

6

ILLUSION IN CRISIS? WORLD-ECONOMIC AND ZONAL VOLATILITY, 1975-2013

Daniel S. Pasciuti and Corey R. Payne

Introduction

Throughout much of the twentieth century, nations engaged in a race for development that achieved massive social change, but differences between nations did not equalize. Inequality between nations remained relatively constant, yet, during this period, the validity of the developmental project was rarely questioned. Despite the failure of nations to “catch up,” the belief in the possibility persisted, creating what Arrighi (1990) termed the “developmentalist illusion.”

For Arrighi, the “developmentalist illusion” is the idea that catching up to the wealth levels of the core is possible for any and all states in the world-economy—when, in reality, they are running in place. By running in place,

states engage in a development project without a corresponding increase in relative positioning vis-à-vis wealthier states. This means that national development is often accompanied by industrialization, urbanization, and increases in human development—health, education, and general material conditions. These massive social changes create a perception of “catching up” to the conditions of the “first world” (core), yet their relative material gains are always slower than those of the wealthiest nations. The wealthiest nations remain one step ahead as they too continue to advance, materially and economically. The “illusion of development” is perpetuated, because—despite all of this—the nation-states still exist in the same relative position of exploitation. Because the ability to achieve long-term development for all, or even most, nation-states is impossible under a global economic system based on exploitation and exclusion (the “adding up” problem), the developmental idea is a logical fallacy—an illusion.

This “adding up” problem in the capitalist world-economy is based on the notion that all states do not face the same conditions for advancement in a system where the “relational processes of exploitation and relational processes of exclusion” (Arrighi 1990: 16) are continuously reproduced in new ways. This is a complementary duology of exploitation and exclusion, where core states use their position in the world wealth hierarchy to exploit semiperipheral and peripheral states in the world division of labor through a process of unequal allocation of resources and unequal reward for human effort (Wallerstein 1988; Arrighi 1990).

We provide an alternative lens to empirically examine the relative movement of world income differences over the past 40 years and offer an alternative understanding of the present political and social crises of the past decade by focusing on the volatility of relational income inequality. By sorting nation-states into their respective zones of the world-economy—via a method developed by Arrighi and Drangel (1986)—we track the movement within and between these zones across our temporal scope.

After demonstrating that movement between zones is negligible,¹ we then calculate a volatility measure in each given year to determine the level of movement within each zone and the entire world-economy. We find distinct periods of high volatility concentrated in the semiperiphery and periphery (in the 1980s and 1990s respectively) and low volatility globally in the 2000s. We argue that these trends have striking implications for our understanding of the world-economy and the current period of social and political chaos.

Measuring Differences in National Income

The main dataset used in this research is the Gross National Income Per Capita (GNIPC) measure, using the foreign exchange Atlas method, provided by

the World Bank. We utilized GNIPC in order to measure the total income “accrued” by residents, including incomes transferred from abroad, rather than GDP, which measures incomes “produced” by residents. The World Bank’s data does not cover all countries for all years from 1975 to 2013. Since data was needed in every year in order for our ranking and analysis, data was interpolated and extrapolated using several methods which are described in depth in Appendix A.² Only 14 countries’ data required alteration. In total, 5.3% of the data points were added, with 5% being the former USSR and 0.3% being other nations. After removing all countries with data points that could not be added with our methods, we were able to create a set of 126 countries with complete data throughout the period.

Data from the World Bank allows us to measure absolute differences between countries. We can understand income as a proxy for power and command over these resources (Bonini 2015). However, our analysis focuses on the positioning of nation-states in relation to one another. This presents us with a situation where absolute differences in wealth (or income over the long-run) do not matter. *The amount* of per capita income separating the rich, middle, and poor clusters in the hierarchy do not concern us as much as the fact that *there is* a difference between the rich, middle, and poor clusters. We again build from Arrighi (1990: 15), that

capitalism [is] an evolutionary system in which the stability of the whole is premised on the perennial change in and of the parts. . . . The kinds of inputs, outputs, and techniques of production and distribution and the positions in networks of trade and resource allocation that endow states with differential capabilities to appropriate the benefits of the world division of labor are assumed to change continually as a consequence of the introduction and diffusion of political, economic, and social innovations.

While the specific “inputs, outputs, and techniques of production” change, grow, and evolve, the position of these parts remains *relatively* constant. Because of this, we are concerned solely with the position of a country as a part in the system—the position of a country in the world wealth hierarchy. This position is only important *vis-à-vis* the position of other countries, and, through this lens, the absolute changes have limited value. Therefore, we use this relative positioning of countries (*vis-à-vis* other countries) as a tool to understand the organization of and movement within the wealth hierarchy over the past four decades.

This approach utilizes the concept of rankings to complement, rather than supplant, previous research on hierarchy in the world-economy. By providing information about the terminal endpoint of the distribution of national economies, rankings provide an alternative lens to the relative differences in world-economic stratification in its relationship to a finite number

of possibilities. In this way, information about national economic well-being can be interpreted as a relative measure *vis-à-vis* the entire distribution of the world-economy. In essence, the upper bound of rankings is limited by the number of countries employed in the rankings and *not* the theoretically infinite valuation of absolute income.

Clustering in Zones

Following Arrighi and Drangel's method for delineating the boundaries of the zones of the world-economy, we determine boundaries for the core, semiperiphery, and periphery as follows: For each selected year, data was arranged by GNIPC from the smallest to the largest value. In order to collapse the interval between countries, as well as remove a significant right-skew, the GNIPC values were transformed using a log of base 10. This not only improves the interpretability of information, but also allows for a better visual presentation and inspection of the data distribution. The logged values were then truncated to an interval of one-tenth in order to consolidate the number of independent variables for plotting.

For each country, the share of the world's population was then calculated. This population was divided by the aggregate to calculate a percentage share of the world population that each country holds. Next, the population shares of countries with the same truncated log value were aggregated. A three-interval moving average was then taken in order to smooth the erratic spikes and dips in the distribution caused by populous states. This method was repeated for each year in order to classify boundaries of the core-semiperiphery-periphery hierarchy.

These zonal distinctions are theorized to represent relative measurements, where the greater the level of income, at market-based exchange rates, the greater the marginal rewards of labor to citizens of a state. This reflects both the world division of labor in economic activities and the highly skewed share of benefits in that division.

For our analysis, we utilized the 1992 distribution of logged Gross National Income (GNI) per capita. We use this particular year to identify zonal boundaries due to previous research which identifies 1992 as the global distribution most similar to a trimodal distribution (Pasciuti and Silver 2015). The distribution of ranks was then classified into core, semiperiphery, and periphery based on these zonal boundaries. Since the goal of classifying these countries into a zone is not to permanently position them there, but rather to show relative movement over time, the selection of a single distribution does not affect the outcome so long as the boundaries are kept constant; in addition, multiple iterations of our processes show that changing the base year does not alter our findings.

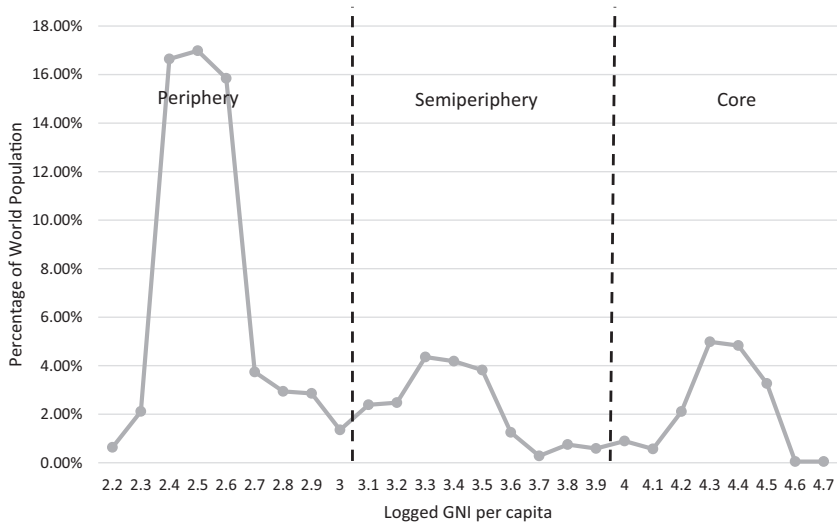


Figure 6.1 World Distribution of Wealth, 1992

Arrighi and Drangel used the local minima between the modes as boundaries, and when there was more than one local minimum, they deemed all countries that fell between the minima to belong to a “perimeter of the core” and a “perimeter of the periphery” (Arrighi and Drangel 1986: 64). Because we are interested in the temporal changes in the hierarchical location of states, we decided to split the perimeter between the core and the semiperiphery. As such, those countries with a logged GNIPC value of 3.8 went to the semiperiphery and those with a 4.0 went to the core. We decided that those countries in the 3.9 block would be labeled semiperipheral.³ Therefore, these zonal boundaries were established: the periphery includes all countries with log GNIPC values from 2.2 to 2.9; the semiperiphery from 3.0 to 3.9; and the core from 4.0 to 4.7.

Country Movement Within and Between Zones

To understand relative movement within these zones, we ranked the countries from 1 to 126 (where 1 is given to the country with the highest GNI per capita and 126 is given to the lowest). The zones were then delineated based on the method described above, with the following result using the actual rankings in 1992: the core consists of those countries with the ranks of 1 to 28, the semiperiphery 29 to 76, and the periphery 77 to 126. We maintain these boundaries as temporally constant throughout.

By ranking, we show each country's relative position in the wealth hierarchy over time. Changes in position in the hierarchy are representative of changes in ability to reap rewards from the world distribution of labor. Country ranks are graphed from 1975 to 2013. Figure 6.2 shows the rank movement of the countries in the semiperiphery. The second graph (Figure 6.3) depicts only the countries that permanently entered or exited the semiperiphery over this time period. The dotted lines represent the boundaries of the zone; all countries are classified based on their 1992 zonal positions.⁴

Figure 6.2 clearly illustrates that, within the semiperiphery, countries are moving consistently throughout the period; the image is one of almost consistent chaos. Yet, in Figure 6.3, we isolate only the exceptional cases (countries that entered or left a zone and remained there for at least five years). Here, only ten countries that were in the semiperiphery in 1992 entered or left the zone over the entire time period, making real zonal change a rare event. For example, Thailand and Hungary (marked as lines A and C respectively) enter the semiperiphery and remain in the zone for the rest of the period. Alternatively, El Salvador (marked as line B) enters the zone in 1992, remains for a while, but then falls back into the periphery by the end of our period.

