



**sase**

Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics

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## Meet the Editors

The SASE Newsletter is created by a dynamic group of graduate students and post-doctoral researchers from both sides of the Atlantic, aided and abetted by the SASE staff. We are pleased to introduce its 2018 editors:



**Emma Greeson**  
Editor-in-Chief

**Emma Greeson** is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Sociology at the University of California, San Diego. Her dissertation is a multi-sited ethnography along the value chain for used clothing between the United Kingdom and Poland that examines how value is produced for a highly heterogeneous product. The research examines where value is produced (in which spaces and social configurations), what exactly is being valued in various socio-material relations (the material and symbolic transformations accompanying valuation), and how the value chain is made and maintained (through which material, moral, and relational practices). This dissertation contextualizes existing accounts of valuation, offers a material and pragmatic account of valuation that can account for valuation of highly heterogeneous goods, and proposes a relational ontology of economic processes. Emma holds an MA in Central and Eastern European Studies from the Jagiellonian University (Krakow, Poland); her earlier research dealt with language policy and nationalism in Europe.



**Georg Rilinger**

**Georg Rilinger** is a PhD student in the Department of Sociology at the University of Chicago. His dissertation combines archival research with in-depth interviews and network analysis to study the processes surrounding the creation of electricity markets in California and the PJM regions. The project seeks to understand under what political, regulatory, and material conditions the market designs provided by economists can be implemented successfully and under what conditions they fail. While the California markets became susceptible to gaming and failed catastrophically in 2001, the PJM markets continue to operate effectively. What explains the successful design and implementation in one case and failure in the other? In pursuing this question, Georg is particularly interested in explaining how the structural conditions for systemic market 'gaming' emerged and persisted in California while PJM managed to resolve them. The project speaks to recent debates in economic sociology that examine the role of economic knowledge in regulatory and political processes as well as debates in criminology that discuss the conditions under which 'criminogenic environments' emerge. His earlier research utilized network analysis and archival research to examine the structure and perception of a corporate conspiracy in 1930s Chicago.



**Ruggero  
Gambacurta-  
Scopello**

**Ruggero Gambacurta-Scopello** is a PhD candidate in Political Science at Sciences Po - Paris, under the supervision of professor Patrick Le Galès. His PhD dissertation, entitled *The State and the Politics of Economic Emergence in Brazil: The Case of BNDES (1985-2016)*, deals with the transformations of Brazilian capitalism in the last 30 years. His research uses mixed methods to focus on the activities of the Brazilian Development Bank. Ruggero had professional experiences at the Directorate for Education and Skills at the OECD, and also at UNESCO and Le Monde. He earned a Master's degree in Political Science at Sciences Po Paris in 2014.



**Agatha Slupek**

**Agatha Anna Slupek** is a doctoral student in Political Science at the University of Chicago. She holds a BA (Hons) in Philosophy from McGill University. Her research interests are in feminist theory, critical social theory, the political economy of advanced industrial societies, and the rhetorical dimensions of political discourse. Her dissertation, tentatively entitled "The Political Futures of Feminism, Work, and Welfare," will consider the impact of gender inequalities and 20th century economic and institutional changes on the liberal ideal of democratic citizenship. She is currently a Doctoral Exchange Fellow at Sciences Po - Paris.



**Anne van der Graaf**

**Anne EA van der Graaf** is a Doctoral Fellow at MaxPo, specializing in financial risk management by insurance companies and banks. Her dissertation, entitled *Framing Financial Risk: What Does Risk Management Manage?*, is based on ethnographic fieldwork in finance. She has carried out two participant observations, one in the market risk management of a European bank in long term liquidation, and another in the life and financial risk department of a large European insurance company. Aside from her research on finance, she is interested in gender studies, the relationship between state and economic actors, accounting, and organization studies. Before joining MaxPo in 2013 she finished her MSc in Research Sociology at the University of Edinburgh. She has two Bachelors' degrees from Erasmus University Rotterdam, one in sociology and another in econometrics and operational research.



## Interview with SASE President Gary Herrigel

*"In general, I am more interested in identifying possibilities for inclusion and change rather than being satisfied with more conventional left and social democratic concerns for "critique" or identifying how bad capitalism is now or how even worse it is becoming."*

### ***Can you tell us a bit about yourself and your intellectual background?***

Of course. I am Gary Herrigel, the Paul Klapper Professor in the College and the Division of the Social Sciences at the University of Chicago. My formal professional home is in the Political Science department, but I also have a courtesy appointment in Sociology. I received my PhD in Science, Technology, and Society Studies and Political Science at the MIT. This was a very important experience for me, partly because I met my friend, mentor, and colleague Charles Sabel there. We have been in conversation with each other for my entire professional career and have collaborated on many projects together. But, in general, Cambridge (Mass.) at that time had a very robust community of scholars who collectively made it possible for me to work, as I do, at the intersection of Political Theory, Comparative Political Economy, Industrial Relations, Economic Sociology, Organization Theory, Business History, and Economic Geography. That community included professors Josh Cohen, Susanne Berger, Peter Hall, Michael Piore, Merritt Roe Smith, Paul Osterman, and Bennett Harrison, and fellow graduate students Anno Saxenian, Richard Locke, Anthony Levitas, Gerry Berk, Victoria Hattam, Colleen Dunlavy, Jim Womack, Toshihiro Nishiguchi, Gerry McDermott, Sue Helper, Nick Ziegler, Ellen Immergut, Tom Ertman, and Jonathan Fox.

From the beginning, my scholarly and research interests have focused on the social and political embeddedness of economic organization and practices. In particular, I have always been interested in alternative, inclusive, and participatory governance forms in the socio-economy and, correlatively, in the limits of markets and bureaucratic command and control hierarchies as governance forms. As an artifact of my position as a scholar in the historical period in which I have been working and, I guess, as a matter of theory in general, my focus has been on the ways in which environmental uncertainty can paradoxically give rise to cooperation in complex industrial contexts. I have been very influenced by the process and action theories of the American Pragmatists and the contemporary academic carriers of that inheritance (e.g., Sabel, Andrew Abbott, Chris Ansell, Jonathan Zeitlin and "old" institutionalists such as Philip Selznick and Anselm Strauss), as well as the affiliated, or complimentary, Europeans who have written in this tradition (Hans Joas, Jens Beckert, Wolfgang Knöbl, Laurent Thevenot, Luc Boltanski, etc.).

Working at the University of Chicago, in a rich interdisciplinary environment with stellar colleagues over time, like Abbott, John Padgett, Karin Knorr-Cetina, George Steinmetz, Paul Cheney, Michael Geyer, Moishe Postone, Bill Sewell, and a large highly heterodox

cohort of political theorists, allowed me to continue on the interdisciplinary path that I began at MIT. I guess this accounts for my somewhat idiosyncratic and decentralized publishing record. My political science colleagues (and the Social Sciences Deans at the University of Chicago) have stood by with raised eyebrow but also (to their credit) with fundamental toleration, as I have published in Sociology, Management, Industrial Relations, Business History, Economic Geography, and only sometimes in Political Science Journals. I have also published three books, all focused on industrial recomposition and change in the US, Germany, and, more recently, Asia. Each one was included in a different disciplinary or sub-disciplinary series (economic sociology/network analysis, business and political economy, and global labor studies, respectively).

**Can you say a bit more about your core theoretical concerns that tie this panoply of different research areas together?**

Well, I have always been concerned with how to make work life more equitable and democratic, more inclusive and participatory. That has focused my attention on production, the division of labor, firms, and property forms as well as questions of governance. In general, I am more interested in identifying possibilities for inclusion and change rather than being satisfied with more conventional left and social democratic concerns for “critique” or identifying how bad capitalism is now or how even worse it is becoming. I guess I just feel like the latter message, important as it is ritualistically for people to convey, is not so original, interesting, or helpful. I am interested in how, in spite of deep power asymmetries, possibilities for transformation and inclusion often very paradoxically come to the fore. This

kind of revolutionary reformist interest has underwritten virtually all of my projects.

My initial research inquiries were about alternatives to the corporation, particularly decentralized, collaborative production arrangements in industrial districts composed of small and medium-sized firms. For my first book, [\*Industrial Constructions\*](#), which grew out of my MIT dissertation, I did a lot of historical work on industrial district development in Germany, trying to understand the viability and capacity for change that was characteristic of those production patterns. Though concerned to highlight the collaborative and inclusive possibilities illustrated by decentralized practices, the project was also aware of their conditionality and limits. As a result, the work also focused on how larger, more vertically integrated German firms had themselves sometimes developed a capacity for inclusiveness, forms of self-governance, and stakeholder participation. Ultimately, the aim was to foreground the history of struggles over participation and collaboration in German industry and to highlight possibilities for the success of inclusive and participatory strategies.

After my first book, I moved to study contemporary production disintegration more broadly, in both developed and emerging political economies. Key about these processes in the recent past is that they freely transgress national boundaries and have a governance logic that is very complexly articulated with traditional national level governance arrangements. As a result, I became very interested in multinational enterprises and supply chains. And, as ever, my focus was on how emergent disintegrated relations could be organized in a positive inclusive and collaborative way.

### **From the perspective of the state or of the companies involved?**

From the perspective of the social division of labor in production. I have always been a bad political scientist, I guess, as I really have always viewed the state from a highly contextual, relational and bottom-up perspective, and have been a critic of more deductive and top-down, monocausal, structuralist, and institutionalist approaches to relations between the economy, society, and politics. My consistent focus has been on historically specific, interdependent, mutually constitutive dynamics within the division of labor itself. From that point of view, the state, or rather the government, is one relational element, one stakeholder among many, shaping dynamics within processes of production and value creation. I tend to see political (or, more broadly, institutional) “constraints” as much less constraining than is usually assumed. There are always constraints, but for me constraints are just forms of social relation and process that are continuously pressed to reproduce themselves under often unpredictable circumstances. Even reproduction processes result in relational recomposition that can change possibilities in the way that roles are allocated and positions in the division of labor are constituted. The challenge is to identify conditions and situations under which seemingly unbreakable rules or overwhelming power disparities can be evaded, undercut, or even simply ignored in multidimensional joint action processes.

