

ACCOUNTS

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR, NANCY DITOMASO

Accounts, Economic Sociology Newsletter, Volume 16, Issue 3, Summer 2017

We are pleased to bring you the Summer Issue of *Accounts*, which is the last of the three issues for this academic year. I have appreciated the opportunity to serve as Chair of the Economic Sociology Section, and I am especially grateful for the contributions of the newsletter editors, Dilara Demir, Kendall Park, Ryan Parsons, Hannah Waight, Kasey Zapatka, and Managing Editor, Alexandra (Lexi) Gervis. Their work on the newsletters this past academic year has been exemplary and informative.

I also want to once again thank all of the many Economic Sociology Section members who have worked hard on behalf of the Section, including Officers, Council Members, Webmaster, and the many Committee Members. Their names and roles are included at the end of this newsletter.

Congratulations to our Chair-Elect, Sarah Babb, and our two new Council members, Alexandra Kalev and Jeffrey Sallaz. And a huge thank you to those who are now rotating out of leadership positions for the Section, our Past-Chair, Alya Guseva, Council members Emily Barman and Marc Ventresca, and our student representative for this academic year, Angelina Grigoryeva. Kelly Russell will serve as the student representative for 2018.



Inside this Issue:

Statement from the Incoming Chair, Frederick F. Wherry (5)
Meet the Newly Elected Section Officers (9)
Accounts Dialogue

Interview for Money Talks: Explaining How Money Really Works (11)

Global Issues

Refugees and Immigration Issues (17)
Brexit and the Customs Union (24)

Global Ambassadors Contributions

Canadian economic sociology: What is it, and how is it distinct? Three Canadian economic sociologists explain. (26)
The Challenges of Doing Economic Sociology in India (34)
Economic Sociology in Germany (37)
Economic Sociology in Austria (39)
Economic Sociology in the UK (41)

Economic Sociology and Morality

Obituary: Charles W. Smith (43)

Section Information

Book Announcements (48)
Section Award Winners 2017 (50)
Officers and Committee Membership (53)
ASA Program (56)

Both Angelina and Kelly chaired a Graduate Student Professional Development Committee with many Section members. They have created the opportunity to participate in themed roundtables as described in the program details at the end of this newsletter. Those who would like to serve as mentors and discussion leaders at the roundtables, please contact Angelina or Kelly in advance. Those who wish to participate, please contact them as well. Their contact information is included in the program information.

Congratulations as well to our award winners and thanks to the Award Committee members. The winners will be honored both at our reception and at the Section business meeting. A listing of the winner and a brief description of their contributions is included here.

Although all committee members worked actively on behalf of the Section this past academic year, we are especially grateful to the Mini-conference organizers from McGill University, Matissa Hollister, who served as Coordinator, and Lisa Cohen and Elena Obukhova, who did much of the organizing and oversaw the process of reviewing submissions, as well as serving as a local arrangements committee. Their hard work was quite successful. Participants had to sign up in advance through the Mini-conference website. Thanks also to Mark Suchman, Chair of the Organizations, Occupations, and Work Section, with whom the Mini-conference is shared. And thanks to those who provided financial contributions to support the Mini-conference. Names and affiliations of co-sponsors are listed at the end of the newsletter, and the program for the Mini-conference is included as well.

IN THIS ISSUE

At the close of the business meeting at the ASA meetings in Montreal, Frederick Wherry, from Yale University, will take over as the Section Chair. He has contributed a commentary on his ideas about economic sociology for this newsletter. Congratulations and best wishes to Fred for a productive and interesting year as Chair.

In addition to serving as Managing Editor for the newsletter, Alexandra Gervis has also contributed an interview with the editors of a new book, *Money Talks: Explaining How Money Really Works*, including two past chairs of the Economic Sociology Section, Viviana Zelizer and Nina Bandelj, along with Fred Wherry, the incoming Chair. The volume is a celebration of the 20th anniversary of the publication of Zelizer's, *The Social Meaning of Money*. It draws contributors from a number of different disciplines and revisits the meaning of money and the changes that are evident as the economy and social relationships have changed.

A general theme of this newsletter is the global reach of economic sociology. We have seven contributions that underline global issues. Dilara Demir provides an interview with Jozsef Borocz, from Rutgers University, about the intersections of the recent migration crisis in the European Union. Andrew Morton, from the University of Leeds, provides commentary on follow-up issues with regard to Brexit. In addition, we have contributions from five of our new Global Ambassadors, who have provided analyses of economic sociology around the world: Clayton Childress and Josée Johnston, both from the University of Toronto, interviewed David Calnitsky, soon to be from Western University, Kim de Laat, from University of Toronto, and Sylvia Fuller, from the University of British Columbia, about economic sociology in Canada. Jules Naudet, from the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) has contributed a commentary on doing economic sociology in India. We also have overviews of economic sociology in Germany, contributed by Matias Dewey from the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, and on economic sociology in Austria, contributed by Philipp Korom from the University of Graz. Finally, we have a contribution from Zsuzsanna Vargha on economic sociology in the United Kingdom. The number of Global Ambassadors for the Economic Sociology Section is growing. A list is provided at the end of the newsletter.

This issue of the newsletter also includes an overview of the moral dimensions of economic sociology contributed by Hannah Waight, from Princeton University, another of our student co-editors over this academic year.

Once again, we call your attention to the sad passing of Professor Charles Smith, who had been on the faculty and served as both Chair of Sociology and Dean of Social Sciences at Queens College, New York. Charles was also a member of The Graduate Center. A memorial service will be held at ASA on Monday, August 14, at 6:30 p.m. at Palais des congrès de Montréal, 516A in a session entitled, From Markets to Sensible Action. Speakers include: Viviana Zelizer, Stephen Turner, Cynthia Epstein, Alex Preda, Karin Knorr, and Abigail Saguy (his daughter). Charles was one of the early pioneers of economic sociology and was a long time Section member. In this newsletter Karin Knorr Cetina, from the University of Chicago, offers her remembrances of Charles and his many contributions to economic sociology.