Thus, the data suggest that there is a significant amount of movement within zones, where countries are changing relative position in the world-economy every year. But these changes are, generally speaking, small intervals. Throughout our time period, the average movement per country per year was

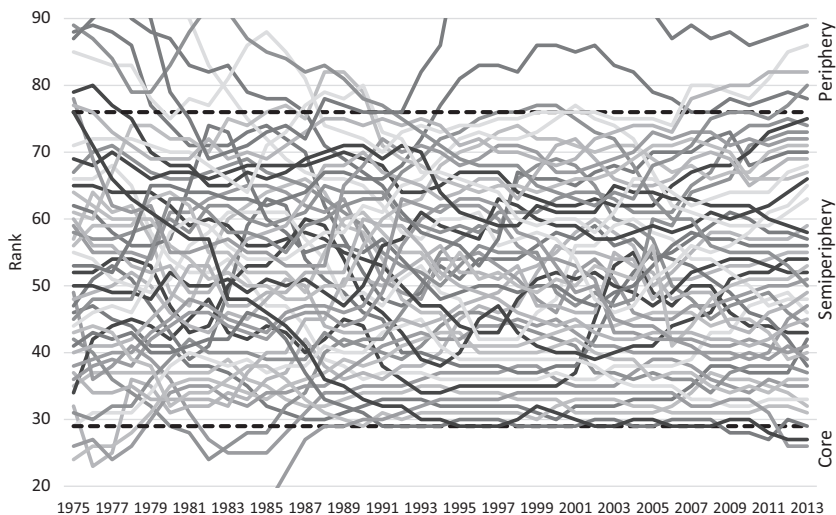


Figure 6.2 Rank Position of Semiperipheral Countries

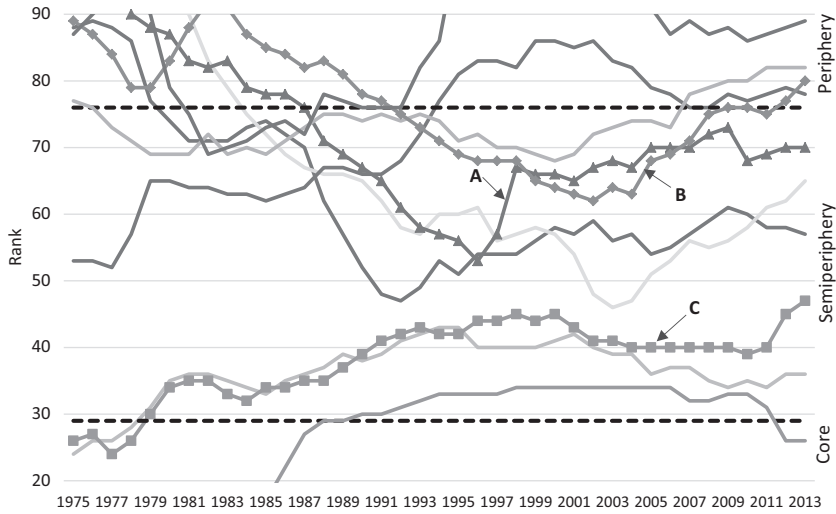


Figure 6.3 Rank Position of Semiperipheral Countries, Without Stable Countries

Table 6.1 Organic, Perimeter, and Exceptional Countries by Zone

	<i>Organic</i>		<i>Perimeter</i>		<i>Exceptional</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Core	23	82.14%	1	3.57%	4	14.29%
Semiperiphery	34	70.83%	4	8.33%	10	20.83%
Periphery	42	84.00%	1	2.00%	7	14.00%
Total	99	78.57%	6	4.76%	21	16.67%

1.69 ranks. Despite this constant movement, from 1975 to 2013, only 21 countries (or 16.67%) permanently transitioned between zones. Change was more prominent in the semi periphery, where approximately 20% of countries transitioned, while approximately 14% transitioned in the core or periphery.⁵

Table 6.1 highlights one of the central features of our analysis: the stunning lack of trans-zonal movement. While there is constant shifting of countries’ rank over time, the overall lack of trans-zonal movement shows the fallacy of the “catching up” development paradigm. As stated previously, with this constant “running in place,” in conjunction with the developmental project of material and social improvement, nations have an illusion of development. Their movement vis-à-vis others in their respective zones creates the perception of hierarchical change, while only minor back-and-forth shifts are the reality. Given this, the failure to develop and the illusion of development are not two separate realities but rather parts of the same whole—the central feature of the world-economic hierarchy. We have shown empirically the failure to develop (Table 6.1).⁶ We now seek to show the persistence of the

logical fallacy, the “illusion of development,” through an empirical measure of volatility in the world wealth hierarchy.

Assessing Zonal Volatility

Illustrating the illusion of development requires moving beyond an analysis of individual, national rank movements, and it requires understanding volatility of both the zones of the world-system and the world-economy as a whole. Technically, volatility is the fluctuation of countries’ rank movements within each zone of the world-economy. Conceptually, aggregating these fluctuations allows us to measure volatility as the magnitude of rank movement within the world wealth hierarchy, relative to other countries. We have therefore created measures of cumulative fluctuation in the world-economy as a whole—what we have termed “world-economic volatility”—and in its constitutive zones—what we have termed “zonal volatility.” Since our central theoretical premise is that relative positioning in the hierarchy of wealth indicates the ability to extract unequal rewards and unequal opportunities, taken together, these measures compile a more complete picture of the world-economy and allow us to identify and analyze change and stability in the world-system.

By calculating the aggregate expected movement within the world-economy per year and then placing it as a ratio of actual movement per year, we are able to create a timeline of percent movement deviated from expected movement over the course of the analyzed period. The formula was a simple ratio calculation:

$$\frac{\textit{Actual Movement} - \textit{Expected Movement}}{\textit{Expected Movement}}$$

Actual Movement is the sum of the absolute value of rank change for every country for every year. *Expected Movement* is global *average* movement per country per year. The resulting percentage is the deviation from average movement for the world-economy in each given year. The values were then smoothed by taking a three-period moving average to allow for better interpretation. Figure 6.4 shows zonal volatility, the percent deviation from the global average movement per country per year by each of the three zones.

What is resoundingly clear from this measure is that the core has significantly less than average volatility throughout the period. While this is no doubt interesting, it is unsurprising; we expect volatility in the zones where “catching up” is an active goal—or rather, where the illusion of development is preminent. Yet even in these zones, what is most striking is not the level of relative economic volatility present in much of the period, but the lack of relative movement over the past 10 years. We will explore the historical significance of these points, beginning with the late 1970s.

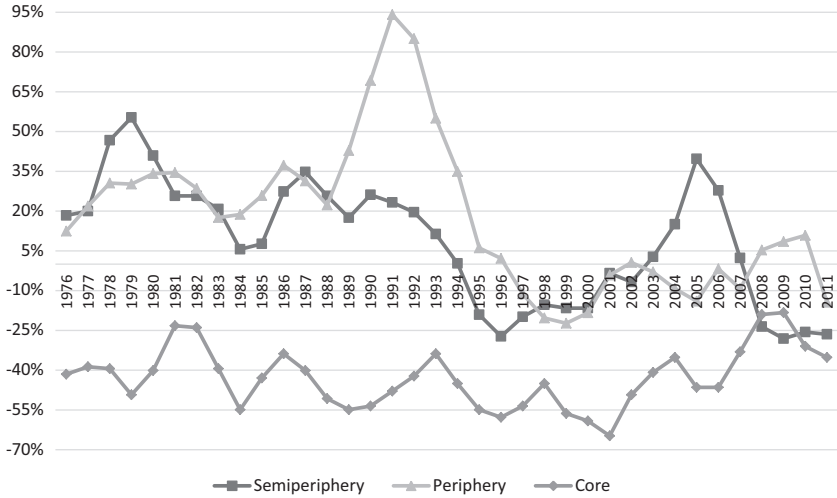


Figure 6.4 Zonal Volatility: Percent Deviation From Global Average, Three-Period Moving Average

Generally speaking, the semiperiphery indicated high volatility from 1976 through the early 1990s, with a brief aberration in the mid-1980s. We interpret this volatility primarily through the lens of the massive debt crisis and subsequent IMF response. This period, especially in Latin America, is known as the “Lost Development Decade” because of the significant socio-economic declines states experienced—not only in absolute terms, but also vis-à-vis other states. Two examples which manifest this dynamic clearly are Chile and Mexico. In the postwar period (1950s through 1970s), through massive government spending and policies of import substituting industrialization (ISI), the two countries experienced exceptional growth (Hirschman 1968). In 1981, our analysis shows both countries declining in relative position to other countries, consistent with the debt crisis. By 1982, Latin America as a whole was holding debt at 50% of their collective GDP and at more than 300% of their collective exports (Bértola and Ocampo 2012). In 1982, Mexico defaulted on its debt payments, and others followed suit. By 1985, 38 countries were forced to reschedule their debt payments globally, of which 16 were Latin American countries (Sachs and Williamson 1986). These trends are clearly illustrated in our data as the “newly industrializing nations” steadily lose ground relative to other nations. We generally point to this process of system crisis, debt, and decline throughout the semiperiphery to explain the overall high level of volatility captured during this period and ultimately the “running in place” that left many countries in the same relative position at the end of the 1980s as they had been in the 1970s, even as their absolute level of income changed.

Conversely, newly industrializing countries in East Asia did not follow the same rise and decline pattern of their Latin American counterparts. Most notably, the East Asian Tigers (South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, and Hong Kong) which had been rapidly growing since the 1960s, due to an interesting mix of neoliberal policies and state intervention in markets. It is important to note it here to show that many factors, not solely zonal collapse due to a debt crisis, led to the high volatility during the 1980s.

