-year study of the individuals and institutions formulating global bankruptcy law. The empirical data on global processes is effectively integrated with national case studies, which document how Indonesia, Korea, and China interacted with the international financial institutions seeking to reform their domestic legal structures. The national cases allow the authors to "investigate the global/local encounter from the vantage point of the local" (p.23) and to consider the effects of imbalances in global/local power on patterns of institution building. Additionally, *Bankrupt* is packed with sociological insights that resonate beyond the case at hand, including discussions of implementation gaps, i.e. the distinction between formal rules and actual practice, recursivity, opportunities for civil society activism. Altogether, *Bankrupt* presents a rigorous research template for any scholar embarking on a study of globalization.

Best Scholarly Article Award

Kiyoteru Tsutsui (University of Michigan) and Hwa Ji Shin (University of San Francisco).

“Global Norms, Local Activism, and Social Movement Outcomes: Global Human Rights and Resident Koreans in Japan.” *Social Problems* 55: 391-418 (2008).

This article integrates social movements and world society approaches to examine the impact of global and local factors on movement outcomes. Challenging current research, the authors argue for the mutual effects of global norms and local activism. In particular, they claim (1) that global regimes empower local activists to increase pressures on governments from below, and (2) that local activists ally with international forces to increase pressures from above. When the pressures converge, social movements are more likely to succeed, especially in countries integrated into global society and on issues with strong global norms. The analysis of social movements by resident Koreans in Japan – advocating for civil, political, social/economic, and cultural rights – demonstrates greater success as Japan’s involvement in the international human rights regime expands and on issues with strong global norms. The analysis also shows that weak or fragmented domestic activism undercuts movement success, even in the context of strong global norms.

Among many excellent nominees, Tsutsui and Shin’s article captures much of the substantive and methodological diversity of global and transnational sociology by simultaneously examining the effects of global norms *and* local activism on policy outcomes related to human rights. The authors use historical analysis to show that both bottom-up social activism and top-down global forces influence resident Koreans’ quest for human rights. It was not until the late 1970s, when Japan became more connected to world society, that resident Koreans’ efforts began to bear fruit, as activists drew on vocabularies and opportunities associated with global human rights norms. Global norms, however, did not ensure success – social movement cohesion around a given right also mattered. This outstanding paper is thorough, well-researched, and clearly written. We recommend it to all!

Best Publication Award by an International Scholar

Max Haller (University of Graz, Austria), Roger Jowell (City University of London), and Tom W. Smith (NORC at the University of Chicago), editors. *The International Social Survey Programme, 1984-2009: Charting the Globe* (Routledge 2009).

The social sciences rely more on the comparative method than on experimental data mainly because the latter is difficult to acquire amongst human populations. The International Social Survey Programme has played a pioneering role in creating and sustaining methodologically-sophisticated mass attitude surveys across the globe. Starting in 1984 with five nations, it now encompasses forty-five nations spread over five continents, each administering an identical annual survey to a random sample of their

population. Analyses of the data or descriptions of the methodology already appear in over 3,000 publications. This book contains new contributions from three dozen eminent scholars who analyze and compare the perceptions and attitudes of citizens across all five continents, nations and over time. Subjects range from inequality and the role of the state; ethnic, national and global identities; the changing relevance of religion, beliefs and practices; gender roles, family values and work orientations; household and society. Some chapters focus on methodological issues; others focus on substantive findings. This book sets new standards for cross-cultural research.

The committee was impressed by a quarter century of impressive data collection by a large number of international scholars that is reflected in this volume. We hope this award directs further attention to the data and stimulate future theoretical engagement of the wealth of empirical information produced by the ISSP.

Best Publication by a Graduate Student

Patricia Bromley (Stanford University) and Susan Garnett Russell (Stanford University). “The Holocaust as History and Human Rights: A Cross-National Analysis of Holocaust Education in Social Science Textbooks, 1970-2008.” *Prospects* 40: 153-173 (2010).

This article examines Holocaust education in secondary school social science textbooks around the world since 1970, using data coded from 465 textbooks from 69 countries. It finds that books and countries more connected to world society and with an accompanying emphasis on human rights, diversity in society and a depiction of international, rather than national, society are more likely to discuss the Holocaust. Additionally, textbooks from Western countries contain more discussion of the Holocaust, although the rate is increasing in Eastern European and other non-Western countries, suggesting eventual convergence. The authors also find a shift in the nature of discussion, from a historical event to a violation of human rights or crime against humanity. These findings broadly support the arguments of neo-institutional theories that the social and cultural realms of the contemporary world are increasingly globalized and that notions of human rights are a central feature of world society.

Bromley and Russell’s paper stood out from many fine nominations for two interrelated reasons. First, the authors take care to make an important link between the theory and the data. The result is that the paper is well-grounded in an established global and transnational literature. Second, the paper is methodologically rigorous, which underlines the robustness of their findings and helps to substantiate their contribution. Overall, this paper is an excellent representation of this section’s scholarship.

Hot off the Press

Books by section members

Robyn Magalit Rodriguez. 2010. *Migrants for Export: How the Philippine State Brokers Labor to the World*. University Of Minnesota Press.