My second book, [\*Manufacturing Possibilities\*](#) (*MP*), focused on these sorts of creative relational and processual dynamics quite centrally. It dealt with the historical evolution of traditional manufacturing industries (steel, automobiles, machinery) and how they

were changing across the entire broad post World War II period. The dominant focus, particularly in the second part of that book, was on the breakup of vertically integrated manufacturing operations and the diffusion of extensive supply chain relations. The book investigated how collaborative relations, both within firms and across supply chains, emerged, what blocked them, and what kinds of policies and strategies could be put into place to make them more feasible and/or sustainable. *MP* addressed more traditional comparative political economy concerns by asking how the kinds of emergent collaborative arrangements it identified related to incumbent forms of worker representation and, generally, to larger architectures of relations and policy that were implicated in US and European manufacturing. Indeed, the book’s real interest was in the way that creative recomposition processes “on the ground” – i.e., in the increasingly disintegrated division of labor in production – were outrunning the roles, norms, and institutional arrangements that were allegedly constraining and enabling players to act.

After the publication of *MP*, and in large part in collaboration with my dear late friend and colleague Volker Wittke, I moved this family of questions to the next level: That is, we focused on the globalization of disintegrated production to lower wage emerging economies. Specifically, we looked at the way in which German Automobile and Machinery manufacturers were setting up production operations and whole manufacturing clusters in Central Europe and China. The former case involved the extension of German relations and practices to make a broader interdependent European cluster. The Chinese case analyzed an even more ambitious dynamic: It

showed that German firms were attempting to recreate their European production clusters in the Chinese context – producing basically the same models at the same quality levels as those they manufactured in their home clusters. The project spends a great deal of time showing how this was a ‘recreation’ process in the Kirkegaardian sense, meaning that in order to do the same thing – produce the same products and technologies in different locations – the manufacturers had to reconceive who they were and what they were capable of as producers. Ultimately, they produce the same products in remarkably different ways in China.

In studying this cluster (re)creation process, we became fascinated by the recursive learning dynamics that were involved. By reconceiving their operations abroad, producers were encountering new ways to organize and arrange their relations and processes at home. Globalization was producing learning and generating innovation. And, among the most interesting firms, these recursive learning dynamics were generated and managed by governance architectures that were highly inclusive and remarkably self-recompositional. Uncertainty and constant pressures for innovation led firms to open themselves to broad stakeholder experience; this placed a value on collaborative goal setting and problem solving; and the learning that resulted from such interactions pushed companies to recompose themselves continuously.

Initially, we embarked on the project to study transnational supply chain and cluster dynamics. But the more we followed these recursive, self-recomposing processes, the more our attention turned to the internal organization and governance arrangements within multinational corporations themselves. Ultimately, a

large part of the book that has recently come out of this project – [\*Globale Qualitätsproduktion. Transnationale Produktionssysteme in der Automobilzulieferindustrie und im Maschinenbau\*](#) (Campus Verlag, 2017), coauthored with Wittke and Ulrich Voskamp – focuses on how efforts to both stimulate and manage global production, organizational learning, and innovation were expanding stakeholder involvement and participation on a global level. Or, at least, the book shows that the globalization of German manufacturing practices was generating those possibilities. The book also outlines characteristic obstacles to this kind of participation and learning, and attempts, as a result, to characterize newly emerging forms of stakeholder struggle and politics in globalizing production.

I have now embarked on two new projects, which take a thread from this interest in the inclusive and participatory potential in governance architectures that focus on recursivity and learning. One deals with corporate production systems, transnationality, and labor standards in two very different sectors – Automobiles and Agricultural commodity production. The other also deals with Agriculture, primarily Milk and Dairy production, and looks at the impact of learning and self-optimizing business practices (e.g., lean production and comprehensive corporate production systems) on environmental sustainability in the US, German, and Swiss industry. I am excited to immerse myself in these new areas and continue to look for practical ways to upgrade production and competitiveness, enhance participation, and improve the environment. All power to the imagination.

**The theme of the upcoming SASE meeting is global reordering. What does this topic mean to you and why it is important?**

Global reordering seemed appropriate as an overarching theme because it is just a fact empirically that the relations of economic asymmetry and of political governance that have structured the world order for the last 80 years, i.e., since the end of WWII, are undergoing profound recomposition. The emergence of China, for example, means an enormous change in the way that goods, services, and technological knowledge flow in the global economy. This has affected governance hierarchies financially, organizationally, technologically, and politically across the globe. Given SASE's preoccupations, it seems appropriate to address the many questions raised by these sorts of historical shifts.

**Does the fact that the next conference is going to take place in Asia owe to a sense that socio-economics should be more globally oriented?**

SASE is a collective body and does not follow my personal vision or agenda. The President is just a shop steward for a year. But, yes, I think having the conference in Kyoto this coming year expresses the growth and sophistication of that part of the world and the corresponding wealth of scholarship that is generated there. Asian themes and ideas are an increasingly important part of the association and we need to acknowledge, celebrate, and benefit from that.

**As President, how you would characterize SASE to someone unfamiliar with the association?**

SASE originally emerged for reasons that still provide it with meaning and purpose. It was initially organized, in the

1980s, because there was no space for people working at the intersection of political, social, and economic processes in the conventional disciplinary landscape. So, people working on industrial relations, people working on economic sociology, and people doing comparative political economy came together to organize a conversation that was not occurring anywhere else. By now, political economy and economic sociology have, of course, flourished in and across the disciplines of Political Science and Sociology. To a certain extent, they even have had a little revival in History and have developed a kind of rearguard presence in Business and Law schools. SASE has become a prominent international platform for research work in these highly interdisciplinary domains.

Moving forward, SASE needs to continue to open itself to new and creative currents of social science emerging at the intersection of the social, the economic, and the political. There are very positive signs that the association has been doing this. For example, several of the largest networks in SASE have emerged only in the last ten years or so – Finance and Society, Asian Capitalisms, and Global Value Chains. There is now also a great deal of work being done on digitization and various aspects of what John Zysman and Martin Kenny refer to as the “platform economy”. It seems very likely that this will also soon emerge as a new network.

These have all been substantively driven networks. But the association has also been able to respond to the emergence of new theoretical agendas as well. For example, there is much innovative theorizing and heterogeneous empirical work going on about regulation in transnational contexts. People like Tim Bartley, Jonathan Zeitlin, Sigrid Quack,

David Levi-Faur, and many others have been doing exciting work on standards and alternative governance forms across a wide array of substantive domains, much of which has been featured in SASE's Regulation and Governance network.

Another area that we need to open ourselves to and which has been very dynamic outside the SASE world is the ultra-micro application of methodologies from the Social Studies of Science to economic and financial processes – work, for example, that has been done in a particularly creative way by our mutual colleague Karin Knorr-Cetina here at the University of Chicago. To engage with this new area, we are going to have a mini-conference at SASE this year, and we are hoping that we can leverage this to build bridges between SASE and this very dynamic area in economic sociology.

There are, of course several other issues that have been around for a while and that are now pressing to the fore. In particular, there is a growing interest in the association about gender and the role of gender at the intersection of the political, the economic, and the social. Practically, there is also substantial concern in the SASE membership about representation in leadership positions, on panels, and in networks. These issues are important and there is movement within the Association on many fronts to open itself and expand opportunities, intellectually and politically.

**Indeed, gender is also going to be the central feature of the next SASE newsletter. But let me ask you something else about SASE's structure: Would you say that the organization is characterized by a core set of concerns and organizational outlets, or is it more a**

**fragmented archipelago grouped under the arbitrary heading of SASE?**

I guess I am more of a decentralized practice theorist than a Herbert Simon-type top-down directive organization theorist. It is not a useful or wise thing to make an overly precise claim about what the identity of an Association is. SASE draws strength from its heterogeneity. There are many different conceptions of what the enterprise is and what it is really about. Rather than thinking that this is a problem, I think that it is a strength that allows SASE to evolve over time, to embrace new kinds of issues and grow theoretically.

**Do you have any specific plans for your tenure as President, other than facilitating the growth of cross-theoretical fertilization?**

Not beyond the things I have already mentioned. I guess, for me, the most important issue at the moment is that SASE is making progress in taking Asia seriously, on a practical and theoretical level. Getting all these Europeans and Americans to not be afraid to travel to Asia for a conference is an important step toward cultural opening that will have intellectual consequences for the Association going forward. Besides that, I feel very strongly about the opening up to new theoretical perspectives. I am very enthusiastic about the micro-phenomenological approaches that Karin and others have been pursuing. I am also really interested in the new forms of regulation and am excited about all the new percolating initiatives on the gender, race, and culture fronts.

*Interview conducted by  
Georg Rilinger  
[rilinger@uchicago.edu](mailto:rilinger@uchicago.edu)*

## SASE/Kyoto Featured Speakers



**Ching Kwan Lee** is a sociologist with wide-ranging interests: work, globalization, political sociology, development of the Global South, comparative ethnography, Hong Kong, Taiwan, China, and Africa. One of her current research projects examines the rise of “platform capitalism” in China and its impact on state-capital relation, employment, and workers’ new imaginations of work and working lives. Another on-going project traces the historical trajectories and contemporary forms of grassroots politics in Hong Kong, Taiwan, and China.

Previously, she has published three monographs on China, forming a trilogy on Chinese capitalism through the lens of labor and working class experiences. [\*Gender and the South China Miracle: Two Worlds of Factory Women\*](#) (1998, University of California Press) documents the organization of gender and work in factory regimes in Hong Kong and Shenzhen when South China first emerged as the workshop of the world. [\*Against the Law: Labor Protests in China’s Rustbelt and Sunbelt\*](#) (2007, University of California Press) chronicles the unmaking and making of the Chinese working class in two regional economies experiencing the death of socialism and the rise of capitalism respectively in one country. [\*The Specter of Global China: Politics, Labor, and Foreign Investment in Africa\*](#) (2017, University of Chicago Press) follows the footsteps of Chinese state investors to Zambia and compares its relation with African state and labor to other global private investors.