Finally, we have a number of announcements for new books. And, included in this newsletter is a list of the Economic Sociology Section sessions for the ASA meetings, along with other sessions related to economic sociology topics. Enjoy the newsletter, as well as the rest of the summer. We look forward to seeing as many of you as are able to make it to Montreal, in August.

Statement from the Incoming Chair, Economic Sociology Section

Frederick F. Wherry, Professor of Sociology, Princeton University



Photo courtesy of Michael Marsland

Before turning to the state of the field, let me remark quickly on the honor of leading this section. When I enrolled in recently established graduate seminars on economic sociology in the late 90s (part one taught by Alejandro Portes; part two, Viviana Zelizer), I did not imagine that I would later chair the section or publish *Money Talks* with Zelizer, the section's first chair, and with Nina Bandelj, the past chair from 2013-2014. I am grateful for this opportunity to continue the section's advance.

What is the state of the field of economic sociology, as you see it?

Leave it to a crisis to focus the public's attention on how markets work. There have been so many in the past decade, starting with the Great Recession of the late 2000s and early 2010s, and increasing concerns about unemployment, the changing nature of work, and more. Then came the contested 2016 presidential election, raising concerns about the effects of trade deals, the appetite for globalization, and the rise of economic nationalism. What will happen to healthcare, welfare spending, and tax policy? How do fragile families deal with their fragile finances? And what should we expect as protected sectors of the economy become more vulnerable (taxis undercut by Uber, hotels challenged by Airbnb, tenured professors switched out for exploited adjuncts)? As economic sociologists we feel compelled to interrogate what happened and what it means. These questions highlight the difference between textbook economics and the lived experience of economic life. By enquiring about the construction, unequal participation, and contestations of markets and market actors, economic sociologists have raised questions with practical implications and theoretical possibilities.

Sociologists have long had what Alejandro Portes calls a penchant for impertinence. Drawing on Bourdieu, Portes has argued that impertinence keeps sociology pertinent.¹ Sociological questions may sometimes seem out of place or puzzling. Why, for instance, talk about household finances by referencing people in relationships

¹ Portes, Alejandro. 2001. "Sociology in the Hemisphere: Past Convergences and a New Conceptual Agenda." The Center for Migration and Development, Working Paper Series. Working Paper #01-04. Princeton University.

rather than individuals as the primary sites of observations? Only then can we see why individuals seem to refuse to optimize mathematically their budgets, because each budget decision is a decision about an important set of social ties, matching different monies with different kinds of transactions. Why map relational networks where experiments can detect the magnitude of an intervention's effects? Our task is to demonstrate that our impertinent questions offer unexpected and crucial answers.

Uprooting accepted understandings and finding alternative explanations for economic institutions and behaviors have long and distinguished histories. This impertinent practice began at the discipline's founding. Although we have yet to give W.E.B. DuBois his due in his investigations of black capitalism, the decline of African-American caterers in Philadelphia, and the challenge of attracting investors for ventures that seem to "fit" the entrepreneur, our field has taken seriously Max Weber's understanding of economic and economically relevant behaviors as having expressive content, situation specific meanings, and non-monetary constraints. *The Protestant Ethic* irreverently identified the economic functions that religious beliefs and practices could play. By contrast, Emile Durkheim identified the role of ritual in establishing property rights and questioned why material conditions were understood as they were by mobilized workers. And Karl Marx pushed social analysts to peer into the hidden abode.² He demonstrated how value could remain invisible (though consequential) without a theoretical apparatus to bring it to light, and he believed that seeing the unfair generation, storage, and re-appropriation of value might not only help social scientists understand the world but also to change it.

Understanding the world is not the same as changing it. Is it time for a more activist version of economic sociology?

Activism is such a strong word, and it can encompass different types of public engagement. I prefer the adjective action-oriented as a broader term that includes activism under its umbrella. In my own work, I practice an interpretive social science that is also objective; by objectivity I mean that my methods enable me and a community of scholars to challenge my interpretive findings. If we're trying to prove ourselves wrong (to ensure that we have not falsely concluded that our favorite hunch is true), those of us engaged in action-oriented research will sometimes find ourselves uncovering patterns that do not benefit our political allies. (The same is true for economic sociologists working in private sector firms.)

It is important that the members of the Economic Sociology Section feel support as they engage in public debates, or even policy making, about economic life. As a section that represents the interests and needs of economic sociologists (deemed so through declaration, training, and/or practice) who have joined a professional association, we have an obligation to acknowledge respectfully the different orientations of our members with regard to public engagement. We *also* have a duty to create an environment where the highest quality academic work can be nurtured and disseminated, and where students (or our academic colleagues) do not experience a hostile learning (or research) environment where a particular political orientation seems to be a requirement for good standing.

² Portes, Alejandro. 2000. "The Hidden Abode: Sociology as Analysis of the Unexpected?" The 1999 Presidential Address. *American Sociological Review* 65 (1): 1-18.

There are at least three ways to think about activism, public policy, and our role as social scientists specializing in economic sociology. Some of us conduct policy relevant work (but are not policy-engaged); others are engaged in policy debates with a strict code of sticking to the data; and still others operate as scholar-activists who can't always wait for the data to come in when critical decisions require immediate attention. Pretending that I pay attention equally to these different approaches would be dishonest. What I know is necessarily a small part of a whole. I can only be respectful in acknowledging that much happens outside of my own sphere of activity and acquaintance.