Migrant workers from the Philippines are ubiquitous to global capitalism, with nearly 10 percent of the population employed in almost two hundred countries. In a visit to the United States in 2003, Philippine president Gloria Macapagal Arroyo even referred to herself as not only the head of state but also "the CEO of a global Philippine enterprise of eight million Filipinos who live and work abroad." Robyn Magalit Rodriguez investigates how and why the Philippine government transformed itself into what she calls a labor brokerage state, which actively prepares, mobilizes, and regulates its citizens for migrant work abroad. Filipino men and women fill a range of jobs around the globe, including domestic work, construction, and engineering, and they have even worked in the Middle East to support U.S. military operations. At the same time, the state redefines nationalism to normalize its citizens to migration while fostering their ties to the Philippines. Those who leave the country to work and send their wages to their families at home are treated as new national heroes. Drawing on ethnographic research of the Philippine government's migration bureaucracy, interviews, and archival work, Rodriguez presents a new analysis of neoliberal globalization and its consequences for nation-state formation.



József Böröcz. 2010. *The European Union and Global Social Change: A Critical Geopolitical-Economic Analysis*. Routledge.

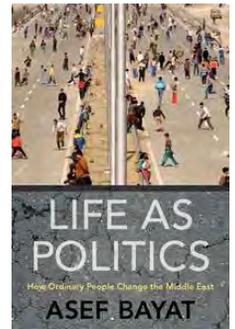
This book examines just what the European Union is, in the context of the ongoing structural transformation of the global system. The author develops an integrated approach to global transformations, drawing on geopolitics, political geography, international relations, economics, economic and political history, political economy and macro-sociology to discuss how this supra-state organisation, that



shares and pools the sovereignty of some of the wealthiest states of the modern world, makes sense. The book 1) Interprets the ongoing transformation of west European public authority in the context of the global geopolitical economy of competition, cooperation and conflict; 2) Examines the consequences of west European integration for the global system in a *longue-dure* perspective, developing a new, geopolitical dialect within world-systems analysis, sharpening some of the conceptual tools developed by its paradigm-setters; 3) Develops a new conceptualization for the EU's global geopolitical strategy, which the author describes this strategy as the elasticity of size.

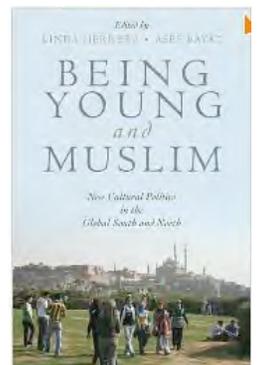
Asef Bayat. 2010. *Life as Politics: How Ordinary People Change the Middle East*. Stanford University Press.

In the popular imagination, the Muslim Middle East is frozen in its own traditions and history—a land of mosques and minarets, veiled women, despotic regimes, and desert sand. But this assumption fails to recognize that social and political change comes in many guises. In this eye-opening book, Asef Bayat reveals how under the shadow of the authoritarian rule, religious moral authorities, and economic elites, ordinary people can make meaningful change through the practices of everyday life



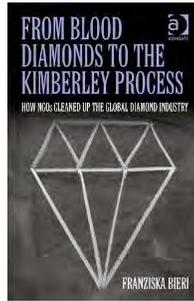
Asef Bayat and Linda Herrera (eds.). 2010. *Being Young and Muslim: Cultural Politics in the Global South and North*. Oxford University Press.

In recent years, there has been a proliferation of interest in youth issues and Muslim youth in particular. Young Muslims have been thrust into the global spotlight in relation to questions about security and extremism, work and migration, and rights and citizenship. This book interrogates the cultures and politics of Muslim youth in the global South and North to understand their trajectories, conditions, and choices. Drawing on wide-ranging research from Indonesia to Iran and Germany to the U.S., it shows that while the majority of young Muslims share many common social, political, and economic challenges, they exhibit remarkably diverse responses to them. Far from being "exceptional," young Muslims often have as much in common with their non-Muslim global generational counterparts as they share among themselves. As they migrate, forge networks, innovate in the arts, master the tools of new media, and assert



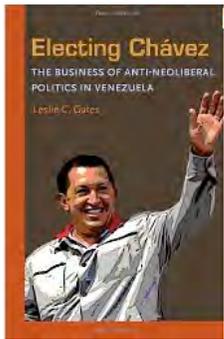
themselves in the public sphere, Muslim youth have emerged as important cultural and political actors on a world stage.

Franziska Bieri. 2010. *From Blood Diamonds to the Kimberley Process: How NGOs Cleaned Up the Global Diamond Industry*. Ashgate.



Despite its importance in international affairs, the Kimberley Process remains understudied in academia. Franziska Bieri's book provides the first comprehensive account of the Kimberley Process and is the first to reveal how NGOs have become critical actors in their own right, possessing the ability to directly influence policies, even at the level of international organizations.

Leslie C. Gates. 2010. *Electing Chávez: The Business of Anti-neoliberal Politics in Venezuela*. Pittsburgh, PA: Pitt Latin American Series, University of Pittsburgh Press.



Venezuela's Hugo Chávez was the first anti-neoliberal presidential candidate to win in the region. *Electing Chávez* examines the circumstances that facilitated this pivotal election. By 1998, Venezuela had been rocked by two major scandals—the exchange rate incidents of the 1980s and the banking crisis of 1994—and had suffered rising social inequality. These events created a deep-seated distrust of establishment politicians. Chávez's 1998 victory, however, was far from inevitable. Other presidential candidates also stood against corruption and promised a clean break from politics as usual. Moreover, business opposition to Chávez's anti-neoliberal candidacy should have convinced voters that his victory would provoke a downward economic spiral.