**Emiko Ochiai** is Professor of Sociology at Kyoto University. She is a family sociologist and family historian also active in the field of gender studies. She has been involved in various comparative studies of family, gender, and care regimes in Asian societies for over a decade. Her recent research projects combine family studies, welfare state studies, and migration studies to develop a framework to understand ongoing transformations in private lives and public institutions intermingled with one another, especially in Asian societies. The outcomes of these projects are being published as a series by Brill: [\*The Intimate and the Public in Asian and Global Perspectives\*](#), of which she is the series editor.

Ochiai is also chief editor of another series: Asian Families and Intimacy, to be published by Sage India. The series is a collection of influential works on the topic in Asian academia, aiming to construct common ground for the promotion of more meaningful research collaboration in the Asian region.

Her English publications include [\*Transformation of the Intimate and the Public in Asian Modernity\*](#) (co-edited with Leo Aoi Hosoya, Leiden: Brill, 2014); [\*Asian Women and Intimate Work\*](#) (co-edited with Kaoru Aoyama, Leiden: Brill, 2013); [\*Asia’s New Mothers\*](#) (co-edited with Barbara Molony, Folkestone, Kent: Global Oriental, 2008); [\*The Stem Family in Eurasian Perspective\*](#) (co-edited with Antoinette Fauve-Chamoux, Bern: Peter Lang, 2009); and [\*The Japanese Family System in Transition: A Sociological Analysis of Family Change in Postwar Japan\*](#) (LTCB International Library Foundation, 1997).



**Christine Parker** is Professor of Law at Melbourne University. Her primary research interests focus on regulation and regulatory theory, internal corporate responsibility systems, and lawyers' ethics and regulation. Her work on the legal profession has particularly addressed issues of ethical culture and compliance, the development of ethical infrastructure in law firms, and the design of ethics indicators for legal professionalism. Her books include [\*The Open Corporation\*](#) (2002, Cambridge University Press), on corporate social responsibility, business compliance systems, and democratic accountability of companies; [\*Inside Lawyers' Ethics\*](#) (with Adrian Evans, 2007, Cambridge University Press); and [\*Explaining Compliance: Business Responses to Regulation\*](#) (with Vibeke Nielsen, 2011, Edward Elgar), an edited collection of the leading practice and policy oriented empirical research on how and why businesses do and do not comply with the law.

Parker has a deep interest in both conceptualizing and communicating how law and regulation can help individuals and especially businesses live more sustainably well in our ecological systems. She is developing an academic research project in this area and has helped develop and show a live multi-media eco-music performance, [\*Music for a Warming World\*](#), on our individual, social, and political responses to climate change.



**Wang Hui** is a Changjiang Scholar Professor in the Department of Chinese Literature and the Department of History at Tsinghua University, and is Director of the Tsinghua Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences. He received his Ph.D. from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 1988. His research interests include Chinese intellectual history, modern Chinese literature, and social/political theory. His recent publications include [\*China's Twentieth Century: Revolution, Retreat and the Road to Equality\*](#) (London/New York, Verso, 2016), [\*Reversal 顛倒\*](#) (Hong Kong: Chinese University of Hong Kong Press, 2015) (in Chinese), [\*The Short Twentieth Century: the Chinese Revolution and the Logic of Politics 短二十世纪：中国革命与政治的逻辑\*](#) (Hong Kong: Oxford University Press, 2015) (in Chinese), and [\*China from Empire to Nation-State\*](#) (two volumes) (Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 2014).



## Global Reordering Round-Table

*Jens Beckert (Professor of Sociology, Director of the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, Cologne), Jeanne Lazarus (CNRS research fellow, CSO – Sciences Po - Paris) and Sayaka Sakoda (Assistant Professor of Economics, Doshisha University, Kyoto & member of the SASE/Kyoto Local Organizing Committee) were gracious enough to speak with us about this year's conference theme and its place in their research.*

### Globalization

*The conference theme of “[Global Reordering](#)” refers to the results – or perhaps a late stage – of what has been broadly understood as globalization. How does your research operationalize, cast doubt on, or push us to reflect on the conceptual boundaries of the term “globalization”?*

**Beckert:** At its core, globalization means the geographic expansion of markets and the organization of production networks over ever-enlarging spaces. It is a process of economic deterritorialization and the escape of the economy from its taming by the nation-state. This process has led to a profound reordering of economic and social organization. The term suggests a unidirectional process. But some of the most interesting developments in recent years are countermovements to globalization, be they the resistance against free trade agreements or the emergence of populist movements. The interaction effects between

deterritorialization and local responses to this development are something we should reflect on more.

**Lazarus:** It is banal to think of finance as “global”: networks and flows are global, accounting rules are homogenized, and above all, finance is seen as one of the main instruments of the globalization process. Nonetheless, what I have tried to do, including with the “Domesticizing Financial Economies” mini-conference (which I organized with Joe Deville, Mariana Luzzi, and José Ossandón at several SASE conferences), has been to find a way to discuss a “global” phenomenon as locally embodied. “Local” can signify a country, a company, a family, a regulation, a currency, etc. I want to demonstrate that, in order to understand any expression of finance, including its global appearance, research and theorization have to take into account that finance is always embedded.

The boundaries between studies of “high finance”, which seems more global,

and “low finance”, which seems more local, need to be blurred: local finance is influenced by global transformations, and global transformations stem from localized places, analyses, and practices.

**Sakoda:** My research sheds light on inequality, paying special attention to struggles concerning gender and distributive justice through quantitative research, focused mainly on Japan. As Fraser and Honneth (2003) say, we must examine the proper relationship between redistribution and recognition, since economic inequalities are growing everywhere and governance structures have weakened and do not ensure proper redistributions within nations. Globalization has been a key factor of economic growth, and everyone alive today can be said to enjoy its fruits. As globalization contributed to reducing poverty in Japan, we long believed ourselves to be a country of “100 million, all-middle class”; however, the long-run average effect hides the negative side of globalization affecting the entire socio-economic distribution. The problem is that all kinds of “divides” have different roots but are intertwined. Despite great economic progress, why do poverty and inequality still remain so persistent? Recently, a concern with socio-economic distribution has been displaced by a preoccupation with the acknowledgement of cultural identities and differences. I am interested in clarifying global distributive injustice and its consequences, and more importantly its causes from the local perspective.

## **Reordering of the Concept of Globalization**

*In the governance literature, global reordering refers to novel forms of regulation that break with the rigid command-and-control framework of the past. These new forms are more complex, reflexive, and transnational than the old regimes. Accordingly, they are less easily understood in terms of existing typologies*

*and require novel approaches by the researcher. In your own work, do you encounter similar challenges due to phenomena of global reordering?*

**Beckert:** In recent years we have done quite a bit of work on illegal markets at the Max Planck Institute. Illegality in the economy is a highly relevant phenomenon that is completely understudied in socio-economics. The investigation of illegal markets allows for interesting observations regarding global reordering. Matías Dewey’s research on La Salada, the largest informal garment market in South America, situated on the outskirts of Buenos Aires, shows that the emergence of this market is a direct outflow of the global relocation of the garment industry, which has affected Argentina, especially since the 1980s. The industry did not leave Argentina completely, but it reemerged in the form of informal sweatshops and a complex market organization that is illegal but largely tolerated by the state. Reordering here means: the emergence of illegal realms of economic activity that substitute for the vanishing formally regulated industries.

**Lazarus:** I work on household finances and I find it a clear necessity to understand the regulatory and technical landscapes that individuals have to cope with. Specifically, I have shifted from interrogations mainly based on moral issues (how the morality of money and spending is structured by the banking system) to questions regarding risk: What are the social risks that stem from the changing role of finance in everyday life? How do States protect their citizens from these risks? This detour bends back to individuals’ money management so as to understand their constraints as well as their agency. Here, comparisons are very heuristic: they suggest that finance is always enacted, and that even in a global world, social structures, insurance schemes, education, and

health care systems differ in very significant ways. All of this figures in the composition of an individual's financial landscape.

**Sakoda:** Although economic achievements are surely worthy of praise, conventional economics has recognized as an obstacle to economic growth the spending of time and money on traditional or religious activities, which shape our culture, our identity, and the relationship between the individual and society. Various cultures, as typified by traditional religious rituals, could be seen as inconsistent with the paradigm of economic growth that drives globalization.

In 2016, my colleagues Ryuichi Fukuhara, Pramod Tiwari and I launched a research project in India called "Cultural Diversity and Creativity in India: A Case Study on the Religious Ritual in the Mewar Region, Rajasthan". This research revisits the significance in modern society of cultural identity, which has been less of a focus in development economics and economic poverty studies, and reconsiders the relationship between sustainable development and cultural diversity by questioning the paradigm of economic growth in society. In our research, the subjective wellbeing of individuals and their sense of belonging in the community are seemingly attained by participating in the traditional ritual ceremony at the expense of myopic economic benefits. Re-discovering the "old" approaches embedded in each culture may provide us with a clue for how to overcome the old regimes and typologies of socio-economics.

## **Global Reorderings in Socio-Economics**

*We are also curious whether global reordering applies to the study of socio-economics itself. As a scholar studying socio-economics, how would you describe the development of your field in recent years? Do you perceive any global*

*reordering in research on socio-economics or is there a more or less stable order?*

**Beckert:** The global financial crisis of 2008 had a tremendous impact on the field of socio-economics. It was in response to this crisis that sociologists and political scientists, in large numbers, became interested in financial markets and the social and political repercussions of the financial industry. Another interest that has certainly become more prevalent in recent years is the analysis of the long-term historical development of capitalism. Here I see great potential also for the deeper involvement of economic historians in developing the field of socio-economics.

**Lazarus:** Fifteen years ago, when I started my PhD on retail banking and household money management, many scholars (first and foremost Viviana Zelizer) were highlighting the separation between what was seen as the center of economic sociology – firms, regulation, high finance – and domestic finance – seen as a peripheral subject, a female sphere. The 2008 subprime crisis changed all that: it is no longer necessary to demonstrate that household finance is an important economic topic related to core sociological issues.