For example, South Korea experienced significant growth from the 1960s onward, which many attribute to the implementation of liberal export-oriented industrialization (EOI) (Castells 1991). In our analysis, South Korea steadily rose in the ranking of the world wealth hierarchy, crossing the entire semiperipheral zone between 1978 and 1992 before flattening out along our zonal boundary from 1992 onward.

In the 1990s, the semiperiphery remains volatile but the level of volatility declines. Instead, it is the periphery that emerges as the most volatile area of the world-economy through the massive growth of other Asian nations, especially India and China. But in addition to the rise of China and India (and others in Asia, such as Indonesia and Sri Lanka), we also see decrease (and then, sometimes, recovery) of countries in Central Asia, such as Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Turkmenistan. This is due to the collapse of the Soviet sphere, after which all of Central Asia experienced a dismal period of economic decline until approximately 1997 (ADBI 2014).

Understanding hierarchical change in the world-system during the late twentieth century, without discussing the rise of China and India, would be highly problematic. Undoubtedly, their rise has caused more ink to be spilled

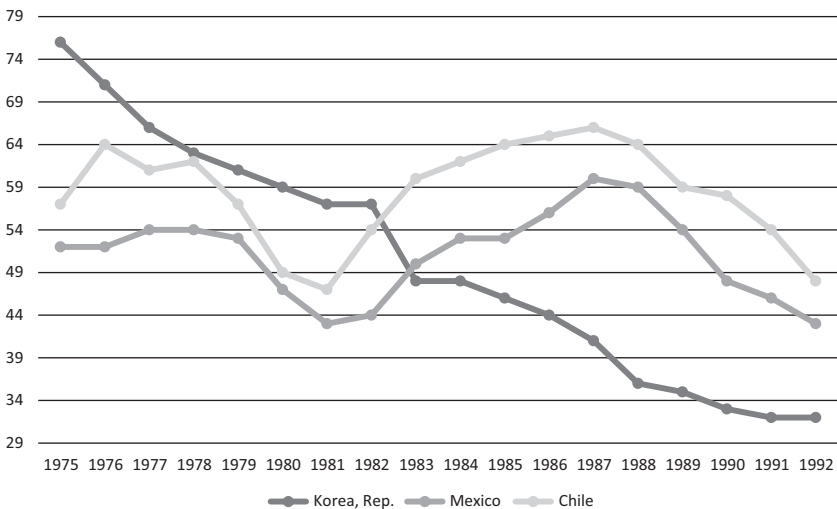


Figure 6.5 Ranking of South Korea, Mexico, and Chile, 1975 to 1992

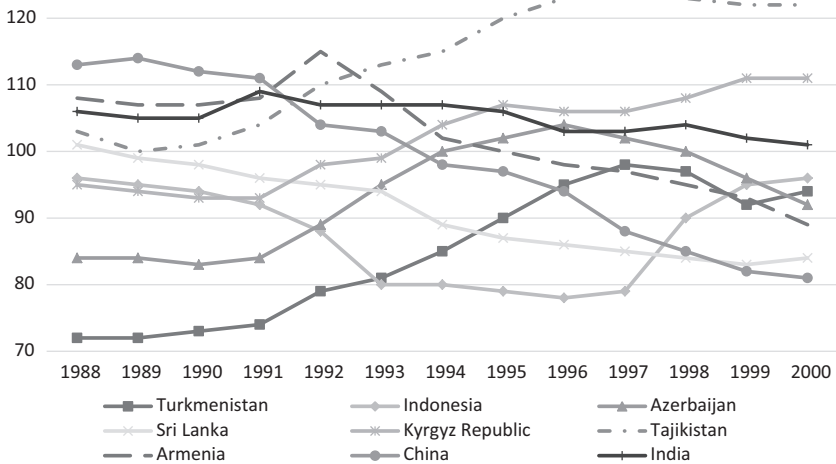


Figure 6.6 Ranking of Selected Peripheral Countries, 1986 to 2002

on the subject of development than anything else in the past two decades. The trends presented in our data follow the predominant narrative that China and India rose relative to other nation-states throughout the 1990s and, at least in the case of China, continued to rise through our most recent data (Arrighi 2007, 2009; Hung 2009; Korzeniewicz and Moran 2009). The emergence of these states, along with a general overall rise of the rest of East Asia, plays a critical role in the volatility of the periphery in the 1990s.

And while the data—both our zonal volatility measure and our country rankings—match our general historical understanding for the 1980s and 1990s, the data from approximately 2000 to 2013 is more complicated. As demonstrated in Figure 6.8, both the semiperiphery and the periphery decline to generally hover around average movement during the last decade of our analysis. This is slightly counter to the general understanding of the period—that the 2000s were characterized by the rise of China (and the rest of the BRICS) in a challenge to Western (core) dominance within the world wealth hierarchy.

But, taking a look at the rank positions of the BRICS throughout the entire period presents a different picture. With the exception of China (and, to a small extent, Brazil), the BRICS begin to level off in their relative rise through the hierarchy following the turn of the century. China is the only “major mover” left vis-à-vis other nations. And, further, given the decline of both the semiperipheral and peripheral zones’ volatility during this decade, it appears to be one of the few “major movers” of the period at all.

This presents an anomaly in the understanding of the contemporary period of the world-system—the crisis of US hegemony. During a period of

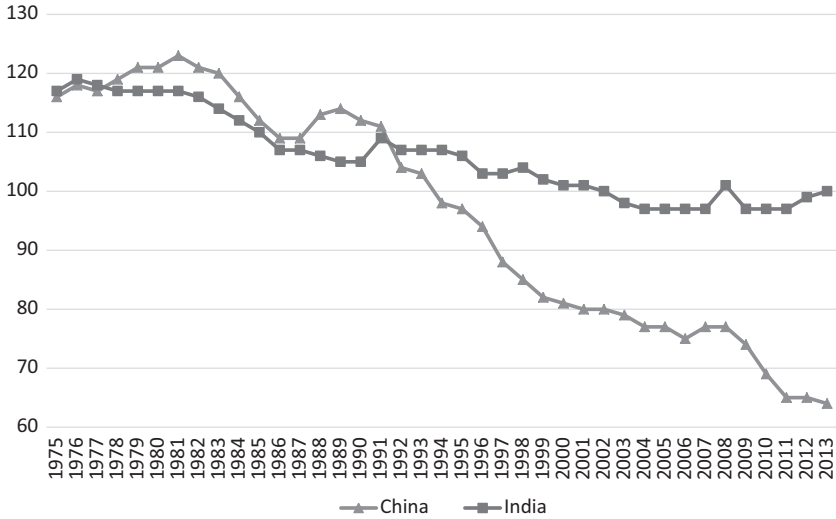


Figure 6.7 Ranking of China and India, 1975 to 2013

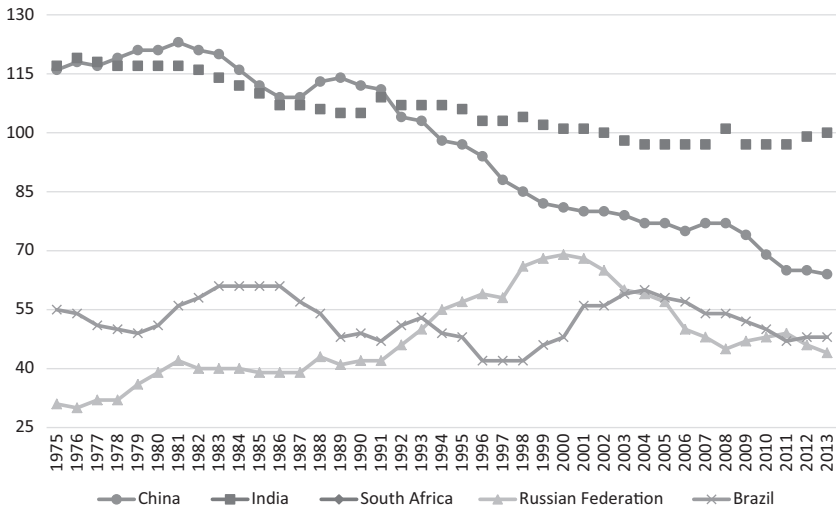


Figure 6.8 Ranking of the BRICS countries, 1975 to 2013

increasing challenges to US dominance, this lack of volatility in the world-system appears to imply a stabilizing world order. We are thus left with a seemingly contradictory dynamic, where the country and zonal data conflict with our a priori understanding of the political and social chaos now engulfing the world-system.

World-Economic Volatility: A Perspective on Crisis?

Therefore, we return to our global measure of world-economic volatility to understand if the individual and zonal trends are indicative of a world-systemic change. This cumulative measure of the rank movement of all nations, regardless of zonal positioning, takes the entire world-economy as a singular unit of analysis across time. This measure, presented in Figure 6.9, matches the trends of zonal volatility presented above.

Here we can clearly decipher three striking features. The first two features are “waves” of volatility from the 1970s to the mid-1980s and from the late 1980s to the mid-1990s. We have already established that the two early waves did not fundamentally alter the world wealth hierarchy, constituting the “running in place” phenomenon. As we have shown in Figure 6.4, the first wave was concentrated in the semiperiphery, while the second was concentrated in the periphery—and, as we show in Table 6.1 and Figures 6.2 and 6.3, neither wave accomplished fundamental hierarchical restructuring or trans-zonal movement.

The third feature is not a “wave” but is the stunning decrease of volatility from the mid-1990s to the present. This is not surprising, as we have previously established that both semiperipheral and peripheral volatility declined to below average around the turn of the century. Further, individual countries, such as the BRICS, which were thought to have been rising in the wealth

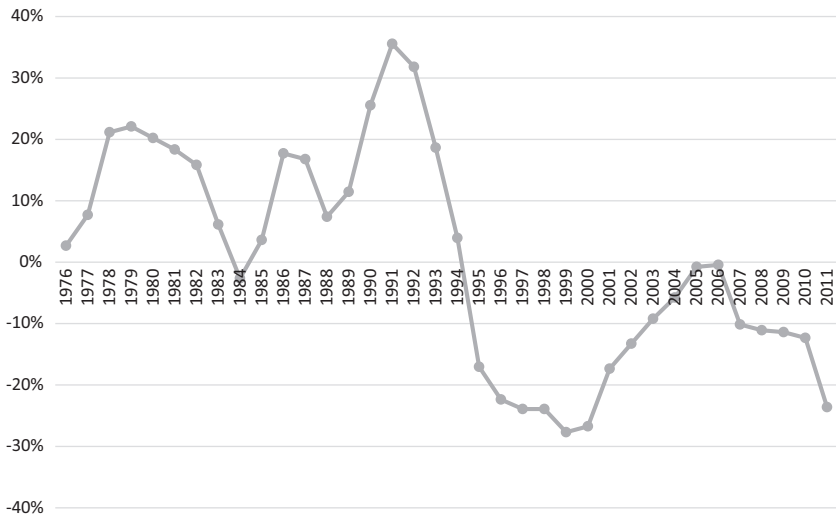


Figure 6.9 Volatility in the World-Economy: Percent Deviation From Average, Three-Period Moving Average

hierarchy during this period, in reality failed to significantly move vis-à-vis other countries.