In *Electing Chávez*, Leslie C. Gates examines how Chávez won over voters and even obtained the secret allegiance of a group of business "elite outliers," with a reinterpretation of the relationship between business and the state during Venezuela's era of two-party dominance (1959-1998). Through extensive research on corruption and the backgrounds of political leaders, Gates tracks the rise of business-related corruption scandals and documents how business became identified with Venezuela's political establishment. These trends undermined the public's trust in business and converted business opposition into an asset for Chávez. This long history of business-tied politicians and the scandals they often provoked also framed the decisions of elite outliers. As Gates reveals, elite outliers supported

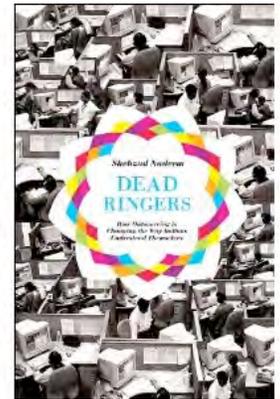
Chávez despite his anti-neoliberal stance because they feared that the success of Chávez's main rival would deny them access to Venezuela's powerful oil state.

LaDawn Haglund. 2010. *Limiting Resources: Market-Led Reform and the Transformation of Public Goods*. Pennsylvania State University Press



The provision of public goods such as education, electricity, health, sanitation, and water was once regarded as primarily the responsibility of governments, but in the 1980s privatization of such services spread and reliance on market mechanisms instead of governments became common in many parts of the world, especially in developing countries. The record of the past twenty-five years of market-led development, however, has not been encouraging. Not only has it failed to improve public services significantly, but it has also undermined democratic institutions and processes, reproduced authoritarian relations of power, and suppressed alternatives made possible by an increasing global acceptance of the importance of economic and social rights. In *Limiting Resources*, LaDawn Haglund seeks an understanding of public goods that can better serve the needs of people in developing countries today.

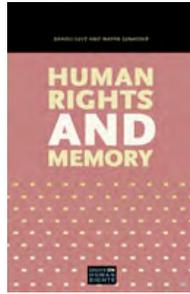
Shehzad Nadeem. 2011. *Dead Ringers: How Outsourcing Is Changing the Way Indians Understand Themselves*. Princeton University Press



In the Indian outsourcing industry, employees are expected to be "dead ringers" for the more expensive American workers they have replaced—complete with Westernized names, accents, habits, and lifestyles that are organized around a foreign culture in a distant time zone. *Dead Ringers* chronicles the rise of a workforce for whom mimicry is a job requirement and a passion. In the process, the book deftly explores the complications of hybrid lives and presents a vivid portrait of a workplace where globalization carries as many downsides as advantages. Through lively ethnographic detail and subtle analysis of interviews with workers, managers, and employers, Nadeem demonstrates the culturally transformative power of globalization and its effects on the lives of the individuals at its edges.

Daniel Levy and Natan Sznaider. 2010. *Human Rights and Memory*. Penn State University Press.

Memories of historical events like the Holocaust have played a key role in the internationalization of human rights. Their importance lies in their ability to bridge the universal and the particular, the universality of human values and the particularity of memories rooted in local human experiences. In *Human Rights and Memory*, Levy and Sznaider trace the growth of human rights discourse since World War II and interpret its deployment of memories as a new form of cosmopolitanism, exemplifying a dynamic through which global concerns become part of local experiences, and vice versa.

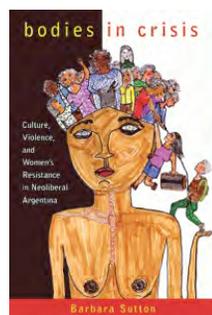


Maritsa V. Poros. 2010. *Modern Migrations: Gujarati Indian Networks in New York and London*. Stanford University Press.

Although globalization seems like a recent phenomenon linked to migration, some groups have used social networks to migrate great distances for centuries. To gain new insights into migration today, *Modern Migrations* takes a closer look at the historical presence of globalization and how it has organized migration and social networks. With a focus on the lives of Gujarati Indians in New York and London, this book explains migration patterns through different kinds of social networks and relations. Gujarati migration flows span four continents, across several centuries. Maritsa Poros reveals the inner workings of their social networks and how these networks relate to migration flows. Championing a relational view, she examines which kinds of ties result in dead-end jobs, and which, conversely, lead to economic mobility. In the process, she speaks to central debates in the field about the economic and cultural roots of migration's causes and its surprising consequences.

Barbara Sutton. 2010. *Bodies in Crisis: Violence, Culture, and Women's Resistance in Neoliberal Argentina*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press.

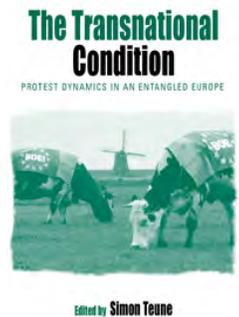
Born and raised in Argentina and still maintaining significant ties to the area, Barbara Sutton examines the complex, and often hidden, bodily worlds of diverse women in that country during a period of profound social upheaval. Based primarily on women's experiential narratives and set against the backdrop of a severe economic crisis and intensified social movement



activism post-2001, *Bodies in Crisis* illuminates how multiple forms of injustice converge in and are contested through women's bodies. Sutton reveals the bodily scars of neoliberal globalization; women's negotiation of cultural norms of femininity and beauty; experiences with clandestine, illegal, and unsafe abortions; exposure to and resistance against interpersonal and structural violence; and the role of bodies as tools and vehicles of political action.

Simon Teune (Ed.) (2010): *The Transnational Condition: Protest Dynamics in an Entangled Europe*. Berghahn.