The other important change is the widespread goal of creating a discussion between scholars working on different "levels" of finance, but also between political economists and sociologists. It does not create a "new order" as such, but it creates new places for conversations, and most importantly for me, it helps raise new issues. For example, is it heuristic to compare national debt and household debts? Are financial practices related to culture or institutions? In my opinion, the major topic now is the transformation of the State-market-individual relationship in the context of the financialization.

**Sakoda:** In my opinion, it is SASE's ultimate mission to bring global reordering into the field of socio-economics. We especially have to explore how current dynamics reflect political, economic, and social change with respect to "the rest of the world". Developed countries, including Japan, have enjoyed modern economic prosperity while leaving the rest of the world behind, so we should be responsible for moving the current "global institutional order" (Pogge 2002) in a more inclusive direction.

The 2018 SASE annual meeting will be my fourth, and it will be my first time as a member of the local organizing committee. I am very proud that Doshisha University will be hosting SASE. "Conscience" has been the core principle of our university's mission since its establishment in 1875. The ancient Greek etymology of "conscience" is literally "to know together". I believe that Doshisha's philosophy can meaningfully contribute to the mission of SASE, to deal with the friction that arises from the transnational push for globalization referred to above.

### **Local Sites of Global Reorderings**

*Has your experience of being a scholar changed at all in recent years, and if so, how? What do you think are some global reorderings in the discipline of sociology as it pertains to the study of socio-economics?*

**Beckert:** In German sociology, I increasingly observe a segmentation of the discipline – to use a distinction made by Robert Merton – between *locals* and *cosmopolitans*. A large part of the profession remains bound to the German scholarly community, publishes largely in German, and is connected in "local" networks. Another part orients

itself internationally, contributing to scholarly debates that take place across national borders. Both flanks are important; both have something vital to offer. What I am concerned about is the segregation that seems to be taking place.

**Lazarus:** I haven't been a scholar for a long enough time to detect huge differences between the beginning of my career and now! I would say that the main challenge as an academic is to find time to waste time, which is the only way I know to get ideas to emerge. The competition is fierce, and not always directed toward the most interesting part of what we are capable of – and sometimes it seems that we put more energy into writing project proposals than into doing the research itself.

The question of time is especially important when studying socio-economics, since our subject of inquiry seems to be changing at such a fast pace. We deal with two risks: not recognizing novelty or too hastily labeling a phenomenon as "new".

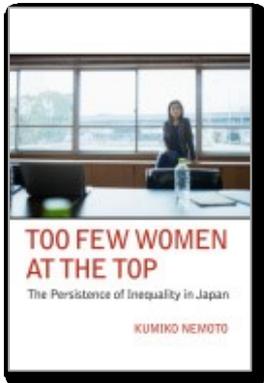
**Sakoda:** I don't think my attitude as a scholar has changed. I believe all of the scholars attending SASE seek to end grief stemming from conflicts in the world, even if this would generally be considered impossible or useless to remedy. "Conscience" and "our considered moral judgments" (Rawls) should be featured more in the discipline of economics. Doshisha University may help facilitate academic dialogues among scholars at SASE/Kyoto 2018 to determine the core principles at play in global reorderings.

*The editors*

## Book Review

*Too Few Women at the Top* by Kumiko Nemoto

Ithaca NY, ILR Press, 2016, 296p.



*Too Few Women at the Top* is a must-read both for those interested in gender segregation in the workplace and those concerned with Japanese political economy. Kumiko

Nemoto has succeeded in treating both issues in her book.

We can discern the broad first question addressed in *Too Few Women at the Top* from the book's title: why do we find so few women in the highest management positions in Japanese companies, and why has their presence not increased much, despite globalization, growth, and democratization? Among affluent democracies, Japan is indeed one of the least gender-equal countries. The World Economic Forum's 2017 Global Gender Gap Report shows that the situation has not changed since Nemoto's book was released: the country is ranked 114 out of 144, with women ranked poorly in economic participation and opportunity, and even lower in political empowerment. Nemoto asks why, despite a certain degree of policy efforts and new laws, have there been few to no results? Among the various reasons she provides for this slow progress towards equality, the weight of tradition plays a preponderant role.

The questions Nemoto raises are of great theoretical import for sociologists and political economists as well as of practical significance: indeed, women's segregation in management positions leads to management inefficiency and, ultimately, to weaker growth. In 2014, Prime Minister

Shinzo Abe affirmed that gender segregation in public and private sectors is a danger for long-term growth.

In researching her book, Nemoto conducted interviews with workers at five Japanese corporations (three financial and two cosmetics companies); her analysis, however, extends beyond the borders of Japan. The specific comparisons she makes with the processes of gender segregation in workplaces in the United States – conducted with a keen theoretical approach and strengthened by empirical findings – shed light on Western political economies as well.

While this kind of research is often instrumental, with more factual and policy-oriented ends, such as *how to enable women to climb the corporate ladder*, Nemoto's book aims to comprehend the very nature of the gender segregation and its causes. By explaining *why* the situation is as it is, she is able to provide solid insights on *how* it functions.

In the second chapter (*The Japanese Way of Change: Recasting Institutional Coordination, Sustaining Gender Inequality*), the author contextualizes Japanese coordinated capitalism and demonstrates how this economic system and its evolution are responsible for the low number of women in high management positions. Chapter 3 (*Sex Segregation in Five Japanese Companies*) deals with methodology, clearly explaining Nemoto's choice of companies for her fieldwork and examining the effects of legislation (women's employment reforms) and of international economy on gender equality in Japanese companies. In chapter 4 (*Women as Cheap Labor: Salaries, Promotions, Ghettos, and the Culture of*

*Woman Blaming*), she investigates the management of Japanese corporations and their cost-saving strategies that prevent women from making progress in the hierarchy and attaining leadership roles.

The author examines several practices, such as “seniority pay and promotion,” “lifelong employment,” “track hiring,” “household benefits,” and the fact that women are perceived as risky assets for a company, which leads them to be discarded by cost-saving strategies. Companies block women as non-career track workers or limited-term workers. The logics behind these strategies, which go back to the very beginning of Japanese post-war growth, are deeply engrained and difficult to counteract. In Chapter 5 (*Production and Navigation of Gender Bias: Heroic Masculinity, Female Misogyny, and Queen Bees*), Nemoto studies how both men and women alternately foster or change long-held gender stereotypes in Japanese companies. She shows, for instance, that while male employees may be archaically misogynic, female employees may legitimize sexual segregation by delegitimizing female managers under whom they work. Chapter 6 (*Thwarted Ambitions and Sympathy: Long Working Hours, Sex Segregation, and the Price of Masculinity*) addresses, among others, the theme of long hours – one of the main elements of the Japanese workplace that reinforces what Nemoto calls *heroic masculinity*. Male employees have more latitude to express their devotion to a corporation by working long hours. Now as in the past, long hours are a key component of Japanese economic growth, but they disadvantage women with family life imperatives that do not burden men. Nemoto submits that the view of women as less industrious, productive, and dynamic as men is still strongly embedded in Japanese mentality.

Since the Japanese seniority system requires women to work the same long hours as men in order to be competitive, yet does not offer them equal opportunities to reach management positions, it results in lower ambitions among women and has a massive impact on the overall observed segregation in workplace. In Chapter 7 (*Obligatory Femininity and Sexual Harassment*), the author demonstrates the impact of business institutions and organizations on segregation.

One of Nemoto’s most fascinating arguments follows on from that of American sociologist Herbert J. Gans, who showed poverty in America to be a state of affairs that serves the interests of higher social classes in both symbolic and economic terms<sup>1</sup>. Nemoto grounds her work in the idea that gender segregation served the political economic system of post-war Japan. For this reason, her book goes beyond the study of either gender segregation or political economy alone – it blends both approaches with great perspicacity, creating a deeper common understanding of both phenomena. For firms, gender segregation meant the availability of highly qualified yet cheap (female) labor, which saved on labor costs. For the State, it was a way to persuade women to stay at home and thus to bear part of the welfare effort, which would otherwise be the State’s responsibility. Due to the shared interests of the business sector and the State, there have been little to no incentives to revise these cost-saving strategies, condemning women to work low-paid jobs under (old) male management. These managers – often over the age of 70 – are generally not open to new ideas or receptive to societal change.

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<sup>1</sup> See Herbert J. Gans, “The Uses of Poverty: The Poor Pay All,” *Social Policy* July-August 1971, p. 20-24; *The War against the Poor*, 1995.



**Reports from the 3<sup>rd</sup> SASE Ibero-American Socio-Economics Meeting [III Reunión Iberoamericana de Socioeconomía (RISE)]**  
*Society, Culture, and Sustainable Development in Ibero-America*

*Most SASE members are aware that preparations are underway for the upcoming SASE annual meeting to be held in Kyoto, Japan on 23-25 June 2018. But it is perhaps less well-known that for several years, regional SASE conferences have been taking place in Latin America.*

*SASE sponsored its third biennial Ibero-American regional conference at Universidad Tecnológica de Bolívar (UTB) in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia on 16-18 November 2017. The theme this year was Society, Culture and Sustainable Development in Ibero-America. This was a vibrant event with 256 papers presented – and over 300 submitted – with scholars from 16 countries and 130 institutions participating. It was by far the largest of SASE’s Latin American regional meetings to date.*

*For an overview of the conference, including featured speakers, photos, program, and more, see [here](#). For overviews of all three Ibero-American Socioeconomics meetings held to date, click [here](#)). To learn more about what took place and what was discussed, let us now hear from some of the people who made the conference possible.*

*Emma Greeson  
[egreeson@ucsd.edu](mailto:egreeson@ucsd.edu)*

**Santos M. Ruesga, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid:**

Development has been a central element in the Ibero-American debate concerning relations between economy and society. The concept of development has evolved in spite of the initial confusion between its fundamental goals and the means to achieve it (elements external to people, like income, wealth, or GDP, were conceived of as goals,

whereas they are actually means to achieve development). The ultimate goal of development is the quality of life, how people feel about themselves, what they want to be or to do. The search for *the good life*, as Amartya Sen says, consists in living in a way that includes freedom and reasons to celebrate. It is necessary to be free in order to be able to have a good life. In this sense, the new approaches to development allow us to understand people and society as part of a complex and global system. Hence, as a part of specific contexts, it is necessary to consider the relations among its different components, and its relations with the concepts of quality of life and the well-being of the individual, at an aggregate as well as a local level.