First, let me address the policy-relevant, but not engaged, stance. Some social scientists do not operate with policy questions in mind. If their findings happen to contribute to policy discussions, so be it, but their primary concern lies in the set of theoretical and empirical puzzles that have long concerned the discipline. What is the nature of action (economic or otherwise)? How and why are different groups categorized and distributed in different places? These core questions have been closely related, however, to questions of the state, power, and inequality since the founding of the discipline. That does not mean that answers to these questions can offer prescriptions for what to do necessarily as a state policy or a program design.

Second, some of us pursue research questions that we believe can inform policy. Those who are policy engaged will still ask what is sociological about the phenomenon and how any case speaks to a wider set of cases. More importantly, the policy engaged will spend much time trying to prove that a favored policy approach might reap outcomes opposite of those intended. The long-term commitment to skepticism and to systematic investigation places the policy engaged in an awkward position. Most of the time, allies in the activist or lobbyist arena will find the policy engaged to be a stalwart and powerful resource. However, only by looking for reasons why an effect might be spurious can the policy engaged ensure that attention and resources are directed to where they can be useful. Offering a more empirically informed and theoretically interrogated view of economic action allows scholars, for example, to explain what inequality means for the people experiencing it in different demographic (or other) groups within a society and between different societies. This sociological view might reduce the harms that accompany well-meaning policy makers or others from "fixing" lives unbroken.

Finally, scholar-activists and the practitioners of economic sociology can be found in a wide range of sites, from think tanks, neighborhood advocacy groups, and journalism on the activist side; to the World Bank, the Federal Reserve Bank and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, on the practitioner side. For some types of policy debates, the concepts and findings from economic sociology provide a different narrative to reframe the policy discussion. How do people organize their budgets and why? What possibilities are there for people without insurance in the formal sector to increase their family's stability? How might informal sector activities be used as spaces for innovative thinking, allowing program designers to reimagine the structure and delivery of much needed services?

As an incoming member of the Boston Federal Reserve's Community Development Research Advisory Council³ I am beginning to encounter economic practitioners who have a strong family resemblance to economic sociologists. I also got to know some interesting policy-types a year and a half ago in the Roosevelt Room of the White House during a meeting on financial inclusion. The St. Louis Federal Reserve's Center for Household Financial Stability, led by Ray Boshara, tracks household wealth, updates us on the use of alternative financial services, and investigates why differences by race in wealth persist. There is clearly an appetite (and a craving) from these policy groups for what economic sociologists can offer.

What can our section offer scholars and practitioners investigating economic life?

Our section should be a meeting ground for those working directly on public policy questions as well as those completely detached from policy debates. Some economic sociologists (and other social scientists) work in places like the Federal Reserve Bank, the PEW Charitable Trust, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the World Bank, and elsewhere in the US and abroad. These practitioners go to the economics association meetings to stay on top of research findings and new ideas. Our section should serve that function.

Our section can also be more strategic in launching dialogues with economists, cognitive psychologists, economic anthropologists, and comparative-historians. Keep in mind that the Financial Access Initiative at New York University is headed by an economist (Jonathan Morduch) who works happily with sociologists and other social scientists. (Morduch just published *The Financial Diaries* with Rachel Schneider and a chapter in *Money Talks*.) What if we hosted interdisciplinary discussions on moral repugnance in markets, following up on Kieran Healey's efforts. (See his paper co-authored with Kimberly Krawiec and presented at the American Economic Association Meetings: <https://kieranhealy.org/files/papers/repugnance-body.pdf>) This is only one possibility.

What if we revisited the idea of interest? The motivation for and consequences of consumption? The economy as a social institution? These are the questions that excite me, but there are many more we could ask. And there are many other places around the globe where economic sociologists are asking new questions while deepening old understandings. Although my own work has been part of the bringing of culture into economic sociology as well as ethnographic methods, the section will flourish as we include multiple, legitimate theoretical and methodological approaches.

In short, let's offer the sign of welcome and grow.

Note: The author thanks Nina Bandelj and Viviana Zelizer for commenting on earlier versions of this statement.

³<https://www.bostonfed.org/about-the-boston-fed/business-areas/regional-and-community-outreach/community-development-research-advisory-council.aspx>

Meet the Newly Elected Section Officers

Chair-Elect for 2017 (to serve as Chair for 2018):



Sarah Babb
Department of Sociology, Boston College

Sarah Babb is Professor of Sociology at Boston College. Some recurring themes in her research include: the origins of economic ideas and their role in social change, the globalization of economic policy models, and how organizations are shaped by their environments. She is author of *Managing Mexico: Economists from Nationalism to Neoliberalism* (Princeton 2001); and *Behind the Development Banks: Washington Politics, World Poverty, and the Wealth of Nations* (Chicago 2009).

Council Members to serve 3-year terms beginning 2017:



Alexandra Kalev
Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Tel Aviv University

Alexandra Kalev, a Princeton University PhD, is an Associate Professor of Sociology and Anthropology at the Tel Aviv University. Kalev studies organizations, social inequality, and public policy. With Frank Dobbin, Kalev developed an evidence-based approach to diversity management in corporations and universities. Highlights from this research were featured in the July-August 2016 issue of the Harvard Business Review and received the HBR McKinsey Award for 2016. In research on Israel, Kalev studies the emergence and effects of the diversity management profession and Israeli-Palestinians' integration in the Jewish economy. Other research looks at the

social construction of merit in high tech. Kalev is a member of the Advisory Committee to the Israeli Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and recently developed a Diversity Index, ranking demographic composition and pay gaps of the 20 largest private economy sectors in Israel. Kalev's research has been published in leading U.S. academic journals and major media outlets.