So what does this mean for our understanding of the world wealth hierarchy? Primarily, it leads to a return to our initial foundation—that, despite significant absolute changes in wealth and income since the turn of the twentieth century, the position of nation-states vis-à-vis other nation-states has remained mostly static. This is occurring despite the continued rise of China. This reality reinforces our understanding of the developmentalist illusion: while some countries (e.g., China) are able to continue to rise and “develop,” the hierarchy—the economic organization of the world-system—remains stable overall.

The striking feature then, is not that the global picture matches the constituent parts, but that the lack of global volatility is unprecedented in the past five decades. Taken in a broader temporal scope, the overall historical dynamics, presented above, draw a fascinating picture of change and present a new lens through which to assess the contemporary crises: of the ability to develop, of the illusion of development, and of the world-system as a whole.

Here we return to our theoretical starting points, the failure to develop and the illusion of development. As outlined by Arrighi (1990), we have based our assumptions of the perpetuation of a world wealth hierarchy on the premise that the world-economy is characterized by the provision of unequal rewards and unequal opportunities to nations. Relative position in the world wealth hierarchy correlates with greater benefits and opportunities for nations to attain higher incomes and remain ahead of others in the distribution of wealth. Moreover, the idea, inherent in various versions of modernization theory, that catching up to the development of the core is possible for any and all states, and that movement within world-economic zones represents the ability to develop, generates a logical fallacy, an illusion of development. Therefore, we reiterate our thesis that the failure to develop and the illusion of development are parts of the same whole—the central feature of the world-economic hierarchy.

We claim that this central feature corresponds with the perpetuation of a stable hegemonic system. Although there was movement within the wealth hierarchy, the overall distribution and structure of the world-economy remained constant *despite volatility*. This is clear in our data from the 1970s through the 1990s, where trans-zonal mobility was absent (the failure to develop) and volatility was present (the illusion of development). When these conditions were present in the latter half of the twentieth century, US hegemony was perpetuated.

However, from the late 1990s through the present, volatility has substantially declined while trans-zonal movement is still absent. We theorize that the failure to develop *without* the illusion of development characterizes the contemporary form of hegemonic crisis and fundamentally distinguishes it

from the earlier period. The lack of volatility since the early 1990s breaks the illusion of development and undermines the global institutional conditions created for the perpetuation of US hegemony. This does not equate with a fundamental change in the position of wealth held by core nations, the economic dominance and exploitation of the world-system, but rather signifies the social, political, and ideological crisis of US hegemony, where US leadership is being challenged.

In this way, we may understand the current global dissonance and the blatant challenging by BRICS and other nations, such as the creation of a new development bank, or multilateral institutions in the realm of international trade and military intervention, as manifestations of the crisis of global institutional conditions. Wealthier nations still use their position in the world-economy to economically exploit and exclude weaker nations, but without these conditions—without the illusion of development—the economic organization of the world-system has been laid bare for what it truly is: crass exploitation.

This conclusion fits with our understanding of hegemonic transitions. Silver and Arrighi (2011: 59) argued that “[i]n the past, declining powers lost their ability to maintain the necessary global institutional conditions before rising powers had the capacity or inclination to take over the role of leader.” If we understand the contemporary period of world history as the period of declining US power, the decrease in volatility can be understood as the quandary of the US-organized world-system. As the illusion of development has collapsed and the global institutional conditions supporting US hegemony have deteriorated, the current state of the world-system is characterized by financial, geopolitical, and social chaos.

Notes

1. This analysis builds from Arrighi and Drangel (1986), who also found negligible transzonal movement for the early period of our analysis, and who developed “mobility tables” to understand the “running in place” phenomenon in the semiperiphery (Arrighi and Drangel 1986: Appendix III).

2. Appendix A can be found at http://krieger.jhu.edu/arrighi/wp-content/uploads/sites/29/2016/06/Illusion-in-Crisis_Appendices.pdf

3. Our tests were run on the data with the countries in the 3.9 block in the core, and the overall results are not different.

4. Similar trends exist in the core and peripheral zones as well, but were excluded for space. They can be found in Appendix C: http://krieger.jhu.edu/arrighi/wp-content/uploads/sites/29/2016/06/Illusion-in-Crisis_Appendices.pdf

5. A list of countries in each of these distinctions can be found in Appendix B, available at http://krieger.jhu.edu/arrighi/wp-content/uploads/sites/29/2016/06/Illusion-in-Crisis_Appendices.pdf

6. See also Pasciuti and Silver (2015); Korzeniewicz and Moran (1997).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abrahamsen, Rita. 1997. "The Victory of Popular Forces or Passive Revolution? A Neo-Gramscian Perspective on Democratisation." *The Journal of Modern African Studies* 35 (1): 129–52.
- Abramsky, Kolya. 2007. "The Underground Challenge: Raw Materials, Energy, the World-Economy, and Anticapitalist Struggle: Reflections on 'Globalization and the Race for Resources' by Stephen Bunker and Paul Ciccantell." *Review (Fernand Braudel Center)* 30 (2): 161–69.
- Aglietta, Michel. 1979. *A Theory of Capitalist Regulation: The U.S. Experience*. London: New Left Books.
- Allinson, Jamie and Alex Anievas. 2010. "The Uneven and Combined Development of the Meiji Restoration: A Passive Revolutionary Route to Modernity." *Capital & Class* 34 (3): 469–90.
- Amin, Samir. 1974. *Accumulation on a World-Scale*. New York: Monthly Review Press.
- Amin, Shahid and Marcel van der Linden, eds. 1997. *"Peripheral" Labour? Studies in the History of Partial Proletarianization*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Arditi, Jorge. 1998. *A Genealogy of Manners: Transformations of Social Relations in France and England from the Fourteenth to the Eighteenth Century*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Arrighi, Giovanni. 1990. "The Developmentalist Illusion: A Reconceptualization of the Semiperiphery." Pp. 11–42 in W. Martin, ed. *Semiperipheral States in the World-Economy*. New York: Praeger.
- Arrighi, Giovanni. 1994. *The Long Twentieth Century: Money, Power, and the Origins of Our Times*. London: Verso.
- Arrighi, Giovanni. 2004. "Hegemony and Antisystemic Movements." Pp. 79–90 in I. Wallerstein, ed. *The Modern World-System in the Longue Durée*. Boulder, CO: Paradigm Publishers.
- Arrighi, Giovanni. 2007. *Adam Smith in Beijing: Lineages of the Twenty-First Century*. London: Verso.
- Arrighi, Giovanni. 2009. "China's Market Economy in the Long Run." Pp. 22–49 in Ho-fung Hung, ed. *China and the Transformation of Global Capitalism*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Arrighi, Giovanni, Iftikhar Ahmad, and Miin-wen Shih. 1999. "Western Hegemonies in World-Historical Perspective." Pp. 217–70 in G. Arrighi and B. Silver,

- eds. *Chaos and Governance in the Modern World-System*. Minneapolis: Minnesota University Press.
- Arrighi, Giovanni and Jessica Drangel. 1986. "Stratification of the World-Economy: An Exploration of the Semiperipheral Zone." *Review* 10 (1): 9–74.
- Arrighi, Giovanni, Terence K. Hopkins, and Immanuel Wallerstein. 1989. *Antisystemic Movements*. New York: Verso Books.
- Arrighi, Giovanni, Roberto Patricio Korzeniewicz, David Consiglio, and Timothy P. Moran. 1996. *Modeling Zones of the World-Economy: A Polynomial Regression Analysis (1964–1994)*. Paper presented at the 1996 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, New York City.
- Arrighi, Giovanni and Beverly Silver. 1999. *Chaos and Governance in the Modern World-System*. Minneapolis: Minnesota University Press.
- Arrighi, Giovanni, Beverly Silver, and Benjamin Brewer. 2003. "Industrial Convergence and the Persistence of the North-South Divide: A Rejoinder." *Studies in Comparative International Development* 38 (1): 3–31.
- Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI). 2014. *Connecting Central Asia with Economic Centers*. Japan: ADBI.
- Babones, Salvatore J. 2005. "The Country-Level Income Structure of the World-Economy." *Journal of World-Systems Research* 11 (1): 29–55.
- Babones, Salvatore J. 2011. "The Middling Kingdom: The Hype and the Reality of China's Rise." *Foreign Affairs* 90 (5): 79–88.
- Babones, Salvatore J. 2015. "What Is World-Systems Analysis? Distinguishing Theory from Perspective." *Thesis Eleven* 127 (1): 3–20.
- Bankole, Adeyinka Oladayo. 2010. "Economic Globalization and the Empowerment of Local Entrepreneurs in Nigeria." Pp. 236–59 in U. Schuerkens, ed. *Globalization and Transformation of Social Inequity*. Abingdon, UK: Routledge.
- Barkley-Brown, Elsa. 1992. "'What Has Happened Here': The Politics of Difference in Women's History and Feminist Politics." *Feminist Studies* 18 (2) (Summer): 295–312.
- Baronov, David. 2009. "The Role of Historical-Cultural Formations Within World-Systems Analysis: Reframing the Analysis of Biomedicine in East Africa." *Journal of World-Systems Research* 15 (2): 147–66.
- Baronov, David. 2014. *The Dialectics of Inquiry Across the Historical Social Sciences*. New York: Routledge Press.
- Bayart, Jean-Francois. 1993. *The State in Africa: The Politics of the Belly*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Beck, Ulrich. 1992. *Risk society: towards a new modernity*. London; Newbury Park.: Sage Publications.
- Bértola, Luis and José Antonio Ocampo. 2012. *Latin America's Debt Crisis and 'Lost Decade.'* Institute for the Study of the Americas. London: University of London & Development Bank of Latin America.
- Bhattacharyya, Gargi, John Gabriel, and Stephen Small. 2002. *Race and Power: Global Racism in the Twenty-First Century*. London: Routledge.
- Block, Fred and Margaret R. Somers. 2014. *The Power of Market Fundamentalism: Karl Polanyi's Critique*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Boatcă, Manuela. 2015. *Global Inequalities Beyond Occidentalism*. Burlington, VT: Ashgate Publishing.