During the last two decades Europe has experienced a rise in transnational contention. Citizens are crossing borders to advance alternative visions of Europe. They spread protest concepts and tactics and explore new ways of organizing dissent. Far from being a recent phenomenon, transnational protest is obviously more salient in a world of international corporations and global political interaction, compounded by electronic communication and cheap travel. The transnational condition permeates all aspects of protest organization and dynamics – from individual biographies to activist networks to cycles of contention. The contributors offer insight into this multifaceted condition by combining rich empirical evidence with reflections on the problems of transnational research.



France Winddance Twine. 2010. *A White Side of Black Britain: Interracial Intimacy and Racial Literacy*. Duke University Press

This ethnography of racial consciousness is based on a decade of field research and interviews with white birth mothers of children fathered by Black Caribbean men. It examines how white women respond to the racism directed at their family members and themselves. It also provides a theoretical analysis of why some mothers acquire racial literacy, that is a sophisticated understanding of everyday racism while others do not.

Articles by section members

Bridget Anderson, Nandita Sharma and Cynthia Wright (eds.). Special Issue on "No Borders As a Practical Political Project" of *Refuge* 26:2 (2009).

Mounira M. Charrad, "Women's Agency across Cultures: Conceptualizing Strengths and Boundaries," in *Women's Agency: Silences and Voices*, Special issue, *Women's Studies International Forum*, Mounira M. Charrad, Guest Editor, Vol. 33 (6), December 2010.

Mounira M. Charrad, "Kinship, Islam or Oil: Culprits of Gender Inequality?" *Politics and Gender*. Vol. 5 (4), December 2009: 546-553. Mounira M. Charrad, Guest Editor, *Women's Agency: Silences and Voices*, Special issue, *Women's Studies International Forum*, Vol. 33 (6), December 2010.

Da Costa, Alexandre Emboaba. 2010. "Afro-Brazilian Ancestralidade: Critical Perspectives on Knowledge and Development." *Third World Quarterly* 31 (4): 655-674.

Da Costa, Alexandre Emboaba. 2010. "Anti-Racism in Movement: Afro-Brazilian Afoxé and Contemporary Black Brazilian Struggles for Equality." *Journal of Historical Sociology* 23 (3): 372-397.

Didem Buhari, 2010, "Stanford School on Sociological Institutionalism: a Global Cultural Approach" published in *International Political Sociology* in September (vol. 4, no.3, pp. 253-270).

Dill, Brian. 2010. "Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Norms of Participation in Tanzania: Working Against the Grain." *African Studies Review* 53(2):23-48.

Hussain, Asma A. and Marc J. Ventresca, 2010. 'Formal organizing and transnational communities: Evidence from global finance governance associations, 1879-2006,' chapter 7 in Marie-Laure Djelic and Sigrid Quack (eds.) *Transnational Communities: Shaping Global Economic Governance*. Cambridge University Press.

Meghan G. McDowell and Nancy A. Wonders. 2010. "Keeping Migrants in Their Place: Technologies of Control and Racialized Public Space in Arizona." *Social Justice* 36(2):54-72.

Shehzad Nadeem, "Macaulay's (Cyber) Children: The Cultural Politics of Outsourcing in India," *Cultural Sociology* 3(1): 103-123 (2009).

Shehzad Nadeem, "The Uses and Abuses of Time: Globalization and Time Arbitrage in India's Outsourcing Industries," *Global Networks* 9(1): 20-40 (2009).

Dissertations

Chi-Chen Chiang, *Global Assemblage of Citizenship Rights in the United States*, University of Chicago, 2010

Haug, Christoph (2010): *Discursive Decision-making in Meetings of the Global Justice Movements: Cultures and Practices*. Berlin: Freie Universität Berlin.

2011 Section Awards Call for Nominations

For information about the awards committee for 2011 contact co-chairs Elizabeth Boyle boyle014@umn.edu and David John Frank frankd@uci.edu.

Distinguished Career Award

The Global and Transnational Sociology Section solicits nominations for the 2011 Distinguished Career Award, recognizing a senior scholar's lifetime contributions to the study of Global and Transnational Sociology. In nominating an individual for the award, please include a letter describing the individual's contributions to the field. The deadline for nominations is March 1, 2011. Only section members may submit nominations. Please email nomination letters to each of the three committee members: Salvatore Babones <sbabones@inbox.com>, Terence Halliday <halliday@abfn.org>, and Hwaji Shin <hwaji.shin@gmail.com>.

Best Scholarly Book Award

The Global and Transnational Sociology Section solicits nominations for the 2011 Best Scholarly Book Award, recognizing an outstanding book published between 2009 and 2011 in the area of Global and Transnational Sociology. Self-nominations are encouraged. In nominating a book for the award, please include a brief (no more than one page) comment on its contributions to the field. The deadline for nominations is March 1, 2011. Only section members may submit nominations. Please mail materials (including the book) to each of the three committee members: Julia P. Adams, Department of Sociology, 140 Prospect Street, New Haven, CT 06520; Alex Hicks,

Emory University, Department of Sociology, 1555 Dickey Drive, Atlanta, GA 30322; and Ann Hironaka, University of California-Irvine, Department of Sociology, 3151 Social Sciences Plaza, Irvine, CA 92697.

Best Scholarly Article Award

The Global and Transnational Sociology Section solicits nominations for the 2011 Best Scholarly Article Award, recognizing an outstanding article published between 2009 and 2011 in the area of Global and Transnational Sociology. Self-nominations are encouraged. In nominating an article for the award, please include a brief (no more than one page) comment on its contributions to the field. The deadline for nominations is March 1, 2011. Only section members may submit nominations. Please email materials (including the article) to each of the three committee members: Katja M. Guenther <katja@ucr.edu>, Heather Hurwitz <heather.hurwitz@gmail.com>, and Andrew Jorgenson <andrew.jorgenson@soc.utah.edu>.