Nonetheless, in spite of theoretical advances and the re-conceptualization of development in its wider form, Ibero-American countries continue to base their model of development on the exploitation of natural resources. This approach generates significant negative externalities on the environment and health, restricting freedom and people's capabilities. As such, there is a need for change that will allow our societies to adapt productive structures to the theoretical advances that have made it possible to envision a sustainable future. The 3<sup>rd</sup> SASE-RISE conference provided a space for reflection on economic growth and its relation to human well-being and the environment, as well as for the analysis of its relevance, incidence, and social scope in a sustainable development context.

### **Martha Zuber, SASE Executive Director:**

These regional meetings have been the brainchild of SASE Network M (Spanish Language) organizer Santos Ruesga, an economist from the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. The aim of these gatherings has been to afford Latin American researchers unable to attend the annual SASE meetings in Europe or the U.S. the opportunity to meet, present papers, and network. Santos has worked closely with colleagues from Spain along with teams of local scholars to organize the Colombian meeting as well as the previous regional meetings in [Mexico City, Mexico](#) and [Porto Alegre, Brazil](#).

As the conference program describes, many Ibero-American countries continue to base their developmental models largely on the exploitation of natural resources. The organizers hoped that this event would provide a space for reflection on the economic growth of Latin American countries and the relation of growth to human well-being. Speaking of well-being, Cartagena de Indias is itself a charming colonial town on the Caribbean where participants would stroll around in the evening breeze after a day of intense concentration – a wonderful work-life balance!

### **Julimar da Silva Bichara (Local Organizing Committee), Universidad Autónoma de Madrid:**

The 3<sup>rd</sup> SASE-RISE conference represents a significant step in the consolidation of socio-economic studies in Ibero-America. The number of participants has grown steadily since the first conference at UNAM in Mexico City. The latest meeting called attention to the effects of globalization on development and the importance of the management and equitable distribution of the outcomes of globalization, not only from a monetary perspective, but from fundamentally social, human, and cultural angles as well. It also

saw the advent of an absolutely local Peace, Post-Conflict, and Democracy network, showing the capacity of the SASE-RISE meetings to actively participate in the academic and political issues particular to its conference sites.

## **Daniel Toro González, Dean and Professor of Economics and Business, Universidad Tecnológica de Bolívar:**

It is part of our strategic plan at the Universidad Tecnológica de Bolívar (UTB) School of Economics and Business to build more connections with international institutions and peers around the world. We are well aware of the important role that collaborative networks play in generating knowledge oriented to aid the region's development. While the 3<sup>rd</sup> SASE-RISE conference represented an important financial and administrative effort on the part of the UTB, and the event was an extraordinary opportunity to grow our network and to increase the likelihood of both research and teaching collaborations. The theme *Society, Culture, and Sustainable Development in Ibero-America* set the perfect stage to discuss the region's main challenges and the work conducted by researchers in multiple universities around the world that addresses these issues. We strongly encourage academics from all over the world to join SASE and to attend the next Ibero-American meeting!

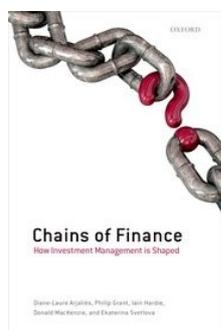
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## **On the Bookshelf**

*In this feature, we ask the voracious readers that make up SASE to recommend a few books they are reading (or re-reading) and to tell us a bit about them.*

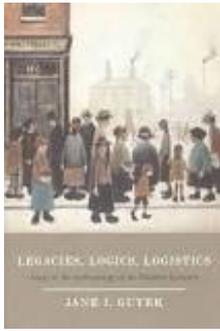
### **Horacio Ortiz**

Université Paris-Dauphine, PSL Research University, CNRS, IRISSE, Paris & Research Institute of Anthropology, East China Normal University, Shanghai



**Arjaliès, D.-L., Grant, P., Hardie, I., MacKenzie, D., and Svetlova, E.,** [\*Chains of Finance: How Investment Management is Shaped\*](#) (Oxford University Press, 2017).

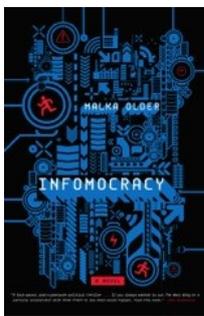
*This book combines research conducted by multiple researchers into an illuminating exploration of many professional spaces and tasks that constitute investment management. The book is a fantastic rebuttal of the idea that it would make any sense to analyze the financial industry with the model of the principal-agent relation. On the contrary, it shows how organizational rules and regulatory frames situate financial practices in a complex web of relations where each employee has limited possibilities of action. The supposed interests of the owners of the money invested come to be defined in procedures and contractual clauses that bear little connection to what these owners may think or know.*



**Guyer, J. I.**, [Legacies, Logics, Logistics: Essays in the Anthropology of the Platform Economy](#) (University of Chicago Press, 2016).

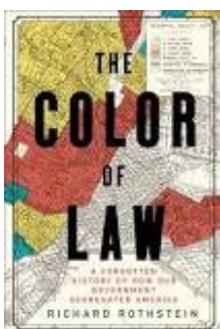
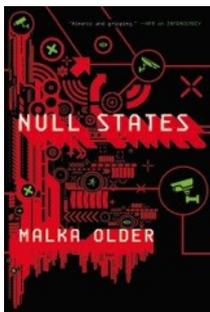
*A cutting-edge exploration of the potential of economic and political anthropology that addresses pressing contemporary issues in novel, critical, and very fruitful ways. The book explores how different practices and imaginaries are combined, transformed, and assembled in historical processes that define in multifarious and contested ways what we designate as “price”, “inflation”, “calculation”, “macroeconomics”, “money” and “value”. The book offers a very stimulating critique of the meanings – too often taken-for-granted – of these categories across academic disciplines.*

**Daniel Hirschman**, Brown University



**Malka Older**, [Infomocracy](#) and [Null States](#) (Tor Books, 2016 & 2017).

*Malka Older is a sociologist and science fiction author. While her research is mostly about disasters and foreign aid, her fiction examines a near future where a novel form of micro-democracy governs most of the planet under the watchful eye of "Information", a massive organization that combines the heart of the New York Times, the scope and tech-savvy of Google, and the economic and legal power of, say, the EU. It's difficult to read these books and not see immediate parallels to contemporary politics – debates over Russian ads on Facebook, and White supremacist Google Search results – but exaggerated to make the dynamics more vivid. I love science fiction, but it's rare to find SF that does such a good job with the social science of the future. Other examples include Charles Stross' Merchant Princes series, which is arguably a long parable about resource curses in development economics, or Max Gladstone's Craft Sequence, which mixes religion and magic via a bit of Durkheim with a lot of post-financial crisis economic sociology. Plus, since Older is a sociologist, you can almost justify reading her books as a work activity!*



**Richard Rothstein**, [The Color of Law: A Forgotten History of How Our Government Segregated America](#) (W.W. Norton & Company, 2017).

*Last year, I had the pleasure of teaching an undergraduate seminar on the sociology of finance, insurance, and real estate. Real estate was the weakest section, especially the discussions of racism and the state. The canonical works on the topic are fantastic (Sugrue, Jackson, Freund, etc.), but none was quite working in the context of this course. Rothstein's book is written like an accessible lawyer's brief designed to make one point: government policy caused segregation and, in so doing, eroded Black wealth. The book is part accessible summary of the existing literature, and part novel research that helps broaden the focus to other parts of the US, like San Francisco. Rothstein's evidence and writing are clear, and they show how the state, over the course of the 20th century, employed the various tools in its arsenal to maintain segregation, from the famous HOLC redlining maps to failing to protect Black property from White violence. Rothstein's book is thus useful because it provides great empirics to reinforce economic sociology's theoretical claims about the imbrication of the state and the market.*



## An Interview with Professor Sylvia Walby

*Sylvia Walby is Professor of Sociology and Gender Research at the University of Lancaster. Her recent book [Crisis](#) (Polity, 2015) is a concise analysis of the present social, political, and economic moment in the UK, the EU, and advanced capitalist societies more broadly. Walby provides scholars of socio-economics with a conceptual architecture through which to think the complexities of contemporary society.*

**Your book *Crisis* is provocative, concisely argued, and continues to speak to our present moment. Indeed, with the recent release of the Panama Papers and the electoral success of secessionist movements in the EU, your claims as to the relationship between a lack of transparency and democratic control in finance and political crisis are remarkably prescient. I wanted to start off by asking you if you still think we are living in the aftermath of the financial crisis of 2007/2008, and if you see recent political and economic developments as substantiating the thesis you put forward in 2015?**

We are still living in the crisis. It started with the removal of controls over finance, which led to the financial crisis, which cascaded into the economic crisis in the real economy with unemployment and reduced output, which cascaded into fiscal pressure, which led to political crisis and austerity, which is now cascading into constitutional crisis and violence. So, yes (unfortunately), recent developments substantiate the thesis.

**A question of yours in the book struck me as very interesting: “Would the**

**financial crisis have been different if it had been Lehman Sisters rather than Lehman Brothers?” As I understood it, what you call the “masculine monoculture of finance” was not a negligible factor in bringing about the financial crisis. Can you say more about the relationship between women and the failure of financial governance?**

Financial governance is gendered. This is partly due to the gendered culture of the internal governance of finance companies, where there are only Brothers and very few Sisters; but only partly, since if finance is to be governed effectively, the power of the democratic state is more important than the internal culture of firms. Financial governance is a gendered political project. Social democracy, which seeks democratic regulation of finance by the state, is a gendered project because of its goal of seeking gender equality. So, while having more women on corporate boards (including finance companies) as a result of targets or quotas is a relevant contribution towards reducing the instability of finance, it is insufficient.