Jeffrey Sallaz
School of Sociology, University of Arizona

Jeff Sallaz is an Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Arizona. His research interests reside at the intersection of economic sociology and the sociology of work. In 2013, for instance, he published the book *Labor, Economy, and Society* (Polity), an attempt to integrate key insights from these two fields. His own empirical studies are ethnographic, describing and analyzing, through participant observations, work-worlds such as: auto assembly plants in the "rust-belt," casino dealers in Las Vegas, marketers in South Africa, call

center workers in the American southwest, and outsourced copy-editors in the Philippines. He is delighted to serve on the Economic Sociology Section council.

Accounts Dialogue: *Money Talks: Explaining How Money Really Works*

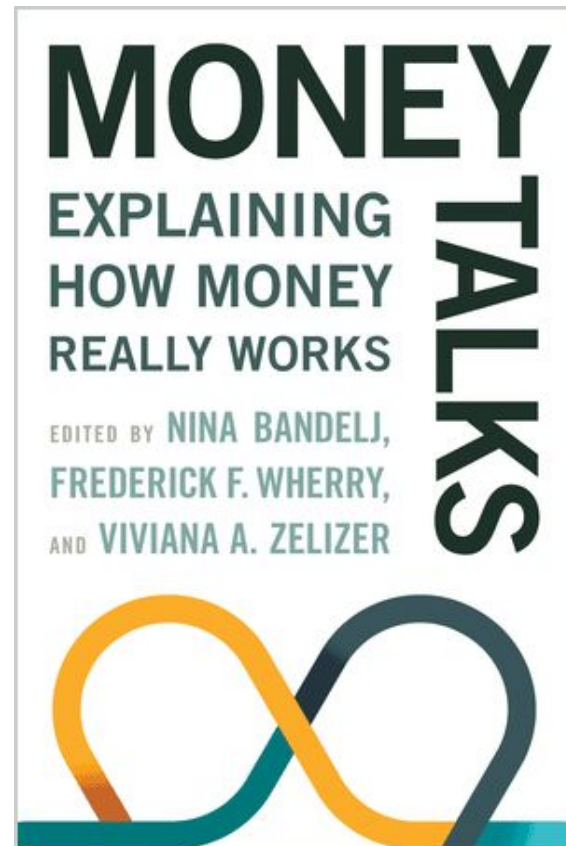
Edited by Nina Bandelj, Frederick F. Wherry, and Viviana A. Zelizer

Interview questions prepared by Alexandra (Lexi) Gervis, Rutgers University, Department of Sociology

Viviana Zelizer (Princeton University) was the Economic Sociology Section's first chair from 2001 – 2002. Nina Bandelj (University of California, Irvine) served as chair from 2013 – 2014, and Frederick F. Wherry (Princeton University) is the incoming section chair for 2017 – 2018. They like to call themselves the Money Team (MT in the interview). So, in a true team spirit fashion, they prepared joint answers to questions that Lexi emailed to them, with a goal of introducing their book to the Accounts audience.

AG: In the preface, you describe the origin of the book – the volume came out of a conference celebrating the 20th anniversary of Viviana Zelizer's *The Social Meaning of Money*. This book is in fact a collection of essays that all had their genesis in her seminal work. Outside of this anniversary, what is your aim in putting forth this volume?

MT: *The Social Meaning of Money*, which Viviana published in 1994, resonated widely across disciplines. Thus, when Fred and Nina decided to convene a Money Talks Symposium in September 2014 at Yale, they felt compelled to invite contributors from various disciplines who had been stimulated by Viviana's landmark book: legal scholars, behavioral economists, economic anthropologists, social psychologists, political scientists, economic and cultural sociologists, and historians. These experts, ranging from established leaders in their fields to younger innovative scholars working on money, all welcomed this rare opportunity to participate in sustained dialogue



across disciplinary boundaries. Symposium participants became fully engaged in discussions about money's new forms, in particular plastic and electronic money, money's moral impact, as well as policy-relevant issues such as those involving low-income household finances. We were deeply inspired by conversations that flourished at the Money Talks Symposium and left the conference convinced that a broader audience should have an opportunity to benefit from these exchanges. With the support of our superb Princeton University Press editor, Meagan Levinson, we asked participants to more fully develop their specific contributions and we gathered them in the *Money Talks* volume. Nina and Fred then recruited Viviana as the third editor, and so our solidary and hardworking money team evolved. We were thrilled

to dedicate the book to the Princeton's Department of Sociology where our joint journey began in the late 1990s.

Besides wanting to engage others in a vibrant interdisciplinary conversation on money, we also thought the time was ripe to bring together two broad fronts in money research: those interested in the social meaning and relational earmarking of multiple currencies and those concerned with money as a matter of law and the state. As the *Money Talks* contributions attest, the relational creation and the state creation of money are not at odds with one another but represent different features of money that an interdisciplinary approach reveals.

Finally, quite practically, it is hard to ignore that technology has allowed money to proliferate in unexpected ways. From Bitcoin, Google wallet to Apple Pay, diverse logics of money management have come to light. When, how, and why do new currencies emerge? Do these technologies and practices transform the social world of money? Do they erase perennial controversies about what money should or should not buy? Should we welcome monetary innovations or should we be alarmed? When does money offer freedom and equality and when does it serve to oppress? Our goal was to answer some of these questions by showing how social relations, emotions, moral concerns, and institutions continue to shape how we create, mark, and use money.

AG: At the core of the book is the understanding that money is not fungible – it is imbued with meaning, which is often contested and anything but neutral. Yet the book also departs from behavioral economists' take on money's non-neutrality, which relies on the idea of mental

accounting. Can you explain how the theory of relational earmarking, originally in Zelizer's work and expanded by the authors here, differs from mental accounting?

MT: Within the surge of behavioral economics, Richard Thaler developed a concept of "mental accounting," or what he described as "a set of cognitive operations used by individuals and households to organize, evaluate, and keep track of financial activities" (Thaler 1999: 184). What has become an influential view that informs policy makers on how individuals use their money was initially conceived as a psychological amendment to microeconomic theory of consumer choice. While microeconomics typically regards choice as an outcome of objective valuations of price and product attributes, mental accounting introduced the impact of cognitive and emotional processes in decision-making. The theory challenged the firmly established dogma of money's fungibility by demonstrating its cognitive variability.