Best Scholarly Publication by a Graduate Student Award

The Global and Transnational Sociology Section solicits nominations for the 2011 Best Scholarly Publication Award by a Graduate Student, recognizing an outstanding article or book published between 2009 and 2011 in the area of Global and Transnational Sociology. The first author must have been a graduate student when the publication was written. Self-nominations are encouraged. In nominating a publication for the award, please include a brief (no more than one page) comment on its contributions to the field. The deadline for nominations is March 1, 2011. Only section members may submit nominations. Please email or mail materials (including the publication) to each of the three committee members: Colin Beck <cbeck@pomona.edu>, Elizabeth Heger Boyle <boyle014@umn.edu>, and Rachel Sullivan Robinson <robinson@american.edu>.

Best Scholarly Publication by an International Scholar Award

The Global and Transnational Sociology Section solicits nominations for the 2011 Best Scholarly Publication Award by an International Scholar, recognizing an outstanding article or book published between 2009 and 2011 in the area of Global and Transnational Sociology. The author must be an international scholar who is neither a citizen nor a permanent resident of the USA. Self-nominations are encouraged. In nominating a publication for the award, please include a brief (no more than one page) comment on its contributions to the field. The deadline for nominations is March 1, 2011. Only section members may submit nominations. Please email or mail materials (including the publication) to each of the three committee members: Sara Curran

<scurran@u.washington.edu>, University of Washington, Daniel J. Evans School of Public Affairs, 417 Thompson Hall, Box 353650, Seattle, WA 98195; Matt Mathias <mmathia@emory.edu>, Department of Sociology, Emory University, 1555 Dickey Drive, Atlanta, GA 30322; and Miriam Abu Sharkh <mabu@stanford.edu>, Freeman Spogli Institute, John A. and Cynthia Fry Gunn Building, Stanford, CA 94305.

Call for Papers

**Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics (SASE)
Madrid, June 23-25**

Submissions are now being accepted for the 2011 annual meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics (SASE) to be held in Madrid from June 23-25.

Mini-conference on "China and Contemporary Capitalism: Political, Business and Socio-Economic Trends," Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics, as part of its annual meeting in Madrid, June 23-25, 2011. The website (sase.org) has details on how to submit a proposal, etc. Please consider submitting a proposal. Tom Gold, UC Berkeley; tbgold@BERKELEY.EDU

Research network on Globalization and Development, regular session panels as well as a mini-conference entitled Development in Crisis (see call for papers below) to be held at the 2011 meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Socioeconomics (SASE), organized by Aaron Major (Univ. of Albany) and Diego Sánchez-Ancochea (Oxford University)

Submissions are encouraged from scholars doing work on development issues within SASE for both the mini-conference and the research network panels. The conference details and on-line submission portal can be found at <http://www.sase.org>. The deadline for submitting paper abstracts is **January 15, 2011**.

For questions about SASE, the network on globalization and development, or the mini-conference, contact:

Aaron Major, Assistant professor of sociology, University at Albany.
amajor@albany.edu

Development in Crisis

Prevailing models of economic development have fared poorly when confronted with economic crisis. Laissez-faire gave way to Keynesianism in the wake of the global crisis of the 1920s and 1930s, and Keynesianism was quickly discredited by the advocates for a neoliberal approach to economic development in the wake of the crisis of the 1970s. While new calls for enhanced government oversight of financial markets seemed to signal the death knell of neoliberalism, at the same time neoliberal development models appear to be strikingly resilient in the face of the global financial crisis of 2008, as witnessed by the European Union's successful effort to force the Greek government to adopt a broad package of austerity measures in exchange for debt assistance. In developing countries, the UNCTAD has recently called for more attention to domestic markets, but many countries are still committed to the promotion of exports and orthodox stabilization. We invite papers from a variety of perspectives that address the

rise, and decline, of models of development during times of economic crisis. While models of development are necessarily ideational, and ideological, we are interested in the nexus of social forces and institutional structures that explain the rise, diffusion, consolidation and demise of models of development. Though we are particularly interested in process unfolding during the current economic crisis, we are also interested in papers that shed light on these questions through historical analysis of earlier periods of crisis. While the mini-conference will have its own sessions, we aim to also promote similar topics in the network on Globalization and Socio-Economic Development.

Call for papers: The Race, Ethnicity, and Immigration Network of the Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics (SASE) invites abstract proposals for papers and panels at next year's annual meeting in Madrid at the Universidad Autonoma de Madrid. Next year's meeting theme is Transformations of Contemporary Capitalism: Actors, Institutions, Processes

The meeting will take place from June 23-25, 2011. The deadline for proposal abstracts is January 15, 2011.

The Race, Ethnicity, and Immigration network invites proposals for papers, panels, and authors-meet-critics sessions that address the processes, patterns, and changes related to socio-economic aspects of race, ethnicity, and immigration in all parts of the world and from different historical eras. The network seeks to develop a forum for theory and research on the study of these processes. It welcomes research from diverse disciplinary, theoretical, and methodological perspectives.

Please visit the SASE website for more information about the meeting and to submit a paper or session proposal via the online system. The co-organizers will be happy to answer any questions that you may have about the network and meeting.

Hope to see you in Madrid!

<http://www.sase.org/>

Co-Organizers: Maritsa V. Poros and David Bartram, City College of New York, USA University of Leicester, UK +1.212.650.5849; +44.116.252.2724

mporos@ccny.cuny.edu
d.bartram@le.ac.uk

2011 International Conference hosted by the Korean Association for Multicultural Education (KAME) on May 13-14, 2011 at Woosuk University, Jeonju City, Korea.