**Your earlier work, I’m thinking here of *Theorizing Patriarchy*, was written at the height of the ‘dual systems’**

**debate in feminist theory. Since then, you have shifted to emphasizing the importance of macro approaches to political economy, suggesting even that feminists can make use of the concept of 'human capital' as developed by New Household Economics to understand the nature of contemporary public gender regimes. You also stress a return to the concept of 'system' through the categories of complexity science. Can you speak to how your earlier work influences your present approach to crisis? Do you think mainstream economics will take up your argument to thinking gender in labor markets beyond the simplistic production (paid) / reproduction (unpaid) divide?**

I would ask: which mainstream? The UN Sustainable Development Goals and the EU's notion of 'smart, inclusive and sustainable growth strategy' represent a form of mainstream economics in which the full utilization of human capacity/capital (skills, education, experience), including that of women, is a route to a more effective economy for all. This is a social democratic economic growth strategy, and requires the removal of discrimination through regulations. It contrasts with a neoliberal economic growth strategy that seeks growth through the removal of regulations: the 'mainstream' does not only take a neoliberal deregulatory form. The social democratic mainstream argues for regulations to reduce gender discrimination in labor markets to achieve economic development that is sustainable and inclusive. In the UK, at least, the crisis has not led to the return of domestic gender relations, but rather to the neoliberalization of the public gender regime.

I think the concept of system is useful in making explicit the interconnections between different forms of social relations. Some early concepts of system were too static, assuming equilibrium, and too simple, making it hard to theorize the intersection of multiple inequalities. Instead of rejecting the concept of system, however, I revise it. Rather than stable hierarchies of determination, there are 'mutually adaptive systems', which may be more tightly or loosely 'coupled'. The crisis is cascading from one social domain to another and to another. How can we theorize these connections without a concept of a social system that connects these domains? We need a theory of society that re-works the concept of social system.

**I would like to hear your thoughts on the future role of the EU. Do you think the regulatory and transnational institutional architectures currently in place can turn the EU into a vehicle for the democratization of finance and a player in the struggle to end Violence Against Women?**

Potentially, the EU could develop these policy architectures. Only a polity at least the size of the EU could regulate global finance capital. But, currently, its interventions are very modest. The new EU Area of Freedom, Security, and Justice could prioritize policy to end violence against women. Currently, this policy exists, but is marginal. At each crisis, the EU has always previously restructured itself, becoming ever more integrated and politically powerful. This is happening again (despite Brexit). The form of the integrative restructuring will depend on the extent to which democratic practices are institutionalized. Only if democratization is prioritized in the restructuring will the potential capacity

of the EU to regulate finance and reduce violence be realized.

**Can you tell readers a bit about your future work and where you hope to see the field of socio-economics, broadly construed, going?**

I am returning to the question of the theorization of 'society'. My intention is to integrate the implications of the empirical work I have recently been conducting on violence into this theorization. I have been examining the implications of improving the measurement of violence for the analysis of its gendered distribution: this

has enabled an analysis that shows that the economic crisis has increased the rate of violence, driven by domestic violence and violence against women. This analysis connects violence to the field of socio-economics. The development of the field of socio-economics needs to consider these wider connections, to changes in violence and to changes in gender relations, in order to explain changes in contemporary society.

Agatha Slupek  
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### SASE Networks Spotlight

*As in previous issues of the newsletter, we continue to bring you profiles of SASE's networks. While mini-conferences are one-off yearly events, networks bring people together year after year to pursue a particular intellectual program. Some of the networks, as you will read below, have existed long enough that their genesis has become a mystery! SASE is always evolving, and so are the networks. In this issue, we take a closer look at some of the networks with a longer history. In the spring issue, we will focus on those networks that have recently been convened or undergone significant restructuring. In this issue:*

- **Network B: Globalization and Socio-Economic Development**, organized by [Matthew Amengual](#), [Caroline Arnold](#), [Mark Dallas](#), [Richard Doner](#), and [Douglas Fuller](#)
- **Network C: Gender, Work, and Family**, organized by [Diane-Gabrielle Tremblay](#), [Bernard Fusulier](#), and [Hideki Nakazato](#)
- **Network D: Professions and Professionals in a Globalizing World**, organized by [James Faulconbridge](#), [Elizabeth Gorman](#), [Sigrid Quack](#), and [Leonard Seabrooke](#)
- **Network M: Spanish Language**, organized by [Julimar da Silva Bichara](#) and [Santos Ruesga](#)

### ***When was your Network founded?***

**Doug Fuller, Network B (Globalization and Socio-Economic Development):** We don't know. Caroline and I took over from the previous organizers in 2013 with some transitional help from Aaron Major. Given that it is Network B, we assume it was one of the earliest networks.

**Julimar Da Silva and Santos Ruesga, Network M (Spanish Language):** We don't know, but we have been the network's organizers since SASE/Madrid 2011.

### ***Were you one of the founders? Briefly, what was the genesis of the Network?***

**Richard Doner, Network B (Globalization and Socio-Economic Development):** I was not one of the founders, but based on what I know, the impetus was to provide an arena in which scholars of comparative political economy – in both developing and developed countries – would have a chance to get feedback on our work and learn from each other.

### ***What academic disciplines are most represented in your Network?***

**Doug Fuller, Network B (Globalization and Socio-Economic Development):** While political science and sociology (including economic sociology) are prominent along with some representation of industrial organization and non-mainstream economics, our network wishes to emphasize a broad-minded multidisciplinary approach.

**Diane-Gabrielle Tremblay, Network C (Gender, Work, and Family):** Sociology, economics, management, political science, and demography.

**Elizabeth Gorman, Network D (Professions and Professionals in a Globalizing World):** Sociology and organizational studies/management.

**Julimar Da Silva and Santos Ruesga, Network M (Spanish Language):**

Economic development, political economy, labor relations, social politics, and socio-economics.

### ***How has the focus of the network changed over time?***

**Doug Fuller, Network B (Globalization and Socio-Economic Development):** The relative emphasis of the network before our current team took over was on the consequences of globalization for both developing and developed countries whereas now we emphasize the political economy of development, although we still provide space for discussion of the socio-economic consequences of globalization for developed countries.

**Diane-Gabrielle Tremblay, Network C (Gender, Work, and Family):** There has been no change, really. The network investigates the changing intersections among gender, work, and family life in the context of institutional contradictions. The focus has mainly been on gender and women's issues, work and employment, and work-family integration or conflict, with many international comparisons of family or employment policies.

**Elizabeth Gorman, Network D (Professions and Professionals in a Globalizing World):** The network has a fairly broad focus, welcoming all research that relates to professional and expert work, professional organizations, professional regulation, and the policy influence of professions, among other topics. I am not sure there has been any marked change in focus.

### ***What are some of the most important issues or themes that have guided your Network in recent years? What do you think will be central in the next few years?***

**Doug Fuller, Network B:** The role of state given the constraints of neo-liberal globalization and the politics of upgrading within the evolving global industrial

landscapes with a particular emphasis on industry sectoral-level effects.

**Diane-Gabrielle Tremblay, Network C (Gender, Work, and Family):** In recent years there has been much discussion on forms of employment, precarious jobs, parental leave and other family policies, entry of women into male sectors, and a lot of discussions on work-family issues in various professions/occupations. There has been a lot of discussion on work-family, family and employment policies across the world.

A key issue is the rise of new social inequalities embedded in the changing dynamics of work and family time, as well as the gender division of work (productive and reproductive).

**Elizabeth Gorman, Network D (Professions and Professionals in a Globalizing World):** There has been growing interest in the nature and role of professional service firms, especially among management scholars.

In the future, I believe that the regulation of professional and expert work will become a central topic.

***What do you get from SASE and this Network in particular that you do not get at other conferences that you attend?***

**Doug Fuller, Network B:** SASE and our network offer an intellectual pluralism in terms of the range of theories, methodological commitments and sources of data. This is quite rare in other disciplinary fields and at SASE there is no sense of rivalry between these approaches. Our network also offers one of the few places where a multidisciplinary approach to the political economy of development is the core theme.

**Diane-Gabrielle Tremblay, Network C (Gender, Work, and Family):** SASE and Network C provide an opportunity to meet colleagues from a wide variety of disciplines and to learn more about current research in multiple areas. A lot of international comparisons, access to research from

around the world and also interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary perspectives.

**Elizabeth Gorman, Network D (Professions and Professionals in a Globalizing World):** SASE is a wonderful way to connect with people outside my own discipline (sociology) and with people from Europe and other non-U.S. countries.

***Is there anything about your Network and its dynamics, frameworks, orientations, or central issues that make it different from other Networks?***

**Doug Fuller, Network B (Globalization and Socio-Economic Development):** We believe our network is among the most pluralistic, both because there are fewer restrictions in terms of substantive paper topics and it frequently centers around research focused on particular geographic regions or countries.

**Diane-Gabrielle Tremblay, Network C (Gender, Work, and Family):** Probably its interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary perspectives, and the very international perspectives developed in many papers.

***What would you want people to know about your Network?***

**Doug Fuller, Network B (Globalization and Socio-Economic Development):** Our focus is on political economy of development with an ecumenical multidisciplinary approach to this topic while we also provide a forum for papers that discuss the socio-economic consequences of globalization beyond the developing world.

**Elizabeth Gorman, Network D (Professions and Professionals in a Globalizing World):** Professional and expert work will continue to play an ever more important role in developed economies. It also presents a wealth of thought-provoking issues. We would welcome greater participation from scholars in politics, economics, and other

disciplines beyond sociology and organization studies/management.

**Julimar Da Silva and Santos Ruesga, Network M (Spanish Language):** The general goal of this network is to study Latin American strategies and obstacles to sustainable development in the long-term from theoretical, empirical, and political points of view, to analyze them from a multidisciplinary perspective. Accordingly, we focus on the following issues: the state of the art in socio-economic studies; development and varieties of capitalism; democracy, citizenship, and social movements; macroeconomics, financial systems, and prudential regulation; culture, development, and creative economy; industrial relations, labor, and well-being; inequality and social policies; sustainable development, territory, and environment; industry and international trade; and globalization, international relations, and regional integration.