Thaler and others showed how individuals keep track of their budgets and finances by creating discrete mental compartments for their various monies: rent money is thus set apart from entertainment money, investment money, or charity money.

A relational explanation shares the challenge to the fungibility assumption. But it goes further, by demonstrating that money's multiplicity is not only an outcome of individual cognition. First, to state the obvious, money has social meanings. But its use is also fundamentally shaped by social relations. Viviana in *The Purchase of Intimacy* coined the notion of relational work to capture that individuals negotiate appropriate matches between economic transactions, social relations and media

of exchange. Nina extended this formulation to suggest that relational work refers to how people form, negotiate, and sometimes dissolve economic relations, and that such relational work depends on negotiated meanings of money and relationships, as well as emotional valences that arise from the process of economic interaction with repercussions for (in)equality between exchange partners.

An integral part of relational work therefore is relational – not simply mental – earmarking. Fred differentiates between relational accounting and mental accounting. He argues that relational accounting is a specific type of relational work. Similar to relational work, individuals who earmark their money are always situated in webs of meaningful relationships, and considerations of these relationships fundamentally reshape their earmarking processes. Fred notes that individuals are sometimes accounting for their meaningful participation in collective events or are marking categorical changes from one life stage to another as they make decisions about their monies.

In the book we illustrate the relational approach with the example of a family's "college fund," a particularly valued and protected fund. From a relational work perspective, people's reluctance to spend the money saved in their children's education funds transcends individual mental budgeting. These funds represent and reinforce meaningful family ties: the earmarking is relational. As we write in the introduction, let's suppose that a mother gambles away money from the child's "college fund." This will represent not only a breach of cognitive compartments but a relationally damaging violation. It will hurt the mother's relationship to her child. But it is likely to also undermine the relationship to her spouse and even to family members or friends who might sanction

harshly the mother's misuse of money. Thinking about repercussions for interpersonal dynamics helps us see why a college fund functions so effectively as a salient relational earmark rather than only a cognitive category.

AG: The volume also argues for an expanded definition of money, to include not only state-issued legal tender, but also other currencies, such as credit and debit cards, electronic currencies, frequent flier points, food stamps, gift certificates, etc. What analytical leverage do we gain by augmenting our conception of money in this way?

MT: Indeed, the book departs from standard accounts of modern money, which rest on the assumption of a single government-backed legal tender as money proper. Consistent with our emphasis on money's multiplicity and our challenge to notions of fungibility, we argue for an expansion of what should be considered as money. To be sure state-issued legal tender is more generalizable across social locations and categories of goods. However, monies created outside state sponsorship are just as real in terms of mediating exchanges. It therefore matters to recognize their social and economic significance rather than dismiss them as what Nigel Dodd aptly labels an "emaciated currency." Creating alternative currencies involves distinct but equally complex social processes as establishing legal tender. By treating different forms of media as forms of money we further the exploration of money's cultural and relational multiplicity.

Money Talks also insists that money's social as well as moral and emotional multiplicity goes beyond some of the areas investigated by *The Social Meaning of Money*. Although Viviana noted in that

book that her theory applied across domains, it was often misunderstood as pertaining mostly to households and other intimate terrains. Earmarking theory seemed to exclude the allegedly more consequential, hard-core money, in business or in industry. So we thought it important to debunk the view that nonfungibility applies only to special cases or to intimate monies by demonstrating the pervasive earmarking of market monies. In our introduction, we bring up the distinctions between wages, salaries, bonuses, or commissions, and the example of Uber. By insisting that its drivers were independent contractors rather than company employees, the company has been able to avoid minimum wages and overtime. Thus, the social differentiation of payment systems also has repercussions for power relations. Two essays in *Money Talks* by Bruce Carruthers and Simone Polillo specifically focus on such market monies.

AG: In the introduction, you write that “during times of growing economic inequality, when money’s symbolic and social meanings may seem irrelevant, they still matter.” How does a relational approach – and the work in this volume – help sociologists interested in economic inequality do better, more nuanced work?

MT: We can provide an example here of what Kathy Edin (in a wonderful Author-Meets- Critics session for *Money Talks* at the 2017 meetings of the Eastern Sociological Society) referred to as “policy money” because it is so closely related to how this research on multiple monies can inform policy that addresses social and economic inequality.

What governments do (or not do) to fight poverty is strongly linked to deeply held values of whether governments should intervene in individuals’ lives

and who is deserving of governmental assistance. There is also the question of what is the proper form of state assistance. In the U.S. the mere word “welfare” seems to invoke strong opposition. So it is not surprising that welfare cash transfers never received much political nor public support. But there are different policy monies that are more acceptable. In *Money Talks*, we report on Edin’s research on the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) with Jennifer Sykes, Katrin Kriz, and Sarah Halpern-Meekin. The Earned Income Tax Credit is administered by the IRS and given to poor working families as a refund come tax time. For those receiving the money, the fact that it is not welfare but earned income tax credit makes the world of difference. It qualifies as a more dignified transfer, an entitlement attached to their workforce participations. The very name of this credit indicates that the recipients of the benefit *earned* it. Because it arrives in one big sum, and as part of a tax refund -- rather than in small monthly increments from the welfare office -- recipients were counting the days in anticipation for what felt like Christmas, and made plans about what they *could* potentially do with the money. Although EITC provided important financial relief to pay bills or pay off some debts, the recipients also allocated some money for modest discretionary consumption for the family and children, enhancing feelings of dignity and self-worth, and giving them a breather from day-to-day financial struggles.