Theme: Beyond Nation States:
Remodeling of Citizenship Education in a Global Age

The conference will provide a platform for researchers, policy makers and practitioners in the field of multicultural education from home and abroad to share ideas and research findings, and build up a worldwide network of scholarly discussions and friendship.

KAME invites submissions of manuscripts (or extended abstracts which are detailed enough for the organizers to judge the merits of the paper). Any topics dealing with research agendas and policy issues in the field of multicultural education are welcome. Please submit the manuscript or extended abstract electronically with a short curricular vitae to kame2008@naver.com (or yunkyoung@hanyang.ac.kr) by December 20, 2010. The KAME will inform the authors of whether the submitted paper is accepted by January 15, 2011.

Travel Awards: KAME will offer five competitive travel awards in the form of an airline ticket (up to maximum amount of 500 US dollars) plus room and board during the conference to subsidize travel expenses of the participants. To qualify for the travel awards competition, authors must agree to submit their papers to Multicultural Education Review (MER), the official international journal of KAME within two weeks after the conference (and the author is obligated to resubmit the paper to MER just in case the editorial decision is a "revise and resubmit."). The Editor of MER guarantees the first editorial decision within no more than three months, and

the accepted articles will be published in MER within a year after the final decision is made. Please send any inquiry to the following addresses:

Professor Yun-Kyung Cha, President, Korean Association for Multicultural Education (yunkyoung@hanyang.ac.kr).

Dr. Jeong-Duk Kim,
kame2008@naver.com remit.

Jobs, Jobs, Jobs

Arizona State University-Tempe

Assistant / Associate Professor: Justice & Social Inquiry in the School of Social Transformation. The faculty of Justice and Social Inquiry in the School of Social Transformation at Arizona State University-Tempe invites applications for two full-time, tenure-track assistant professor positions.

Justice & Social Inquiry is an innovative, interdisciplinary academic program that places social justice at the center of its scholarship and teaching. Our 17 tenure track faculty hold degrees from a range of social science and humanities disciplinary and interdisciplinary programs. We offer a robust undergraduate program with both B.S. and BA degrees in Justice Studies, a minor in Justice Studies, and three undergraduate certificate programs in Economic Justice, Human Rights, and Socio-legal Studies. We also offer an M.S. and Ph.D. in Justice Studies as well as a graduate certificate in Socio-Economic Justice and a Ph.D./JD option. Our areas of research specialization include: Citizenship, Migration and Human Rights; Globalization, Sustainability and Economic Justice; Law, Policy and Social Change; Media, Technology, and Culture; Social Identities and Communities.

We seek applications from candidates with research interests in one or more of the following: economic justice / political economy, human rights, media studies, science and technology studies, sustainability.

We invite applications from candidates trained in social science and humanities disciplines including anthropology, economics, geography, history, political

science, psychology, and sociology, or interdisciplinary fields such as American studies, ethnic studies, gender studies, and justice studies.

Qualified candidates must have a PhD in a relevant field completed by August 1, 2011. We seek candidates who have a strong research and teaching profile in one or more of the above areas and a commitment to teaching undergraduate and graduate courses from interdisciplinary justice perspectives. For one position, preference will be given to quantitative researchers interested in teaching graduate-level quantitative methods.

To apply please send letter of application, writing sample (maximum 30 pages), curriculum vitae, and have three letters of reference sent to Dr. Nancy C. Jurik, Search committee chair. Email address is Jennifer.Brown@asu.edu. Postal address is Dr. Nancy C. Jurik, c/o Jennifer Brown, Justice & Social Inquiry, School of Social Transformation, Arizona State University, PO Box 874902, Tempe AZ 85287-4902.

The review of applications will begin on November 29, 2010 and continue until the position is filled.

Background check is required for employment and Arizona State University is an equal opportunity / affirmative action employer committed to excellence through diversity. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. For more information please visit <http://justice.clas.asu.edu> or contact Dr. Nancy Jurik at nancy.jurik@asu.edu.

Sociology: Binghamton University

The department is seeking to recruit a tenure-track assistant professor whose work in urban studies is consonant with our internationally recognized program in world-historical sociology. Applicants with degrees from any related discipline are welcomed. Applicants should send a letter of application, curriculum vitae, three letters of reference, and samples of written work to: Chair, Personnel Committee, Department of Sociology, Binghamton University, P.O. Box 6000, Binghamton, New York 13902-6000.

Screening of applications will begin on November 5, 2010 and continue till the position is filled. Binghamton University is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The Curriculum in Global Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill invites applications for a tenured faculty position at the Associate Professor level to start July 1st, 2011. The faculty position will have partial teaching commitments within the Curriculum, alongside their responsibilities to their home academic department. Tenure will be within the appropriate home department. Global Studies (GLBL) is an interdisciplinary curriculum which focuses on the ways in which global forces shape and transform political, economic and cultural change (<http://www.unc.edu/depts/ints/>). GLBL is one of the fastest growing undergraduate majors at UNC and draws on faculty expertise from across the university. The Curriculum is proposing a MA in Global Studies degree program, which will offer a course of study designed to train graduate students in issues of contemporary global significance and policy relevance, in which this faculty member would teach.

Education Requirements: Ph.D. in one of the following disciplines: Geography, History, Political Science, or Sociology.

Qualifications and Experience: The successful candidate will have an outstanding record of research and teaching in global issues.

