

# SOCIOLOGY ONLINE READINGS FOR GLOBAL SHIFT 7<sup>TH</sup> EDITION

COMPILED BY DAVID INGLIS, UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

## PART FOUR: THE PICTURE IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES

### 12. 'Making Holes in the Ground': The Extractive Industries

Bradshaw, M. (2013) *Global Energy Dilemmas*. Cambridge: Polity. [A survey of contemporary energy industries and the challenges they face in terms of world-wide energy crises.]

Freudenburg, W. R. (1992) Addictive economies: Extractive industries and vulnerable localities in a changing world economy. *Rural Sociology* 57(3): 305–332. [A classic paper, written by a pioneering analyst, which considers the social and environmental consequences of extractive industries on various locations.]

Littlewood, D. (2014) 'Cursed' communities? Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Company towns and the mining industry in Namibia. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 120(1): 39–63. [A consideration of how extractive industries have struggled to enact effective corporate social responsibility programmes.]

O'Faircheallaigh, C. (2013) Extractive industries and indigenous peoples: A changing dynamic?. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 30: 20–30. [An analysis of the generally contentious relations that exist between extractive industries and the indigenous peoples on whose lands they operate.]

Huber, M. T. (2011) Enforcing scarcity: Oil, violence, and the making of the market. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 101(4): 816–826. [This paper challenges a commonly held view that natural oil scarcity is the primary driver of global conflict and resource wars, regarding oil scarcity not as a geological fact but as a social relationship structured by a globalized economy.]

Bridge, G. and Le Billon, P. (2013) *Oil*. Cambridge: Polity. [An overview of the contemporary oil industry, highlighting the dependence of the global economy on this resource.]

### 13. 'We Are What We Eat': The Agro-food Industries

Chossudovsky, M. (2008) Global Famine. *Global Research*, May <http://www.globalresearch.ca/global-famine/8877>. [The paper gives a systematic account of the reasons behind famines and food shortages around the world, explaining how the world capitalist economy produces these at the same time as generating an abundance of food in the industrialised world.]

Cook, I. and Harrison, M. (2007) Follow the thing: 'West Indian Hot Pepper Sauce'. *Space and Culture*, 10(1): 40–63. [This paper provides a vivid account of how commodity chains work, tracing how different ingredients and products travel across national boundaries.]

Illouz, E. and John, N. (2003) Global habitus, local stratification, and symbolic struggles over identity: The case of McDonald's Israel. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 47: 201–229. [This paper considers how global food chains have to accommodate their food offerings to fit national and regional taste cultures.]

Inglis, D. and Gimlin, D. (2009) *The Globalization of Food*. Oxford: Berg. [This book provides a systematic overview of the many facets of the globalization of food, ranging from micro-level consumption practices to macro-level institutions and structures involved in food production and distribution.]

Phillips, L. (2006) Food and globalization. *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 35: 37–57. [This article presents a very wide-ranging consideration of the academic literature on the globalization of food, taking in a broad array of disciplinary perspectives.]

Konefal, J., Mascarenhas, M. and Hatanaka, M. (2005) Governance in the global agro-food system: Backlighting the role of transnational supermarket chains. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 22(3): 291–302. [This paper argues that supermarket chains increasingly control the production of food worldwide, and have managed to shape regulatory regimes for their own ends.]

Koc, M. (2009) Hunger and Plenty: Fragmented Integration in the Global Food System. In A. Denis and D.K. Fishman (eds) *The New ISA Handbook in Contemporary International Sociology: Conflict, Competition, Cooperation*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. [An accessible survey of the major dynamics in the globalized food production system.]

## 14. 'Fabric-ating Fashion': The Clothing Industries

Ross, R. (2002) *Slaves to Fashion: Poverty and Abuse in the New Sweatshop*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press. [An influential study of the new kinds of sweatshop labour fostered by economic globalization processes.]

Brooks, E. C. (2007) *Unraveling the Garment Industry: Transnational Organizing and Women's Work*. St. Paul: University of Minnesota Press. [This book examines how transnational consumer protest campaigns can sometimes effect change in the garment production system, but how they can also unintentionally punish low-paid garment workers too.]

Aspers, P. (2010) *Orderly Fashion, A Sociology of Markets*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. [Illustrates how the global fashion system is governed by two separate but interconnecting market logics, one involving the production of clothes for the lowest possible price, and the other centred on branding and the creation of cultural value.]

Gereffi, G. and Memedovic, O. (2003) The Global Apparel Value Chain: What Prospects for Upgrading by Developing Countries? UNIDO Sectoral Study Series [http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user\\_media/Publications/Pub\\_free/Global\\_apparel\\_value\\_chain.pdf](http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/Publications/Pub_free/Global_apparel_value_chain.pdf). [A report considering whether the global clothes industry can have any beneficial consequences for the economies of Developing World countries.]