The EITC investigation is just one example of the significance of paying attention to the variable meanings of different forms of money. It demonstrates to what extent the form of money matters and not just its amount. As experts debate various forms of monetary transfers to address

inequality within the US and internationally, such as conditional cash transfers, microcredits, or a universal income, they need to understand the relational and symbolic significance of different kinds of money.

AG: Can you define the research agenda you hope to shape by publishing this volume? In your ideal world, what comes next?

MT: We want monies to keep on talking. In fact, we are delighted to see that several recent books are part of these conversations. In an essay that appeared in June in the Los Angeles Review of Books

(<https://lareviewofbooks.org/article/a-dollar-is-a-dollar-is-not-a-dollar-unmasking-the-social-and-moral-meanings-of-money/>), Viviana identifies some recent and forthcoming contributions, including Emily Barman's *Caring Capitalism* (Cambridge University Press, 2016), and Ariel Wilkis' *The Moral Power of Money* (Stanford University Press, forthcoming 2017). Wilkis, an Argentine sociologist, discovered that the world of the poor in the "villa" was suffused with distinguishable categories of monies: lent money, earned money, donated money, political money, and more. Entering a completely different world of monetary differentiation among wealthy New Yorkers, in *Uneasy Street: The Anxieties of Affluence* (Princeton University Press, forthcoming 2017), Rachel Sherman found that inheritors of wealth (in contrast to those who earned their high incomes) often "cleansed" their inherited money by spending it to help others rather than on themselves.

There are also several recent books published by some of our volume's contributors, including Jonathan Morduch's *The Financial Diaries* (Princeton University Press, 2017, with Rachel Schneider),

which takes us into the world of low- and moderate-income households in five states across the United States, Nigel Dodd's *The Social Life of Money* (Princeton University Press, 2014), Christine Desan's *Making Money: Coin, Currency, and the Coming of Capitalism* (Oxford University Press, 2015), Akos Rona-Tas and Alya Guseva's *Plastic Money: Constructing Markets for Credit Cards in Eight Postcommunist Countries* (Stanford University Press, 2014), Supriya Singh's *Money, Migration, and Family: India to Australia* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2016), and Bill Maurer's *How Would You Like to Pay? How Technology Is Changing the Future of Money* (Duke Press, 2015) and *Paid* (The MIT Press 2017, with Lana Swartz). Other articles and books by young scholars in a variety of domains, ranging from the world of philanthropy (as in our interviewer's research!), art, finance and more make us optimistic about the growing concern with understanding how money really works and how that knowledge can instruct our scholarship but also our policies, along with our personal lives.

AG: Finally, can each of you share what you will be working on next?

MT: Nina's new NSF-funded project is on the moral and political economy of parenting to examine the link between rising debt and raising children, and the implications for growing economic inequality. The U.S. Federal Reserve reports that total household debt in the U.S. has climbed to a staggering \$12 trillion. Demographers document increasing expenditures for raising children over time. How are these two trends related, and do households take on debt to invest in their children? Using available datasets and interviews with families, the idea is to expose how features of the new economy--global competition, economic insecurity, and paramount knowledge investment

--infiltrate the intimate lives of families, all the while the resultant new economy of parenting, reliant on debt and financing to invest in children, props the contemporary financialization of the U.S. economy.

Fred is wrapping up a new book *Financial Citizenship*, co-authored with Kristin S. Seefelt (University of Michigan) and Anthony S. Alvarez (California State University at Fullerton). The full manuscript will go under review before the Annual Meetings in August. He is also editing (with Ian Woodward, University of Southern Denmark) the new *Oxford Handbook of Consumption*, bringing together sociologists of consumption, economic sociologists, and marketing scholars. And he continues to co-edit (with Jennifer Lena and Greta Hsu) the new book series *Culture and Economic Life* at Stanford University Press. After the Annual Meetings, he will finalize some new project proposals in the US and abroad, exploring the financial lives and transaction experiences of low and moderate income people.

Viviana, in collaboration with Lauren Gaydosh, has been exploring a new monetary world: college students. In contrast to *The Social Meaning of Money* and her other earlier work, for the first time she has interviewed live respondents (not combed through dusty archives). Focusing on Princeton, the study investigates students' everyday management of class inequality by exploring a range of their cross-class transactions, including gifts, sharing expenses, and loans. It analyzes the

college economy as a case of what Viviana calls circuits of commerce.

And what's more: this year some of Viviana's old monies have been revived! Princeton University Press published a new edition of *The Social Meaning of Money*, with a preface by Nigel Dodd and an afterword by Viviana reporting on what led to the book and what she would do differently if she were writing it today. Plus Columbia University Press is publishing a new edition of *Morals and Markets: The Development of Life Insurance in the United States* (Viviana's dissertation and first book). Kieran Healey wrote a wonderful preface for the new edition. The *Accounts* readers coming to the ASA are invited to stop by the Columbia University Press's booth on Sunday, August 13, at 2:30pm where we will raise a toast to these publications. We will continue the toasts at the Princeton University Press booth at 3:00pm.

Interview with József Böröcz: The relevance of economic sociology to “the refugee crisis of Europe.”

Ferhunde Dilara Demir, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, Department of Sociology. Interview with József Böröcz, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, Department of Sociology

FDD: In 2010 you published a book titled *The European Union and Global Social Change: A Critical Geopolitical-Economic Analysis*.⁴ In it, you meticulously analyze the geopolitical-economic origins of the European Union and link its emergence to the colonizing past of the states that first established it. You also argue that the European Union is geopolitically framed, even after its various enlargements, as if it were exclusively western European. You have also published articles and given public lectures in which you connect the material origins of the “refugee crisis” with the social relations within the European Union. Considering all these together, could you elaborate your views on the ongoing “refugee crisis” in the European Union, especially given the wars in Iraq, Afghanistan and Syria? Would you say that the reactions against refugees have something to do with the formation of the European Union? Or, do you think the European Union is re-defining itself as a reaction to this “crisis” with an overtly securitized discourse?