Special Instructions: Interested candidates should apply online at <http://jobs.unc.edu/2500469> and include the following: 1) Cover letter which describes teaching and research interests and experience; 2) CV; 3) Sample of written work. Four letters of reference should be sent directly from your references to the Chair, Search Committee, Global Studies, FedEx Global Education Center, 301 Pittsboro St., CB# 3263, UNC Chapel Hill, NC 27599. Review of applications will begin November 1st, 2010 and continue

until the position is filled. If you have any questions about the position or require assistance, please contact Lara Markstein, Business Manager, 919-962-5442, laram@email.unc.edu.

University of Utah

We invite applications for one or possibly two tenure-track or tenured joint appointments in the Department of Sociology and the Gender Studies Program at the advanced assistant or beginning associate professor level to begin July 1, 2011. One position will be filled with a quantitative researcher; both quantitative and qualitative researchers will be considered for a possible second position. We seek sociologists whose teaching and research interests fall within the broad rubric of gender studies and also complement one of the sociology department's two major foci:

Comparative International Sociology and Population & Health (descriptions available at www.soc.utah.edu/graduate/description.html <<http://www.soc.utah.edu/graduate/description.html>>). The successful applicants will have a strong record of success in research and have a well-defined research agenda. The ability to obtain extramural funding is desirable.

The sociology program awards the BS/BA, MA and PhD, with about 400 undergraduate majors and a highly regarded doctoral program. The department was recently ranked 32nd in the US in terms of influential publications. The Gender Studies Program, with about 100 students, awards an undergraduate major and minor. Before changing its name to Gender Studies in 2002, the Women's Studies Program at the University of Utah had existed since the mid-1970s, making it one of the oldest programs in the U.S.

The University of Utah is ranked as one of the top 100 universities in the world in the 2009 Academic Ranking of World Universities. The University is situated in a metropolitan area of 1.3 million, within thirty minutes of hiking and skiing in the spectacular Wasatch Mountain Range.

The University of Utah values candidates who have experience working in settings with students from diverse backgrounds, and possess a strong commitment to improving access to higher education for historically underrepresented students.

Review of applications will begin December 10, 2010 and continue until the positions are filled. Please send a letter describing research and teaching interests, a curriculum vitae, samples of scholarly work, and three letters of recommendation to:

Gender Search Committee
University of Utah
Department of Sociology
380 S 1530 E Rm 301
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112-0250

Position availability is contingent on final budgetary approval. The University of Utah is fully committed to affirmative action and to its policies of nondiscrimination and equal opportunity in all programs, activities, and employment. Employment decisions are to race, color, national origin, sex, age, status as a person with a disability, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, and status as a protected veteran. The University of Utah seeks to provide equal access for people with disabilities. Reasonable prior notice is needed to arrange accommodations. Evidence of practices not consistent with these policies should be reported to: Director, Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action, (801) 581-8365 (V/TDD).

Other Announcements

Enrique S. Pumar, Department of Sociology, The Catholic University of America, has been named Sociology Contributing Editor to the Library of Congress Handbook of Latin America.

The University of Gothenburg (Sweden) has recently established the interdisciplinary Gothenburg Centre of Globalization and Development (GCGD). The Centre conducts and promotes research on how globalization processes affect development in the

South, and seeks to identify appropriate domestic and international policy responses. The interrelated processes that are analyzed are the economic process of international economic integration, the political process of global governance, and the social and cultural processes of increased global interaction. The field of transnational sociology is represented in the Centre by Håkan Thörn and Christoph Haug. For more information see: <http://www.gcgd.gu.se/>

An open letter to ASA sections

Erik Olin Wright
President, ASA

For a full version of this letter, please visit:

<http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/%7Ewright/ASA/ASAsectionsMemo.pdf>

The theme for the 2012 Annual meeting of the ASA is “Real Utopias: Emancipatory projects, institutional designs, possible futures.” I am hoping that many of the sections of the American Sociological Association will be enthusiastic about engaging this theme in some of the sessions which they directly organize, but I also hope that members of different ASA sections will submit proposals to the program committee for thematic panels which explore the problem of real utopias within their subfield. To facilitate such proposals I thought it might be helpful if I shared some of my general ideas on the structure of the thematic and plenary panels for the 2012 meetings. This is all quite tentative – the first real meeting of the program committee where these and other ideas will be discussed will be in early December – but it may give people some idea of the kinds of things I hope to see happen. What follows, then, is a brief sketch of the different kinds of panels around the theme of Real Utopias I would like see at the meeting.

I. Real Utopia Proposals Sessions

Each of these sessions will revolve around a proposal for a real utopian design to resolve some domain of problems. Examples would include: unconditional basic income, market socialism, equality-sustaining parental leaves, participatory budgets, random-selection democratic assemblies, worker cooperatives, stakeholder corporations, solidarity finance, democratic media, etc. The ideal here is to recruit an anchor person for the session who we know has already worked extensively on formulating such real utopia designs rather than simply a person who has thought critically about the theme (although there will certainly be flexible on this). This format will not be appropriate for all of the themes around real utopias; it will be especially effective for those problems around which there exists an on-going discussion of alternative institutions.

II. Film/documentary sessions

I think it would be very interesting to have a number of sessions which present documentary films on exemplary and iconic cases of social innovations to solve problems. The intention here is not to have cheerleading films, but documentaries that analyze specific kinds of leading cases. The films could either be

presented by the filmmaker or by an expert who researches the case and could lead a discussion following the film. Most documentaries which are thematically relevant on these issues tend to be mainly about social movements and struggles – sometimes of the “heroic struggle” variety – and not so much about outcomes, institutional innovations, actual transformations of social structures. So, I am not sure exactly what is available.