- Boggs, James. 2009. *The American Revolution: Pages From a Negro Worker's Notebook*. New York: Monthly Review Press.
- Bohle, Dorothee. 2006. "Neoliberal Hegemony, Transnational Capital and the Terms of the EU's Eastward Enlargement." *Capital & Class* 88: 57–86.
- Bok, Derek. 2013. *Higher Education in America*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Bonacich, Edna. 1972. "A Theory of Ethnic Antagonism: The Split Labor Market Approach." *American Sociological Review* 37 (5): 547–59.
- Bonacich, Edna. 1981. "Capitalism and Race Relations in South Africa: A Split-Labor Market Analysis." *Political Power and Social Theory* 2: 239–77.
- Bonilla-Silva, Eduardo. 2001. *White Supremacy and Racism in the Post-Civil Rights Era*. London: Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Bonini, Astra. 2015. *World Income Inequality and Division in Wealth, Status, and Power*. Presented at the Arrighi Center for Global Studies Development Research Working Group, Johns Hopkins University.
- Bourdieu, Pierre. 1986. "The (Three) Forms of Capital." Pp. 241–58 in J. G. Richardson, ed. *Handbook of Theory and Research in the Sociology of Education*. New York and London: Greenwood.
- Bourdieu, Pierre. 1990. "Social Space and Symbolic Power." Pp. 123–39 in P. Bourdieu, ed. *In Other Words*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Bourguignon, François and Christian Morrisson. 2002. "Inequality Among World Citizens: 1820–1992." *American Economic Review* 92 (4): 727–44.
- Brah, Avtar and Ann Phoenix. 2004. "'Ain't I a Woman?' Revisiting Intersectionality." *Journal of International Women's Studies* 5: 75–86.
- Braudel, Fernand. 1984 [1979]. *Civilization and Capitalism, 15th–18th Century, Volume III: The Perspective of the World*. New York: Harper and Row.
- Braudel, Fernand. 1992a [1979]. *Civilization and Capitalism, 15th–18th Century, Volume I: The Structures of Everyday Life*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Braudel, Fernand. 1992b [1979]. *Civilization and Capitalism, 15th–18th Century, Volume II: The Wheels of Commerce*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- British Petroleum. 2016. *BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2016*. Accessed from: www.bp.com/content/dam/bp/pdf/energy-economics/statistical-review-2016/bp-statistical-review-of-world-energy-2016-full-report.pdf
- Brubaker, S. 1967. *Trends in the World Aluminum Industry*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Bruckner, Marcus and Antonio Ciccone. 2009. *International Commodity Prices, Growth, and the Outbreak of Civil War in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Unpublished paper, August.
- Bücher, Karl. [1927] 2013. *Industrial Evolution*. Wilmington, DE: Vernon Press.
- Bunker, Stephen G. 1985. *Underdeveloping the Amazon*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Bunker, Stephen G. 1989. "Staples, Links and Poles in the Construction of Regional Development Theories." *Sociological Forum* 4 (4): 589–610.
- Bunker, Stephen G. and Paul S. Ciccantell. 2005. *Globalization and the Race for Resources*. Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Bunker, Stephen G. and Paul S. Ciccantell. 2007. *East Asia and the Global Economy: Japan's Ascent, with Implications for China's Future*. Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

- Butler, Judith. 1991. "Imitation and Gender Insubordination." Pp. 13–31 in Diana Fuss, ed. *Inside/Out: Lesbian Theories, Gay Theories*. New York: Routledge.
- Caffentzis, George. 1999. "On the Notion of a Crisis of Social Reproduction: A Theoretical Review." Pp. 153–82 in M. Dalla Costa and G. Dalla Costa, eds. *Women, Development, and Labor of Reproduction*. Trenton, NJ: Africa World Press.
- Callaghy, Thomas M. 1994. "Africa: Falling Off the Map." *Current History*, January: 1–7.
- Callimachi, Rukmini. 2015. "Enslaving Young Girls, the Islamic State Builds a Vast System of Rape." *New York Times*, August 14.
- Cardoso, Fernando H. and Enzo Faletto. 1969. *Dependencia y Desarrollo en America Latina*. Mexico City: Siglo Veintiuno.
- Cardoso, Fernando H. and Enzo Faletto. 1979. *Dependency and Development in Latin America*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Carroll, William K. 2009. "Transnationalists and National Networkers in the Global Corporate Elite." *Transnational Networks* 9 (3): 289–314.
- Castells, Manuel. 1991. *Four Asian Tigers with a Dragon Head: A Comparative Analysis of the State, Economy and Society in the Asian Pacific Rim*. Madrid: Instituto Universitario de Sociología de Nuevas Tecnologías, Universidad Autónoma.
- Chakrabarty, Dipesh. 1996. "Marx After Marxism: History, Subalternity, and Difference." Pp. 55–70 in S. Makdisi, C. Casarino and R. E. Karl, eds. *Marxism Beyond Marxism*. New York: Routledge.
- Chase-Dunn, Christopher. 1978. "Core-Periphery Relations: The Effects of Core Competition." Pp. 159–76 in B. Kaplan, ed. *Social Change in the Capitalist World Economy*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- Chase-Dunn, Christopher. 1979. "Comparative Research on World-Systems Characteristics." *International Studies Quarterly* 23 (December): 601–23.
- Chase-Dunn, Christopher. 1982. "Commentary." Pp. 181–85 in T. Hopkins and I. Wallerstein, eds. *World-System Analysis: Theory and Methodology*. New York: Sage Press.
- Chase-Dunn, Christopher. 1989. *Global Formation: Structures of the World-Economy*. Cambridge, MA: Blackwell.
- Chase-Dunn, Christopher and Richard Rubinson. 1977. "Toward a Structural Perspective on the World-System." *Politics and Society* 7 (4): 453–76.
- Choquehuanca, David. 2010. "'Vivir Bien': Propuesta de Modelo de Gobierno en Bolivia." Accessed from: www.economiasolidaria.org/noticias/vivir_bien_propuesta_de_modelo_de_gobierno_en_bolivia
- Chorev, Nitsan. 2015. "In Defense of Being Wrong." *Thesis Eleven* 127 (1): 24–26.
- Ciccantell, Paul S. 1994. *States, Firms and Raw Materials in the Capitalist World Economy*. PhD Dissertation, University of Wisconsin-Madison.
- Ciccantell, Paul S. 2009. "China's Economic Ascent via Stealing Japan's Raw Materials Peripheries." Chapter 6 in Ho-Fung Hung, ed. *China and the Transformation of Global Capitalism*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Ciccantell, Paul S. and David A. Smith. 2009. "Rethinking Global Commodity Chains: Integrating Extraction, Transport and Manufacturing." *International Journal of Comparative Sociology* 50 (June/August): 361–84.
- Collins, Patricia Hill. 1999. "Moving Beyond Gender: Intersectionality and Scientific Knowledge." Pp. 261–84 in M.M. Ferree, J. Lorber and B. B. Hess, eds. *Revisioning Gender*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

- Connell, Raewyn W. 1984. "Class Formation on a World Scale." *Review* 7 (3): 407–40.
- Cox, Oliver C. 1970. *Caste, Class, and Race: A Study in Social Dynamics*. New York: Monthly Review Press.
- Crenshaw, Kimberlé Williams. 1989. "Demarginalizing the Intersection of Race and Sex: A Black Feminist Critique of Antidiscrimination Doctrine, Feminist Theory, and Antiracist Politics." *The University of Chicago Legal Forum* 140: 139–67.
- Curtain, Richard. 2006. "For Poor Country's Youth, Dashed Hopes Signal Danger Ahead." *Current History*, December: 435–37.
- Danna, Daniela. 2014. "Population Dynamics in the Capitalist World-Economy." *Journal of World-Systems Review* 20 (2): 207–28.
- Davis, Kathy. 2008. "Intersectionality as Buzzword: A Sociology of Science Perspective on What Makes a Feminist Theory Successful." *Feminist Theory* 9 (1) (April): 67–85.
- De Soto, Hernando. 2000. *The Mystery of Capital: Why Capitalism Triumphs in the West and Fails Everywhere Else*. New York: Basic Books.
- Draper, Alan. 1994. *Conflict of Interests: Organized Labor and the Civil Rights Movement in the South, 1954–1968*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
- DuBois, W.E.B. 1995. "The Color Line Belts the World [1906]." Pp. 42–43 in D. L. Lewis, ed. *W.E.B. DuBois: A Reader*. New York: Henry Holt and Company.
- Du Bois, W.E.B. 1998. *Black Reconstruction in America*. New York: The Free Press.
- Dunaway, Wilma A., ed. 2014. *Gendered Commodity Chains: Seeing the Hidden Women's Work and Laborer Households in Global Production*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Dunlap, Riley and Robert Brulle, eds. 2015. *Climate Change and Society: Sociological Perspectives*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Dunn, Kevin C. 2004. "Killing for Christ? The Lord's Resistance Army of Uganda." *Current History*, May: 206–8.
- EIA. 1990. *Annual Energy Review 1990*. Washington, DC: U.S. Energy Information Agency.
- EIA. 2012. *Annual Energy Review 2012*. Washington, DC: U.S. Energy Information Agency.
- Emmanuel, Arghiri. 1972. *Unequal Exchange: A Study of the Imperialism of Trade*. New York: Monthly Review Press.
- Erikson, Robert and John H. Goldthorpe. 1992. *The Constant Flux: A Study of Class Mobility in Industrial Societies*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Essed, Philomena. 1991. *Understanding Everyday Racism*. London: Sage.
- Fatton, Robert. 1975. *The Making of a Liberal Democracy: Senegal's Passive Revolution, 1975–1985*. Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Feldman, Shelley. 2001. "Intersecting and Contesting Positions: Postcolonialism, Feminism, and World-Systems Theory." *Review* 24 (3): 343–71.
- Ferree, Myra Marx. 2009. "Inequality, Intersectionality, and the Politics of Discourse: Framing Feminist Alliances." Pp. 86–104 in E. Lombardo, P. Meier and M. Verloo, eds. *The Discursive Politics of Gender Equality: Stretching, Bending, and Policy Making*. London: Routledge.
- Firebaugh, Glenn. 2000. "The Trend in Between-Nation Income Inequality." *Annual Review of Sociology* 26: 333–34.