JB: Perhaps we should start with the question of scale. It is quite clear that neither the “refugee crisis in Europe,” nor the European Union can be properly understood within an exclusively local perspective.

The refugee outflows that have recently turned toward the north Balkans and western Europe have been generated by a series of genocidal wars carried out by global actors with global projects. The societies destroyed in those wars are not only major suppliers of hydrocarbons—crucial sources of energy and raw materials—for the world-economy; they are also squeezed between one of the world’s key regions of oligarchic wealth and global power (western and west-central Europe, commonly referred to as “Europe”) and the re-emerging economic powerhouses of south and east Asia. In addition, the wars involve a military-geostrategic location that overlooks the “warm waterways” that provide access for the Russian Navy to the rest of the world.

As for the European Union, it has, since its inception, been a global actor *par excellence*, and there is almost no aspect of its behavior that can be understood solely from “within.”

FDD: Can the causes of the refugee crisis be approached by the tools of economic sociology?

JB: A specific understanding of the conjunction of the concepts of “refugee crisis” and “Europe,” and thinking about the causes of the refugee flows, requires a *new sociology (including economic sociology) of war*. For such a purpose, we could define war as the large-scale, concentrated waging of non-market (“physical”) coercion and overall violence. Today’s wars have not led to World War III

⁴ Cambridge: Routledge, 2010.

<https://www.routledge.com/The-European-Union-and-Global-Social-Change-A-Critical-Geopolitical-Economic-Borocz/p/book/9780415595179> as of June 30, 2017.

(yet) simply because their victims are not in a position to inflict countervailing violence on an equivalent scale on the states that have, today, the upper hand. That inability is what opens space for the global geopolitical-economic strategy of war by the world's most powerful states.

Such a new economic sociology of war would take into account—one should hope in a single conceptual framework—something that could be called *military value chains*: the major transfers of value not only from citizens of the warring parties to “their” states, mercenary groups (read: global for-profit security corporations) and irregular quasi-armies—but also to some of the world's most powerful corporations involved in weapons sales. Such sales, as you might expect, are boosted by each new war. Part and parcel to the process are also the extremely hazardous forms of labor extracted from the (quasi-)military personnel actually fighting the wars on all sides, essentially to boost the geopolitical standing of the political organizations that they represent.

FDD: How can we think of the victims of those wars in such a framework?

JB: The same global process of “upward” value transfer of course affects the civilian populations of the societies shattered by the geopolitical wars imposed upon them. This is clearly the most brutal aspect of the phenomenon of war. To start with, there is “collateral damage”—i.e., the indiscriminate, mass killing of civilians caught in the fray. This is a crime against humanity and among its many, disastrous results is the reduction of the labor force of the victimized societies.

Entire societies are forced to experience a dramatic worsening, if not outright catastrophic destruction, of both their global labor market positions and the value of their domestic investments. Small business owners as well as employees of all kinds are ejected from their customary and more or less protected—or at least socio-culturally more or less embedded—positions “at home.” Schools disappear, ensuring a systematic diminution of the future labor power of children even if they survive the war. Survivors of war destruction are thrown in camps where the only thing protected—and that, too, barely—is their life. Camps are enormously significant in the life of the displaced. For instance, the immediate cause of the flood of refugee inflows through the Turkey-Greece-Serbia route was the halving of the food rations in the UN-supported camps in Jordan in late 2014, for lack of funding.⁵

The other “option” for the displaced is to swell the informal sectors of neighboring societies, from Lebanon through Jordan to Turkey. Turkey provided severely restricted opportunities, and only for Syrian refugees, to apply for a labor permit in Turkey with considerable delay.⁶ The process continues to be fraught with bureaucratic problems, abuses and hyper-exploitation,⁷ including widespread child labor.⁸ Lebanon and

5

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/dec/01/syrian-refugees-food-crisis-un-world-programme> as of June 30, 2017.

6

<https://business-humanrights.org/en/turkey-positive-steps-to-facilitate-access-to-decent-work-to-syrian-refugees-but-reality-still-challenging> as of June 30, 2017.

7

<https://business-humanrights.org/en/an-estimated-25000-syrian-refugees-working-in-turkey-vulnerable-to-exploitation#c149124> as of June 30, 2017.

8

<https://business-humanrights.org/en/an-estimated-25000-syrian-refugees-working-in-turkey-vulnerable-to-exploitation#c149124> as of June 30, 2017.

Jordan have resisted even such half-measures.⁹ Amazingly, all of the relevant provisions only talk about *Syrian* refugees, ignoring all other people displaced by exogenous wars from Afghanistan through Pakistan to Iraq. In addition, millions of contract workers—e.g., Bangladeshis as well as people from Africa—were also displaced in the now war-ravaged economy of Libya. Refugee displacement involves a significant transfer of already precarious, informalized and legally and, for lack of a better word, “culturally” disadvantaged labor from war-torn societies to their neighbors.

FDD: What about the physical damage to infrastructure?

JB: A constitutive part of the process of the production of disadvantaged and devalued labor is that, in the meantime, the wars that produce them as refugees are destroying the physical infrastructures—or, if we prefer the Marxian terminology, the means of production—of their home societies. In fact the global political economy and economic sociology of regional destruction by war is yet another subfield that is waiting to be written. We could perhaps call it a *global destruction chain*.