III. Thematic panels around broad topics and disciplinary subfields

Some of the topics listed under Real Utopia Proposals sessions could be shifted to these regular thematic sessions if we don't find a suitable anchor person with a well-worked out institutional/transformational proposal. And some of the topics, of course, could also be moved to the institutional proposal category.

In terms of format, I have a strong preference for sessions which do not have so many presentations that there is no time for discussion, and generally I prefer sessions without discussants – my experience is that it is usually more interesting to have discussion from the floor unless the discussant is really engaged in a debate with a specific argument (as in the proposal sessions). For these sessions, then, I would generally like three presenters and no discussant.

IV. Plenary Panels

The program contains up to three plenary sessions – one on Friday evening and the in the noon slot on Saturday and Sunday. Tentatively, I am thinking of the following possibilities:

- 1. Big Ideas for Real Utopias:* This could be one or two of the plenary panels, depending on other plenary suggestions. The idea would be to have a panel(s) featuring very prominent, articulate advocates of specific real utopian proposals. I envision three presentations for this panel, each around some Big Idea. One idea is also for these panelists to lead a proposal-thematic session (category I above) on the day after they are on the plenary panel. This would make it possible for there to be intensive discussion of the high profile ideas presented in the plenaries.
- 2. Energy, the environment, and global warming:* This plenary would focus on institutional designs for countering global warming and other aspects of ecological crisis rather than just the nature of the problem itself. Mostly when I have seen panels and discussions of these issues the discussion of institutional design is pretty thin. There is a sharp indictment of existing consumption and production patterns and a call for dramatic transformation in how we do things, but little discussion of the mechanisms for accomplishing this and how sustainability and low growth can be institutionalized and reproduced.
- 3. Sociology as Real Utopia:* I am less sure about this, but it might be possible to have a session which reflected on the nature of the discipline and academic life, and asked what the real utopia vision for sociology might be.

Call for Papers: Section on Global and Transnational Sociology

Section on Global and Transnational Sociology Open Topic on Global and Transnational Sociology (3 Sessions)

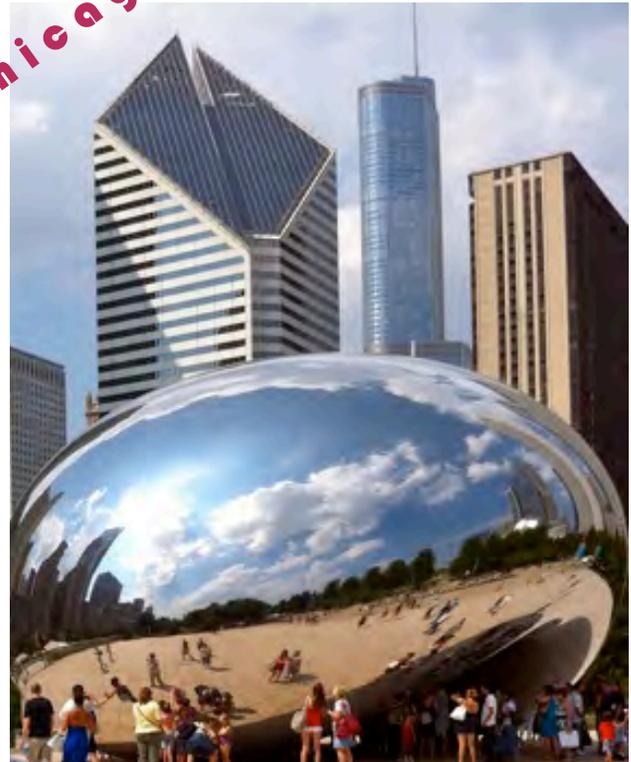
This section invites submissions for three paper sessions. For this first ASA program of the new Global and Transnational Sociology section, we invite research that defines or explores global and transnational processes and their consequences. This includes work that empirically, conceptually, or theoretically examines (a) global or transnational groups, movements, networks, or governance, or (b) global or transnational processes, mechanisms, and variables that are important in the study of global, national, regional, local, comparative, or historical issues and places.

Session Organizer: Aaron Benavot, The University at Albany, SUNY

Section on Global and Transnational Sociology Roundtables (one-hour)

Session Organizer: Vida Bajc, Methodist University

Chicago



SUBMISSION SYSTEM OPENS: Dec. 1, 2010

The Online Submission System will open on ASA website on **December 1, 2010**. At that time, authors may submit their scholarly work to the topic areas. Scholars should peruse the listing of topics that are being offered; and prepare their materials for the opening of the Online Submission System -- all scholarly work must be submitted online.

The deadline for making a submission is **January 13, 2011 at 3:00pm EST**. Authors should receive notice of the final disposition of their submission by March 18, 2011.

Section Information

Global and Transnational Sociology

Section Officers 2010-11

George Thomas — Chair
Sarah Babb — Chair-Elect
George Ritzer — Past-Chair
Liz Boyle — Council Member
Lauren Langman — Council Member
Peggy Levitt — Council Member
Francisco (Chiqui) Ramirez — Council Member
Roland Robertson — Council Member
Jackie Smith — Council Member
Maria Charles and Gili Drori — Secretary/Treasurer
Liz Boyle and David Frank — Awards
A. Aneesh — Publications
Malcolm Fairbrother — Website

Contact A. Aneesh (aneesh@uwm.edu) or Shehzad Nadeem (SHEHZAD.NADEEM@lehman.cuny.edu) for newsletter submissions.