- Forsythe, Nancy. 1998. "Theorizing About Gender: The Contributions of Terence K. Hopkins." Pp. 111–24 in I. Wallerstein, ed. *Mentoring, Methods, and Movements: Colloquium in Honor of Terence K. Hopkins*. Binghamton, NY: Fernand Braudel Center.
- Foster, John Bellamy. 2000. *Marx's Ecology*. New York: Monthly Review Press.
- Foucault, Michel. 1990. *The History of Sexuality: An Introduction, Volume I*. New York: Vintage Books.
- Frank, Andre Gunder. 1967. *Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America: Historical Studies of Chile and Brazil*. New York: Monthly Review Press.
- Frank, Andre Gunder. 1998. *ReOrient: Global Economy in the Asian Age*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Frank, Andre Gunder. 2015. *ReOrienting the 19th Century: Global Economy in the Continuing Asian Age* (edited by Robert A. Denemark). Boulder: Paradigm.
- Fraser, Nancy. 2012. *Can Society Be Commodities All the Way Down? Polanyian Reflections on Capitalist Crisis*. FMSH-WP-2012-18.
- Fraser, Nancy. 2013. "A Triple Movement? Parsing the Politics of Crisis After Polanyi." *New Left Review* 81: 119–32.
- Fuss, Diana. 1989. *Essentially Speaking: Feminism, Nature, and Difference*. New York: Routledge.
- Gellert, Paul K. 2005. "The Shifting Natures of 'Development': Growth, Crisis and Recovery in Indonesia's Forests." *World Development* 33 (8): 1345–64.
- Gereffi, Gary, Miguel Korzeniewicz, and Roberto Korzeniewicz. 1994. "Introduction: Global Commodity Chains." Pp. 1–14 in G. Gereffi and M. Korzeniewicz, eds. *Commodity Chains and Global Capitalism*. Westport, CT: Praeger.
- Gettleman, Jeffrey. 2016. "Where Wars Are Small and Chaos Is Endless." *New York Times*, May 1.
- Giddings, Paula. 1984. *When and Where I Enter: The Impact of Black Women on Race and Sex in America*. New York: Harper Collins.
- Glenn, Evelyn Nakano. 1985. "Racial Ethnic Women's Labor: The Intersection of Race, Gender, and Class Oppression." *Review of Radical Political Economics* 17 (3): 86–108.
- Glennie, Jonathan. 2010. "More Aid Is Not the Answer." *Current History*, May: 205–6.
- Goldstein, Joseph. 2015. "In Islamic State, Taliban Face Insurgent Threat of Their Own." *New York Times*, June 5.
- Gordon, David, Richard Edwards, and Michael Reich. 1982. *Segmented Work, Divided Workers: The Historical Transformation of Labor in the United States*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Graff, Harvey. 2015. *Undisciplining Knowledge: Interdisciplinarity in the Twentieth Century*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Grosfoguel, Ramón. 2008. "World-System Analysis and Post-Colonial Studies: A Call for Dialogue from the Coloniality of Power Approach." Pp. 94–104 in R. Krishnaswamy and J. C. Hawley, eds. *The Postcolonial and the Global*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Grosfoguel, Ramón. 2011. "Decolonizing Post-Colonial Studies and Paradigms of Political-Economy: Transmodernity, Decolonial Thinking and Global Coloniality."

- Transmodernity: Journal of Peripheral Cultural Production of the Luso-Hispanic World* 1 (1): 1–37.
- Grosfoguel, Ramón. 2013. “The Structure of Knowledge in Westernized Universities: Epistemic Racism/Sexism and the Four Genocides/Epistemicides of the Long 16th Century.” *Human Architecture: Journal of the Sociology of Self-Knowledge* 9 (1) (Fall): 73–90.
- Hall, Jason and Loretta Bass. 2012. “The Effects of Global Interaction on Poverty in Developing Countries, 1991–2005.” *Journal of World-Systems Research* 19 (2): 236–65.
- Hancock, Ange-Marie. 2007. “When Multiplication Doesn’t Equal Quick Addition: Examining Intersectionality as a Research Paradigm.” *Perspectives on Politics* 5 (1): 63–79.
- Harris, John R. 1988. *The British Iron Industry 1700–1850*. Houndmills: MacMillan Education.
- Hartmann, Michael. 2009. “Die Transnationale Klasse—Mythos oder Realität?” *Soziale Welt* 60 (3): 285–304.
- Hewitt, Cynthia Lucas. 2002. “Racial Accumulation on a World Scale.” *Review* 25 (2): 137–71.
- Hirschman, Albert. 1958. *The Strategy of Economic Development*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- Hirschman, Albert. 1968. “The Political Economy of Import-Substituting Industrialization in Latin America.” *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 82: 2–32.
- Hogan, William. 1999. *The Steel Industry of China: Its Present Status and Future Potential*. Lanham, MD: Lexington Books.
- Hopkins, Terence. 1982a. “The Study of the Capitalist World-System: Some Introductory Considerations.” Pp. 9–29 in T. Hopkins and I. Wallerstein, eds. *World-System Analysis: Theory and Methodology*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- Hopkins, Terence. 1982b. “World-Systems Analysis: Methodological Issues.” Pp. 145–59 in T. Hopkins and I. Wallerstein, eds. *World-System Analysis: Theory and Methodology*. New York: Sage Press.
- Hopkins, Terence. 1990. “Note on the Concept of Hegemony.” *Review (Fernand Braudel Center)* 13 (3): 409–11.
- Hopkins, Terence and Immanuel Wallerstein. 1982. “Cyclical Rhythms and Secular Trends of the Capitalist World-Economy: Some Premises, Hypotheses, and Questions.” Pp. 104–20 in T. Hopkins and I. Wallerstein, eds. *World-System Analysis: Theory and Methodology*. New York: Sage Press.
- Hradil, Stefan. 1987. *Sozialstrukturanalyse in einer fortgeschrittenen Gesellschaft: Von Klassen und Schichten zu Lagen und Milieus*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Huanacuni-Mamani, Fernando. 2010. *Buen Vivir/Vivir Bien*. Lima: Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indígenas.
- Hull, Gloria, Patricia Bell Scott, and Barbara Smith, eds. 1982. *But Some of Us Are Brave: All the Women Are White, All the Blacks Are Men*. New York: The Feminist Press.
- Hung, Ho-fung. 2009. “A Caveat: Is the Rise of China Sustainable?” Pp. 188–202 in Ho-fung Hung, ed. *China and the Transformation of Global Capitalism*. Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Hung, Ho-fung. 2015. *The China Boom: Why China Will Not Rule the World*. New York: Columbia University Press.

- Hung, Ho-fung and Jaime Kucinkas. 2011. "Globalization and Global Inequality: Assessing the Impact of the Rise of China and India, 1980–2005." *American Journal of Sociology* 116 (5): 1478–513.
- Indian Express. 2015. "India World's 4th in GM Crop Acreage, Well Ahead of China." *Indian Express*, February 2. Accessed on June 29, 2016 from: <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/india-worlds-4th-in-gm-crop-acreage-well-ahead-of-china/>
- Inikori, Joseph. 2002. *Africans and the Industrial Revolution in England*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- International Energy Agency (IEA). Various Years. *Coal Information*. Paris: OECD.
- Isard, Walter. 1948. "Some Locational Factors in the Iron and Steel Industry Since the Early Nineteenth Century." *Journal of Political Economy* 63 (3): 203–17.
- Jackson, Robert H. and Carl G. Rosberg. 1994. "The Political Economy of African Personal Rule." Pp. 291–324 in D.E. Apter and C.G. Rosberg, eds. *Political Development and the New Realism in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia.
- Jorgenson, Andrew and James Rice. 2012. "Urban Slums and Children's Health in Less-Developed Countries." *Journal of World-Systems Research* 18 (1): 103–15.
- Karataşlı, Şahan Savaş. 2017. "The Capitalist World-Economy in the Longue Durée: Changing Modes of the Global Distribution of Wealth, 1500–2008." *Sociology of Development* 3 (2): 163–96.
- Kaufmann, Vincent, Manfred Max Bergman and Dominique Joye. 2004. "Motility: Mobility as Capital." *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 28 (4): 745–56. DOI: 10.1111/j.0309-1317.2004.00549.x.
- Kennedy, Paul. 1993. *Preparing for the 21st Century*. New York: Random House.
- Korzeniewicz, Roberto Patricio, and Scott Albrecht. 2012. "Thinking Globally About Inequality and Stratification: Wages Across the World, 1982–2009." *International Journal of Comparative Sociology* 53 (5): 419–43.
- Korzeniewicz, Roberto Patricio, and William G. Martin. 1994. "The Global Distribution of Commodity Chains." Pp. 67–91 in G. Gereffi and M. Korzeniewicz, eds. *Commodity Chains and Global Capitalism*. Westport, CT: Praeger.
- Korzeniewicz, Roberto Patricio, and Timothy P. Moran. 1997. "World-Economic Trends in the Distribution of Income, 1965–1992." *American Journal of Sociology* 102 (4): 1000–39.
- Korzeniewicz, Roberto Patricio, and Timothy P. Moran. 2009. *Unveiling Inequality: A World-Historical Perspective*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Lagos, Javier. 2013. "Sumaq Kawsay o Espléndida Existencia." *Debates de Ciencia, Tecnología y Sociedad* 12 (Noviembre): 4–16.
- Laó-Montes, Agustín. 2007. "Decolonial Moves: Trans-locating African Diaspora Spaces." *Cultural Studies* 21 (2–3) (March/May): 309–38.
- Lazuta, Jennifer. 2013. "Africa to Record Largest Population Growth over Next 40 Years." *Voice of America*, September 12.
- Leitner, Jonathan. 2007. "An Incorporated Comparison: Fernand Braudel's Account of Dutch Hegemony in a World-Ecological Perspective." *Review (Fernand Braudel Center)* 30 (2): 97–135.
- Leitner, Jonathan. 2016. "Transitions in the Colonial Hudson Valley: Capitalist, Bulk Goods, and Braudelian." *Journal of World-Systems Research* 22 (1): 214–46.