Hoskins, T. E. (2014) *Stitched Up: The Anti-Capitalist Book of Fashion*. London: Pluto Press. [A highly critical account of the social consequences of the global fashion industry, considering the effects on both workers and consumers.]

Collins, J. (2007) The rise of a global garment industry and the reimagination of worker solidarity. *Critique of Anthropology*, 27(4): 395–409. [This paper shows how global production patterns have led to trans-national resistance strategies by garment workers, who connect with other social movements and develop cross-border alliances with workers in other countries.]

Tokatli, N. (2008) Global sourcing, insights from the global Clothing industry – The case of Zara, a fast fashion retailer. *Journal of Economic Geography*, 8(1): 21–38. [A case study of how the clothing giant Zara operates in terms of how it sources the fabrics, labour and other resources from and by which its clothes are made.]

## 15. 'Wheels of Change': The Automobile Industry

Urry, J. (2004) The 'system' of automobility. *Theory, Culture & Society*, 21(4–5): 25–39. [A theoretically sophisticated account of the roles played by cars in modern societies and economies.]

Humphrey, J. (2003) Globalization and supply chain networks: The auto industry in Brazil and India. *Global Networks*, 3(2): 121–141. [A consideration of how the supply chain works in the auto industries of some countries with rising economies.]

Sturgeon, T. J., Memedovic, O., Van Biesebroeck, J. and Gereffi, G. (2009) Globalisation of the automotive industry: Main features and trends. *International Journal of Technological Learning, Innovation and Development*, 2(1–2): 7–24. [A survey of the major dynamics which are structuring the auto industry world-wide.]

Pavlinek, P. (2008) *A Successful Transformation? Re-Structuring of the Czech Automobile Industry*. Heidelberg: Physica-Verlag. [A case study of how global economic forces have impacted upon a particular national auto industry, considering the transitions involved in a post-socialist context.]

Lansbury, R. D., Wailes, N., Kitay, J. and Kirsch, A. (eds) (2008) *Globalization and Employment Relations in the Auto Assembly Industry: A Study of Seven Countries*. Alphen-aan-den-Rijn: Kluwer Law International. [A very comprehensive comparative analysis of how globalization affects the nature of work in the automobile industry, considering differences and similarities between a number of national contexts.]

## 16. 'Making the World Go Round': Advanced Business Services

Wojcik, D. (2013) Where governance fails: Advanced business services and the offshore world. *Progress in Human Geography*, 37(3): 330–347. [A paper which develops a critical perspective on advanced business services, arguing that their considerable power derives from them using legal and financial methods intended to avoid the control of governmental and intergovernmental organizations by means of offshore jurisdictions.]

Jones, A. (2005) Truly global corporations? Theorizing 'organizational globalization' in advanced business-services. *Journal of Economic Geography*, 5(2): 177–200. [Taking the examples of investment banking and management consultancy, this paper considers ways of understanding their roles within economic globalization beyond conventional debates about 'how global' particular organisations may be.]

Faulconbridge, J. R. and Muzio, D. (2012) Professions in a globalizing world: Towards a transnational sociology of the professions. *International Sociology*, 27(1): 136–152. [This paper provides an overview of how to understand the transnationalisation of particular professions and professional groups, with a view to better understanding the role of such professions within globalization processes.]

Seabrooke, L. (2014) Epistemic arbitrage: Transnational professional knowledge in action. *Journal of Professions and Organization*, 1(1): 49–64. [This paper shows how professional groups use different forms of knowledge to create policy solutions and thus generate requirements for their own services, in effect engaging in job-creation strategies for themselves.]

Adams, T. L. (2014) Sociology of professions: International divergences and research directions. *Work, Employment and Society*, published online before print June 10, 2014, doi:10.1177/0950017014523467. [A review paper which considers how European and North American understandings of transnational professional groups have differed in the past, and how we might overcome this division to reach more satisfactory understandings of the roles of professional groups within globalization processes.]

## 17. 'Making the Connections, Moving the Goods': Logistics and Distribution Services

Levinson, M. (2006) *The Box: How the Shipping Container Made the World Smaller and the World Economy Bigger*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. [A fascinating history of the development of shipping container technology, and how it has impacted upon the nature of global transportation links.]

Bernhofen, D. M., El-Sahli, Z. and Kneller, R. (2013) Estimating the Effects of the Container Revolution on World Trade. CESifo Working Paper: Trade Policy, No. 4136. <http://hdl.handle.net/10419/70271> [A report which considers the economic consequences for trade across the world of the so-called 'container revolution'.]

Notteboom, T. and Rodrigue, J. P. (2008) Containerisation, box logistics and global supply chains: The integration of ports and liner shipping networks. *Maritime Economics & Logistics*, 10: 152–174. [An analysis of the nature of logistics in maritime trade, considering how these make possible the functioning of global supply chains.]

Hummels, D. (2007) Transportation costs and international trade in the second era of globalization. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 21(3): 131–154. [This paper looks at changes in transportation costs in light of technological developments, and considers these in relation to the development of economic globalization.]