### **What is your most recent book or publication?**

#### **Network B (Globalization and Socio-Economic Development):**

- Richard F. Doner. 2009. [\*The Politics of Uneven Development: Thailand's Economic Growth in Comparative Perspective\*](#). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Matthew Amengual, [\*Politicized Enforcement in Argentina\*](#), Cambridge University Press (2016).
- Douglas B. Fuller, [\*Paper Tigers, Hidden Dragons: Firms and the Political Economy of China's Technological Development\*](#) (Oxford University Press 2016).

#### **Network C (Gender, Work, and Family):**

- Tremblay, D.-G. & N. Dodeler. 2017. "Fathers and Parental/Paternity

Leave: The Case of Innovative and Subversive Fathers in Québec". Karin Wall and Margaret O'Brien (eds). [\*Comparative Perspectives on Work-Life Balance and Gender Equality: Fathers on Leave Alone\*](#). London: Springer.

- Dubois-Shaik F., Fusulier B. (eds) (forthcoming) Gender and Work/Life Interferences in Scientific Careers, double special issue of *European Educational Research Journal*, SAGE.
- Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle (2016). "Trade Unions and Work-Life Rights: The Challenge of Work-Life Interface in a Union Environment". In *Employee Responsibilities and Rights Journal*. 28(3). 171-187.
- Dubois-Shaik F., Fusulier B. (2016) [\*Toward a Gendered Pipeline Typology: A Comparative Analysis Across Six European Countries\*](#), GARCIA working paper, University of Trento; 12.

#### **Network M (Spanish Language):**

- Ruesga et al. 2017. [\*¿Cobramos las pensiones? Nueve lecciones sobre la sostenibilidad de las pensiones públicas\*](#), Editorial Pirámides, Madrid.
- Arestis, P; Bichara, Julimar; Moreira Cunha, André and Ferrari F., Fernando. 2016. "Brazil after the great recession; searching for a coherent development strategy", in [\*The Brazilian Economy Today: Towards a New Socio-Economic Model?\*](#) Pereira, Anthony W. and Mattei, Lauro (eds), Palgrave MacMillan.

*Interviews conducted by  
Emma Greeson  
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## PhDs in Socio-Economics: New Research Paths

*Earning one's PhD is one of the main hurdles in an academic career. While the title gives access to otherwise unobtainable jobs, the work itself can be forgotten; in the rush to publish articles and search for a new academic position, the thesis itself can easily lose out. We wanted to give a bit of extra attention to this accomplishment, and so present to you a selection of some of (nearly) finished PhDs in the field of socio-economics. They present the new strands of research within our field and show a continuous diversity in topics and geography.*

*The five PhDs below give a great representation of the developments in the discipline, tapping into new empirical objects, from the development of colonial stock markets to new forms of job training.*

*Mariusz Lukasiewicz's thesis discusses the development of the Johannesburg (SA) stock exchange in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, bringing together studies on colonialism as well as finance; another historical thesis, by Inga Rademacher, concerns tax reform and the decline of unionization in the US and Germany. Rodolfo Roberto Uebel will defend his thesis in 2018 on Brazil's migration foreign policy under the Lula and Rousseff presidencies; Yves Blanchet, PhD from the University of Montreal, also looks at the efficiency of policy, focusing on the Quebecois government's implementation of training centers (mutual centers) to help SMEs develop their employees' occupational capabilities; and Zhongzhen Miao's dissertation looks at bottom-up innovation within Chinese firms and institutions.*

*In addition to reading the dissertation abstracts below, you may enjoy the short video presentations by [Yves Blanchet](#), [Zhongzen Miao](#) and [Roberto Rodolfo Uebel](#), in which they explain their research (you can do so by clicking on their names above).*

Anne van der Graaf  
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### **Gold, Finance, and Speculation: The Making of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, 1887-1899**

*Mariusz Lukasiewicz, University of Leipzig*

On 12<sup>th</sup> of May 2017, Mariusz Lukasiewicz defended his PhD thesis in International History, entitled "Gold, Finance and Speculation: The Making of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, 1887-1899" at the Graduate Institute of International and Development in Geneva, Switzerland. Associate Professor Aidan Russell presided the examining committee, which included Professor Marc Flandreau, Thesis Director, (now University of Pennsylvania) and Professor Youssef Cassis, from the European University Institute, Italy.

More than two decades after the dismantling of apartheid, South Africa remains deeply segregated. If apartheid is taken as not just an ideology of racism and racial segregation, but also a system of economic exploitation, it becomes difficult to say that it has meaningfully ended. The Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) has in many ways been at the center of current discourse on South Africa's white monopoly capitalism and the government's inability to reduce the country's staggering economic inequality. South Africa's capital market, the most developed on the African continent, is still largely

dominated by white-owned conglomerates, making it difficult for South Africa's black majority to raise financial capital beyond the confines of the local banking sector. This dissertation provided important historical insight into the early forces of international finance and South Africa's current state of economic inequality and racial segregation. Despite its 130-year history, no previous study has attempted to investigate the establishment and development of Africa's oldest existing stock exchange as an integral aspect of 19<sup>th</sup> century financial capitalism. The dissertation project presents an historical account and analysis of the origins, foundations, and development of the JSE between its establishment in 1887 and its temporary closure at the outbreak of the South African War in 1899. The development of the JSE is woven interchangeably with the history of Johannesburg's mining industry and the growth of the city as a crucial supplier of gold to global monetary systems at the height of the classical gold standard. Following the early financial developments in Kimberley, Barberton, London, Paris, and finally Johannesburg, this dissertation investigates the social, financial, and economic connections between the rise of South Africa's gold mining industry and its foremost financial institution during the first age of financial globalization.

The first twelve years of the JSE's history not only coincide with the European colonization of southern Africa, but more importantly, expose the active participation of certain members of the Exchange in the British imperial project. Using neglected original documentation from the Exchange and partner financial intermediaries in southern Africa and Europe, this dissertation demonstrated the close personal alliances, inter-institutional discrepancies, and legislative framework of the JSE in a dynamic study of Africa's oldest and largest financial capital market.

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### **Common Ground: Justifications of Neoliberal Tax Cuts in the US and Germany**

*Inga Rademacher, Defended at MPIFG and University of Cologne, Germany*

The dissertation *Common Ground: Justifications of Neoliberal Tax Cuts in the US and Germany* traces the formation of political ideas in the field of tax policy, explaining how policy makers developed convincing narratives for individuals earning higher incomes to receive tax cuts in the US and Germany.

During the 1980s, such reforms were either blocked in parliamentary bodies, as was the case for Helmut Kohl in Germany, or had to be repealed after passage, as when protests caused a crisis of confidence for the Reagan administration. The thesis explains why such obstacles to reduce redistribution in the income tax system were no longer in place when George W. Bush and Gerhard Schroeder implemented their tax cuts in the early 2000s, reducing the top personal income tax rate from 39.6% to 35% and 52% to 42% respectively. The dissertation argues that political ideas were crucial in providing a 'moral fiber' to justify tax cuts but had to correspond to and be coherent with new structures of the political economy.

During the 1980s, policymakers proposed tax cuts by using the academic language of supply-side economists that focused on concepts of incentives and investments. These concepts did not successfully appeal to party bases on the left or the right, nor to trade unions, women's groups, or civil rights groups, which dominated the political debates at the time. Only when the international Third Way movement and an epistemic community of political theorists developed new justice concepts for the left

did the political discourse shift toward cutting taxes for higher incomes. Increasingly, the left turned its conception of *social justice* and *redistribution* into one of *market fairness* and *equal opportunities*. The dissertation shows that this emerging discourse which legitimated tax cuts for the rich was deeply embedded in structural changes in the political economy.

The most important driver of this change in political ideas was the decline in trade unions. In both countries, trade unions had traditionally channeled political and moral inspiration from the grassroots to the party leaders. The AFL-CIO and the DGB had aligned workers from different sectors with activists from women's, civil rights, and religious groups. When this protest infrastructure collapsed between the late 1980s and the 1990s, parties from the left lost touch with their traditional voter bases. The thesis thus contributes to approaches of 'moral economy' that understand the political economy as a set of historically distinct and deeply intertwined social relations of economy and society.

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### **The Change in the Brazilian Migratory Foreign Policy between the Lula da Silva and Dilma Rousseff Governments**

*[Roberto Rodolfo Georg Uebel](#), Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil*

This doctoral thesis, developed in the International Strategic Studies Graduate Program of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul in Porto Alegre, Brazil, analyzes the foreign policy of the governments of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (2003-2010) and Dilma Rousseff (2011-2016), specifically focusing on the issue of international migrations to Brazil. The thesis is directed by Professor Dr. Sonia Maria Ranincheski and funded by the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES).

The dissertation's central hypothesis is that international migrations to Brazil were motivated by the differentiated strategic insertion of these two governments into two specific regions: Latin America and Africa – precisely those regions with the largest influx during the period analyzed. However, as there was no defined immigration policy in either government, the attraction, management, and coordination of migrations occurred through foreign policy. As such, this thesis argues that there was a "migratory foreign policy".

The resumption of international migration flows toward Brazil was due to the country's strategic insertion in Latin America and Africa and the change of its foreign policy regarding these regions between the governments of Lula da Silva and Dilma Rousseff. The strategic insertion of the Brazilian case and the attraction of potential immigrants to the country is based on four pillars: the country's participation in humanitarian missions in Haiti and Africa; the More Doctors Program; cooperation and scholarship and fellowship granting programs; and the promotion of the country by migratory and international labor networks as an alternative to the United States, European Union, and other traditional destinations. The immigration of Latin Americans and Africans to Brazil from 2003-2015 is not part of a classical growth-stabilization-decline migratory cycle.

This doctoral research is expected to prove some issues that continue to have political and economic impact on the formulation of public policies, governmental

agendas, and civil society debates in Brazil, namely: the dubious humanitarian character of Brazil's strategic insertion in Latin America and Africa during the two administrations analyzed; the country's receptivity to migrants as non-original; the verification of an effective change, reorientation, and differentiation of the migratory foreign policies of Lula da Silva and Dilma Rousseff; and the prevailing of political interests and agendas that sometimes prioritized or restricted the admission of certain immigrant groups, such as Bolivians, Haitians, Cubans, and Venezuelans.