- Linebaugh, Peter and Marcus Rediker. 2000. *The Many-Headed Hydra: Sailors, Slaves, Commoners, and the Hidden History of the Revolutionary Atlantic*. Boston: Beacon Press.
- Loo, Clement. 2014. "Towards a More Participative Definition of Food Justice." *Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics* 27: 787–809.
- Luhmann, Niklas. 1995. *Social Systems*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Luhmann, Niklas. 2012. *Theory of Society, Volume 1* (translated by Rhodes Barrett). Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Mahutga, Matthew, Roy Kwon, and Garrett Grainger. 2011. "Within-Country Inequality and the Modern World-System: A Theoretical Reprise and Empirical First Step." *Journal of World-Systems Research* 17 (2): 279–307.
- Maizels, Alfred. 1993. *Commodities in Crisis: The Commodity Crisis of the 1980s and the Political Economy of International Commodity Prices*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Martin, William, ed. 2008. *Making Waves: Worldwide Social Movements, 1750–2005*. Boulder, CO: Paradigm Press.
- Marx, Karl. [1867] 1992. *Capital: A Critique of Political Economy, Volume I* (translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling). New York: International Publishers.
- Marx, Karl. 1973. "Introduction." Pp. 81–114 in Karl Marx, ed. *Grundrisse*. London: Penguin Books.
- Marx, Karl. 1977. *Capital, Volume I*. New York: Vintage Books.
- Mass, Bonnie. 1976. *Population Target: The Political Economy of Population Control in Latin America*. Toronto: Women's Press.
- Mayer, Arno. 1971. *Dynamics of Counterrevolution in Europe, 1870–1956: An Analytic Framework*. New York: Harper & Row.
- Mayer, Arno. 2001. *Furies: Violence and Terror in the French and Russian Revolutions*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- McCall, Leslie. 2005. "The Complexity of Intersectionality." *Signs* 30 (3): 1771–800.
- McGraw-Hill. 1992. *McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- McMichael, Philip. 1990. "Incorporating Comparison Within a World-Historical Perspective: An Alternative Comparative Method." *American Sociological Review* 55 (3): 385–97.
- McMichael, Philip. 2000. "World-Systems Analysis, Globalization and Incorporated Comparison." *Journal of World-System Research* 6 (3): 68–99.
- McMichael, Philip. 2016. *Development and Social Change: A Global Perspective*, 6th ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Mielants, Eric. 2007. *The Origins of Capitalism and the Rise of the West*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.
- Mies, Maria. 1986. *Patriarchy and Accumulation on a World Scale*. London: Zed Press.
- Mies, Maria, Veronika Bennholdt-Thomsen, and Claudia von Werlhof. 1988. *Women: The Last Colony*. London: Zed Books.
- Milanovic, Branko. 2005. *Worlds Apart: Measuring International and Global Inequality*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Milanovic, Branko. 2012. "Global Inequality Recalculated and Updated: The Effect of New PPP Estimates on Global Inequality and 2005 Estimates." *Journal of Economic Inequality* 10 (1): 1–18.

- Milanovic, Branko. 2013. "Global Income Inequality in Numbers: In History and Now." *Global Policy* 4 (2): 198–208.
- Milanovic, Branko. 2016. *Global Inequality: A New Approach for the Age of Globalization*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Mitchell, B. R. 1988. *British Historical Statistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Mitchell, Eve. 2013. "I Am Woman and a Human: A Marxist-Feminist Critique of Intersectionality Theory." *Unity and Struggle*, September 12. Accessed on January 10, 2015, from: <http://unityandstruggle.org/2013/09/12/i-am-a-woman-and-a-human-a-marxist-feminist-critique-of-intersectionality-theory/>
- Moore, Jason W. 2015. *Capitalism in the Web of Life*. London: Verso.
- Morris, Aldon D. 1986. *The Origins of the Civil Rights Movement*. New York: The Free Press.
- Morton, Adam. 2003. "Structural Change and Neoliberalism in Mexico: 'Passive Revolution' in the Global Political Economy." *Third World Quarterly* 24 (4): 631–53.
- Morton, Adam. 2007. "Waiting for Gramsci: State Formation, Passive Revolution and the International." *Millennium: Journal of International Studies* 35 (3): 597–621.
- Mosse, Georg. 1985. *Nationalism and Sexuality: Middle-Class Morality and Sexual Norms in Modern Europe*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.
- Moulder, Frances. 1977. *Japan, China, and the Modern World Economy: Toward a Reinterpretation of East Asian Development ca. 1600 to ca. 1918*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Moyo, Jeffrey. 2015. "The Hidden Billions: Behind Economic Inequality in Africa." *Interpress News Service*, February 21.
- Munck, Renaldo. 1989. *Latin America: The Transition to Democracy*. London: Zed Books.
- Nelson, Richard R. 1956. "A Theory of the Low-Level Equilibrium Trap in Underdeveloped Economies." *American Economic Review* 46 (5) (December): 894–908.
- Nossiter, Adam. 2015. "Former Captives in Nigeria Tell of Mass Rapes." *New York Times*, May 19.
- Oliver, Robert W. 1995. *George Woods and the World Bank*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner.
- Omaar, Rakiya. 1991. "Somalia: At War With Itself." *Current History*, October: 230–34.
- Ong, Aihwa. 1999. *Flexible Citizenship: The Cultural Logics of Transnationality*. Durham and London: Duke University Press.
- Palat, Ravi Arvind. 2012. "Much Ado About Nothing? World-Historical Implications of the Re-emergence of China and India." *International Critical Thought* 2 (2): 139–55.
- Pasciuti, Daniel and Beverly Silver. 2015. *The Developmentalist Illusion Redux?* Paper presented at the Social Science History Association Annual Meeting, Baltimore.
- Podobnik, Bruce. 2005. *Global Energy Shifts: Fostering Sustainability in a Turbulent Age*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.
- Pogge, Thomas. 2010. "Developing Morally Plausible Indices of Poverty and Gender Equity: A Research Program." Pp. 75–92 in T. Pogge, ed. *Politics as Usual: What Lies Behind the Pro-Poor Rhetoric*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Polanyi, Karl. 1957. *The Great Transformation*. Boston: Beacon Press.

- Pomeranz, Kenneth. 2000. *The Great Divergence: Europe, China, and the Making of the Modern World Economy*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Rawal, Sanjay. 2016. "Letter to the Editor." *The New York Times*, January 30. Accessed on January 30, 2016 from: www.nytimes.com/2016/01/30/opinion/curtailing-sexual-violence-on-farms.html?_r=0
- Revel, Jacques. 1989. "The Uses of Civility." Pp. 167–206 in M. Perrot, ed. *The History of Private Life, Volume III*. Cambridge, MA: Belknap/Harvard University Press.
- Riley, Denise. 1988. *Am I That Name? Feminism and the Category of 'Women' in History*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Roberts, J. Timmons and Peter Grimes. 2002. "World System Theory and the Environment: Toward a New Synthesis." Pp. 167–94 in F. Buttel, A. Gijswijt, P. Dickens, and R. Dunlap, eds. *Sociological Theory and the Environment: Classical Foundations, Contemporary Insights*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.
- Robinson, Cedric. [1983] 2000. *Black Marxism: The Making of the Black Radical Tradition*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
- Robinson, William I. 2004. *A Theory of Global Capitalism: Production, Class, and State in a Transnational World*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Robinson, William I. 2014. *Global Capitalism and the Crisis of Humanity*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Romm, Joe. 2016. "We Might Have Finally Seen Peak Coal." *Climate Progress*, January 14. Accessed on April 2, 2016, from: <http://thinkprogress.org/climate/2016/01/14/3739164/global-coal-pe/>
- Rostow, Walt W. 1960. *The Stages of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Roy, Devparna. 2014. "To Bt or Not to Bt? State, Civil Society, and Firms Debate Transgenic Seeds in Democratic India." Pp. 153–69 in S. A. Wolf and A. Bonanno, eds. *The Neoliberal Regime in the Agri-Food Sector: Crisis, Resilience, and Restructuring*. New York: Routledge.
- Roy, Devparna. 2015. "Contesting Corporate Transgenic Crops: The Case of the Anti-GM Movement in India." *Journal of World-Systems Research* 21 (1): 88–105.
- Rubinson, Richard. 1976. "The World-Economy and the Distribution of Income Within States: A Cross-National Study." *American Sociological Review* 41 (4): 638–59.
- Sachs, Jeffrey and John Williamson. 1986. "Managing the LDC Debt Crisis." *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity* 1986 (2): 397–440.
- Sacks, Karen B. 1989. "Toward a Unified Theory of Class, Race, and Gender." *American Ethnologist* 16 (3) (August): 534–50.
- Sassen, Saskia. 2000. "Territory and Territoriality in the Global Economy." *International Sociology* 15 (2): 372–93.
- Schaeffer, Robert K. 2007. "Globalization and Disintegration: Substitutionist Technologies and the Disintegration of Global Economic Ties." Pp. 203–20 in I. Rossi, ed. *Frontiers of Globalization Research: Theoretical and Methodological Approaches*. New York: Springer Science+Business.
- Schaeffer, Robert K. 2014. *Social Movements and Global Social Change: The Rising Tide*. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield.
- Schneickert, Christian, Andreas Kroneder, and Regine Schwab. 2015. "Globalizing Elites from the 'Global South': Elites in Brazil and India." Pp. 229–43 in A. Lenger and F. Schumacher, eds. *Understanding the Dynamics of Global Inequality*:

- Social Exclusion, Power Shift, and Structural Changes*. Heidelberg, New York, Dordrecht and London: Springer.
- Scott-Smith, Gill. 2002. *The Politics of an Apolitical Culture: The Congress for Cultural Freedom, the CIA and Post-war American Hegemony*. New York: Routledge.
- Segura, Denise. 1990. "Chicanas and the Triple Oppression of the Labor Force." Pp. 47–65 in National Association of Chicano Studies, ed. *Chicana Voices: Intersection of Class, Race, and Gender*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press.
- Sen, Amartya. 1999. *Development as Freedom*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.
- Shields, Stuart. 2006. "Historicizing Transition: The Polish Political Economy in a Period of Global Structure Change—Eastern Europe's Passive Revolution?" *International Politics* 43 (4): 445–68.
- Shields, Stuart. 2008. "'How the East Was Won': Transnational Social Forces and the Neoliberalisation of Poland's Post-Communist Transition." *Global Society* 22 (4): 474–98.
- Short, Nicola. 2007. *The International Politics of Post-Conflict Reconstruction in Guatemala*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Sierra Club. 2016. "Open Letter to Coal Industry and Coal Analysts." Accessed on June 10, 2016, from: www.sierraclub.org/sites/www.sierraclub.org/files/blog/Openlettertocoalindustry%20%281%29.pdf
- Silver, Beverly, and Giovanni Arrighi. 2011. "The End of the Long Twentieth Century." In *Business as Usual: The Roots of the Global Financial Meltdown*, by Craig Calhoun and Georgi Derlugian, 53–68. New York: New York University Press.
- Silver, Beverly. 2003. *Forces of Labor: Workers' Movements and Globalization Since 1870*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Silver, Beverly and Eric Salter. 1999. "The Social Origins of World Hegemonies." Pp. 151–216 in G. Arrighi and B. Silver, eds. *Chaos and Governance in the Modern World-System*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Simon, Rick. 2010. "The Passive Revolution, Perestroika and the Emergence of a New Russia." *Capital & Class* 34 (3): 429–88.
- Sklair, Leslie. 2001. *The Transnational Capitalist Class*. Oxford and Malden: Blackwell.
- Smith, Jackie and Dawn Wiest. 2012. *Social Movements in the World-System*. New York: Russell Sage.
- Smith, Neil. 1984. *Uneven Development: Nature, Capital and the Production of Space*. New York: Basil Blackwell.
- Snyder, David and Edward Kick. 1979. "Structural Position in the World System and Economic Growth, 1955–1970: A Multiple-Network Analysis of Transnational Interactions." *American Journal of Sociology* 84 (5): 1096–126.
- Sousa Santos, Boaventura. 2014. *Epistemologies of the South: Justice Against Epistemicide*. London: Routledge.
- Spelman, Elizabeth V. 1988. *Inessential Woman: Problems of Exclusion in Feminist Thought*. Boston: Beacon Press.
- Spivak, Gayatri Chakravorty. 1990. *The Post-Colonial Critic*. New York: Routledge.
- Stearns, Jason K. 2007. "Congo's Peace: Miracle or Mirage?" *Current History*, May: 202.
- Stepan, Nancy Leys. 1990. "Race and Gender: The Role of Analogy in Science." Pp. 38–57 in David Theo Goldberg, ed. *Anatomy of Racism*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Stoler, Ann Laura. 1995. *Race and the Education of Desire*. Durham: Duke University Press.

- Suresh, A., P. Ramasundaram, Josily Samuel, and Shwetal Wankhede. 2014. "Cotton Cultivation in India Since the Green Revolution: Technology, Policy, and Performance." *Review of Agrarian Studies* 4 (2): 25–52.
- Sy, Amadou and Fenoshasina Maret Rakotondrazaka. 2015. *Private Capital Flows, Official Development Assistance, and Remittances to Africa: Who Gets What?* Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution.
- Taylor, Ian. 2010. *The International Relations of Sub-Saharan Africa*. New York: Continuum.
- Taylor, Ian. 2014. "Is Africa Rising?" *Brown Journal of World Affairs* 21 (1) (Fall/Winter): 143–62.
- Taylor, Ian. 2016. "Africa After the China Boom." *Current History* May 115 (781): 193.
- Teitelbawm, Michael S. 1992. "The Population Threat." *Foreign Affairs* 71 (5): 63–78.
- Teschke, Benno. Forthcoming. *International Relations Theory and German State Formation*.
- Therborn, Göran. 2013. *The Killing Fields of Inequality*. Cambridge and Malden: Polity.
- Thomas, Peter. 2006. "'Modernity and Passive Revolution': Gramsci and the Fundamental Concepts of Historical Materialism." *Journal of the Canadian Historical Association* 17 (2): 61–78.
- Ticona, Esteban. 2011. "El Vivir Bien' o el 'Buen Vivir': Algunas disquisiciones teóricas." Pp. 209–322 in Leonardo Montenegro, ed. *Naturaleza y Cultura*. Bogotá: Jardín Botánico José Celestino Mutis.
- Tilly, Charles. 1998. *Durable Inequality*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Tomich, Dale. 1994. "Small Islands & Huge Comparisons: Caribbean Plantations, Historical Unevenness, & Capitalist Modernity." *Social Science History* 18 (3): 339–58.
- Tomich, Dale. 2012a. "The Order of Historical Time: The 'Longue Durée' and Micro-History." Pp. 9–33 in R. Lee and I. Wallerstein, eds. *The Longue Durée and World-Systems Analysis*. New York: SUNY Press.
- Tomich, Dale. 2012b. "Rethinking Bourgeois Revolutions: Transformations of the World-System, 1730–1840s." *Contemporary Sociology* 41 (1): 16–20.
- Wade, Robert H. 2004. "Is Globalization Reducing Poverty and Inequality?" *World Development* 32 (4): 567–89.
- Walby, Sylvia. 2009. *Globalization and Inequalities: Complexity and Contested Modernities*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel. 1974. *The Modern World System, Volume I: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World-Economy in the Sixteenth Century*. New York: Academic Press.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel. 1977. "The Tasks of Historical Social Science: An Editorial." *Review (Fernand Braudel Center)* 1 (1): 3–7.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel. 1979. *The Capitalist World-Economy*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel. 1987. "World-Systems Analysis." Pp. 309–24 in A. Giddens and J. Turner, eds. *Social Theory Today*. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel. 1988. "Development: Lodestar or Illusion?" *Economic and Political Weekly* 1988: 2017–23.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel. 1989. *The Modern World-System III: The Second Era of Great Expansion of the Capitalist World-Economy, 1730s–1840s*. San Diego: Academic Press.

- Wallerstein, Immanuel. 1990. "Antisystemic Movements: History and Dilemmas." Pp. 13–53 in S. Amin, G. Arrighi, A. G. Frank, and I. Wallerstein, eds. *Transforming the Revolution*. New York: The New Press.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel. 1991. *Geopolitics and Geoculture: Essays on the Changing World-System*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel. 1995. *Historical Capitalism with Capitalist Civilization*. New York: Verso.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel. 1998. *Utopistics*. New York: The New Press.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel. 2003. "Anthropology, Sociology, and Other Dubious Disciplines." *Current Anthropology* 44 (4) (October): 453–65.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel. 2004. *World System Analysis*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel. 2012. "Reflections on an Intellectual Adventure." *Contemporary Sociology* 41 (1): 6–9.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel. 2014. "Antisystemic Movements, Yesterday and Today." *Journal of World-Systems Research* 20 (2): 158–71.
- Weiß, Anja. 2005. "The Transnationalization of Social Inequality: Conceptualizing Social Positions on a World Scale." *Current Sociology* 53 (4): 707–28.
- Weiß, Anja. 2010. "Racist Symbolic Capital: A Bourdieuan Approach to the Analysis of Racism." Pp. 37–56 in W. D. Hund, J. Krikler, and D. Roediger, eds. *Wages of Whiteness & Racist Symbolic Capital, Racism Analysis*. Münster: LIT Verlag.
- Weiß, Anja. 2017. *Soziologie Globaler Ungleichheiten*. Berlin: Suhrkamp.
- Wilson, James and Ed Crooks. 2016. "Peabody Energy Seeks Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Protection." *Financial Times*, April 13, 2016.
- Wolf, Martin. 2011. "In the Grip of a Great Convergence." *Financial Times*, January 4. Accessed from: <https://next.ft.com/content/072c87e6-1841-11e0-88c9-00144feab49a>
- World Bank. 2015. *World Development Indicators*. Accessed June 2015, from: <http://data.worldbank.org/>
- World Power Conference. 1962. *World Power Conference Survey of Energy Resources, 1962, Table II*. pp. 20–22. London: WPC. Cited in Brubaker, S. 1967. *Trends in the World Aluminum Industry*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. p. 191.
- Worth, Owen. 2005. *Hegemony, Political Economy and Post-Communist Russia*. Hants: Ashgate Publishers.
- Wu, Shellen. 2015. *Empires of Coal: Fueling China's Entry into the Modern World Order, 1860–1920*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Wynter, Sylvia. 1990. "Afterword: Beyond Miranda's Meanings: Un/silencing the 'Demonic Ground' of Caliban's 'Woman.'" Pp. 354–72 in C. B. Davies and E. S. Fido, eds. *Out of the Kumbula*. Trenton, NJ: Africa World Press.
- Yardley, Jim. 2015. "Migrant Crossings to Europe Surge." *New York Times*, April 14.
- Yuval-Davis, Nira. 2006. "Intersectionality and Feminist Politics." *European Journal of Women's Studies* 13: 193–209.
- Zellou, Abdel M. and John T. Cuddington. 2012. *Trends and Super Cycles in Crude Oil and Coal Prices*. Division of Economics and Business Working Paper Series. Working Paper 2012-10. Accessed on June 7, 2016, from: <http://econbus.mines.edu/working-papers/wp201210.pdf>
- Ziltener, Patrick and Daniel Künzler. 2013. "Impacts of Colonialism: A Research Survey." *Journal of World-System Research* 19 (2): 290–311.