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## **Training Mutuals and Their Contribution to Skills Development**

*[Yves Blanchet](#), PhD, University of Montreal*

This PhD thesis sets out to identify the contribution that institutional training mutuals make to skill development in the workforce. It also seeks to understand factors that prompt institutional training mutuals to contribute to skills development.

Research shows that training activity participation rates are lower among small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which can prove detrimental to developing workforce skills. Over the last decade, the government in the Canadian province of Quebec, in cooperation with labor-market partners, has set up intermediary institutions called training mutuals. According to the literature, however, the relative efficiency of these training mutuals remains unknown. This leads us to ask: What contribution do training mutuals make to skill development in the workforce and what factors play key roles in this contribution?

From a methodological point of view, the thesis is structured around four case studies of training mutuals recognized by law in Quebec and belonging to different sectors of economic activity. The collection of the qualitative data was carried out by way of semi-structured interviews, both with actors involved in training mutual and secondary sources.

The comparative analysis shows that the contribution of these structures varies in importance from one training mutual to the next. The dissertation contributes to the identification of institutional entrepreneurs that stand apart from all other actors involved in training mutuals and to the understanding of their influence on the contribution to skills development. Our analysis also shows that training mutuals will have a greater chance of succeeding in contributing to skills development if institutional entrepreneurs are among the actors revolving around training mutuals and if mutuals find positive complementarities with other institutions.

Quebec's intermediary institutions are very good at mobilizing resources for skills development; however, our results show that training mutuals do not necessarily succeed in mobilizing resources. Our research also shows that, unlike other actors, when there are institutional entrepreneurs who revolve around training mutuals, they can play a key role in mobilizing resources for the benefit of skills development in the workforce.

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## **The Impact of China's System of Innovation on Bottom-up Learning for Innovation in Firms**

*Zhongzhen Miao, PhD, University of Birmingham, UK*

Existing literature on National Systems of Innovation (NSI) mainly focuses on the impact of NSI on national or sectoral-level innovations. *How* NSI impacts firm-level innovation still lacks theoretical exploration. China is widely criticized for its poor innovation capability due to the lack of bottom-up innovation as reported by the OECD and various scholars. The literature shows that nearly 70% of knowledge employed in successful technological innovation is developed through Bottom-up learning (BUL), which is thus increasingly recognized as a crucial part of process of technological innovations development.

This study aims to develop a theoretical framework by analyzing and evaluating how two sets of institution of China's NSI (corporate governance & firm's access to capital) contribute to the development of innovation on the firm level through bottom-up learning (BUL). Thirty-seven in-depth interviews in seven leading firms in China's automobile and railway equipment sectors were carried out in this research using multiple case studies. The sampled cases include four State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) owned by the central government, two SOEs owned by local government (provinces), and one private limited firm. The author has performed cross-case analyses to identify and examine the impact of corporate governance along with firms' access to capital on the likelihood of adopting BUL practices in firms.

This study contributes to existing knowledge in three ways. First, it shows how NSI shapes firms' BUL choices for innovation depending on four institutional factors: (1) whether the top manager of a firm is an insider or outsider, (2) the length of employment of the top manager, (3) the firm's access to capital, and (4) the level of competition faced by the firm. Second, based on the analysis of the four factors above, a new finding is that central and local SOEs should be separately considered because they face different institutional conditions for BUL for innovation. Third, to support the analysis between NSI and BUL, the study operationalizes the concept of BUL by systematically introducing five underlying practices. This makes BUL a practical tool for management practitioners to develop firms' innovation capability through adopting BUL practices.

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Have you finished your PhD project? Is the end in sight? Do you want the world to know about your research? The SASE newsletter is looking for presentations of finished, or nearly finished, PhD projects on socio-economic topics. Let us know about the theoretical insights and empirical results that have resulted from those years of hard work. Wherever you come from or whatever your topic, as long as it is related to socio-economics, we would love to hear from you. Send us an abstract of approximately 400 words sketching the research and results, and we will feature it in the newsletter (space permitting).

Send submissions to [saseexecutive@sase.org](mailto:saseexecutive@sase.org)

## Honors and Distinctions

### **Jens Beckert Garners Leibniz Prize**

Huge congratulations are in order for SASE mainstay **Jens Beckert**, who has just been awarded the 2.5M € [Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Prize](#) – Germany’s highest scientific award. This hefty sum is to be put toward further research, which we look forward to learning about. Beckert is one of the few social scientists to receive this honor, which has historically favored natural and formal sciences.

### **Michèle Lamont Awarded Erasmus Prize**

Three cheers for **Michèle Lamont**, who received the prestigious [Erasmus Prize](#) from the Praemium Erasmianum Foundation in the Netherlands for her devoted contribution to social science research into the relationship between knowledge, power and diversity. A program of activities was organized for the occasion on the theme of ‘Knowledge, Power and Diversity’, and the King and Queen of the Netherlands presented Lamont with the prize in November 2017.

### **G20’s Research and Policy Advice Network**

**Oleg Komlik** (College of Management Academic Studies, Israel) was selected by **G20’s Research and Policy Advice Network as one of the 2017 Young Global Changers** for founding and running the [Economic Sociology and Political Economy global online community](#) aimed at disseminating the insights of socio-political research on economy to the public and academics.

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## SASE too?

### Reckoning with Gender Inequality

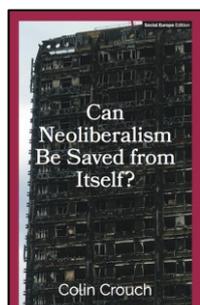
Be sure to check out our Spring newsletter which will focus on gender inequality in socioeconomics. It will profile useful links, research findings and more. Want to see a particular issue or question covered? Have any useful resources to share with the broader SASE community? Your input is welcome at [saseexecutive@sase.org](mailto:saseexecutive@sase.org).

As the alarming number of public scandals and accusations that began in the second half of 2017 make plain, most Developed Western Societies are experiencing a watershed moment in their Gender relations. Women in high-profile industries are speaking out against pervasive cultures of gender discrimination. The ‘MeToo’ movement begun over a decade ago in the US by [Tarana Burke](#) has gained unprecedented public attention in major news outlets around the world. In the forthcoming SASE newsletter, we ask: is the SASE community immune from issues of gender discrimination?

A recent [crowd-sourced survey](#) by Karen Kelsky, otherwise known as ‘The Professor’ behind academic advice website *The Professor is In*, suggests it is probably not. Beyond the issue of harassment per se, research by Professors Kathleen Thelen and Dawn Langan Teele documents [a significant gender gap](#) in publications between men and women in prominent journals. Given that publication and citation indices are so important to success in contemporary academia, these statistics should lead us to reflect on avenues through which to address gender inequality in our industries and fields of research. Our feature on gender inequality in the next newsletter will focus on issues of bias and problems surrounding statistical underrepresentation in publications and conference venues. It will also provide useful resources for combating gender inequality within the field of socio-economics.

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## Recent Publications



**[Can Neoliberalism Be Saved from Itself?](#)**

by Colin Crouch

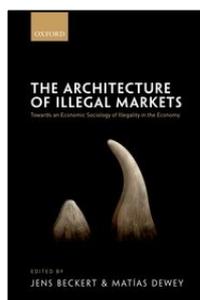
(Social Europe Edition, 2017)



**[Firms as Political Entities: Saving Democracy through Economic Bicameralism](#)**

by Isabelle Ferreras

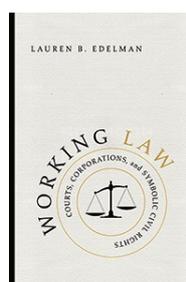
(Cambridge University Press, 2017)



**[The Architecture of Illegal Markets](#)**

by Jens Beckert and Matias Dewey (eds)

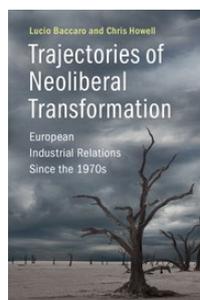
(Oxford University Press, 2017)



**[Working Law: Courts, Corporations, and Symbolic Civil Rights](#)**

by Lauren B. Edelman

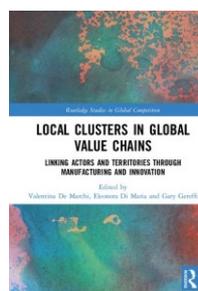
(The University of Chicago Press, 2016)



**[Trajectories of Neoliberal Transformation: European Industrial Relations Since the 1970s](#)**

by Lucio Baccaro and Chris Howell

(Cambridge University Press, 2017)



**[Local Clusters in Global Value Chains: Linking Actors and Territories Through Manufacturing and Innovation](#)**

by Valentina De Marchi, Eleonora Di Maria, and Gary Gereffi (eds)

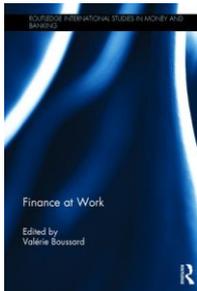
(Routledge, 2018)



**The Kites**  
by **Romain Gary**  
translated by  
**Miranda Richmond Mouillot**  
(New Directions, 2017)



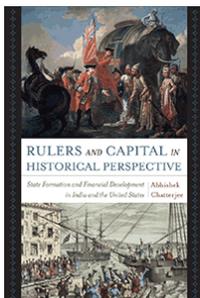
**Self-Governance in Science:**  
*Community-Based Strategies for  
Managing Dangerous Knowledge*  
by **Stephen M. Maurer**  
(Cambridge University Press, 2017)



**Finance at Work**  
by **Valérie Boussard** (ed)  
(Routledge, 2018)



**L'investissement social:**  
*quelle stratégie pour la  
France?*  
by **Avenel C., Boisson-Cohen  
M., Dauphin S., Duvoux N.,  
Fourel Ch., Jullien M., and  
Palier B.**  
(La documentation Française, 2017)



**Rulers and Capital in  
Historical Perspective:**  
*State Formation and  
Financial Development in  
India and the United States*  
by **Abhishek Chatterjee**  
(Temple University Press, 2017)



**Migrações internacionais e  
agência estatal:** *O estado da  
arte no Brasil*  
by **Roberto Rodolfo Georg Uebel**  
(Novas Edições Acadêmicas, 2017)