Once the dispossessed and displaced masses have been produced as fully informalized, discounted and overall extremely disadvantaged labor on the borders of the EU, at last the global media took note of the phenomenon and baptized it the “refugee crisis in Europe.” One of the most unpleasant facts that sociology of our times needs to come to terms with is that some of the societies that are receiving this mass transfer of devalued

and disadvantaged labor are those which are waging the wars that are destroying the refugees’ home societies. So, when the conservative, “bourgeois” mainstream of the European Union react inhospitably to the influx of refugees, what they are seeing in the crowds at their borders are, among other things, “foreign” (i.e.: non-“European”) populations. Should such “masses” be allowed to enter the Schengen¹⁰ area, they might acquire rights to participate in the European Union’s shared market—i.e., entering into a highly contested space of interests regarding labor, citizenship, and “Europeanness.”

FDD: In the article, “[What is the EU?](#),” co-authored with Professor Mahua Sarkar (of the Sociology Department at Binghamton University, SUNY), you rely on insights from three critical literatures—world-systems analysis, postcolonial studies and the economic sociology of flexible global production—to argue that the EU, in its current form, might lay, in some important respects, beyond the conceptual terrain of the conventional theoretical language of statehood and modern politics. To understand this unique feature of the EU as a public authority that is not a state, you draw on the literature of the economic sociology of subcontracted production and distributed organization. How do you think these macro-structural dynamics affect refugees in the EU, if at all? I ask this question while thinking that the “refugee crisis” is covered in the media and discussed in the public sphere as an issue of “protecting our women, and our jobs” from “incoming guests,” whereas we know that many Western European countries have histories of

⁹

<http://www.middleeasteye.net/news/lebanon-syria-refugees-jobs-554259285> as of June 30, 2017

¹⁰ Named after the Dutch town where the appropriate agreement was signed, “Schengen” is the name of the European Union’s shared immigration management system.

inviting “guestworkers” to boost their industrial production with cheap labor.

JB: The European Union is a new kind of supra-state public authority, one that relies, for execution of its elaborate laws, rules and regulations (including its economic regulatory framework), on a number of organizations other than itself. Those organizations include, most prominently, its member states. (It is by virtue of this “downward” “subcontracting” of executive responsibility to the member states—economies that redistribute a substantial part of their GDPs and hence, have considerable state capacities—that the EU’s own organization manages to keep the total cost of its operation around 1% of the member states’ total GDP.)

Some historical factors—e.g., the current twenty-eight EU-member states’ widely different experiences in colonial exploits—have created such a situation that it is considerably more difficult to “harmonize” the behavior of the member states in some areas than in others. Policies regarding labor importation from “third countries” (i.e., from outside the EU) is one such area. Germany, for instance, has very low levels of labor shortages due to its history of importing migrant labor, from the late 19th century (from Poland and elsewhere in east-central Europe) to today. Meanwhile, German capital enjoys an astounding degree of hegemony over foreign direct investment all over the European Union outside Germany, especially in east-central Europe. Those two factors are, clearly, key—and often unspoken—elements in producing Germany’s much-admired economic success and overall economic well-being, giving rise to a very

well argued literature on “the German model,”¹¹ of capitalism.

Other EU-member states—especially the erstwhile-state-socialist societies that joined the EU in 2004 or later—are experiencing much more volatile economic situations. As a rule, they tend to be, globally speaking, middle-income economies—i.e., their *per capita* GDPs are around or slightly above the world mean. (This is in contrast to the earlier EU-member states that have incomes to the tune of 2.5 to 4 times the world average). They also are beset by exceptionally high levels of external dependency, especially on Western European capital for foreign direct investment and for markets. They have sectoral imbalances and are still, more than a generation after the end of state socialism, struggling with the social effects of the overall employment crisis caused by the demolition of their state-socialist-era industries. Many of them have increasingly relied on employment of their own citizens in the common European labor market outside their own borders, resulting in steeply increasing dependence on migrant remittances.

FDD: How do these contrasts contribute to anti-migrant sentiments in Eastern Europe?

¹¹ Wolfgang Streeck, for instance, defines the key variables that constitute “the German model” as “an institutionalized high-wage economy combining high competitiveness in world markets with strong social cohesion and, in particular, low levels of inequality along a variety of dimensions” (Streeck, Wolfgang. “German Capitalism—Does It Exist? Can It Survive?,” MPIfG Discussion Paper 95/5, <https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/43175/1/193554097.pdf> as of July 2, 2017.) See also Katherine Thelen, “Varieties of Capitalism: Trajectories of Liberalization and the New Politics of Social Solidarity,” Max Weber Lecture Series, MWP-LS 2012/03, Max Weber Programme, European University Institute, http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/21760/MWP_LS_2012_03_Thelen.pdf?sequence=1 as of July 2, 2017.

JB: At the moment, vast electoral majorities in virtually all the post-state-socialist EU-member societies buy into the truly outdated, nationalist policy positions created by their (predominantly right-to-extreme-right) governments with respect to immigration. The situation was somewhat different five years ago, and it may change in the future again. For now, the erstwhile-state-socialist societies of east-central and south-eastern Europe—which have rather low levels of immigration to start with, especially compared to the western parts of the European Union—seem to have settled on a policy of “zero immigration.” Implementation of “zero immigration” would not only violate the law (specifically, the Schengen Agreement—of which they all are, of course, signatories), but also cause significant difficulties for their “own” domestic economies as well. For instance, they all face a fast escalating demographic crisis resulting from a multi-generational history of precipitously low birth rates. Simply put, while their “doors toward the West” are wide open for both foreign capital to come in and their “own” labor to flow out, these societies are, literally, building border fences¹² to stop the influx of labor although both their economies and their aging populations are in dire need for such labor.

So, when the “refugee crisis” reached their borders, these societies reacted with particular rigidity caused by their government-induced panic, and their political classes managed to present that as a

policy of not only “protecting the purity of the nation,” but also as “performing their duties protecting Christian Europe from the Muslim threat.” The theme of “protecting Europe” is, in turn, an old central European *trope*, more or less in place since the Ottoman era. What is missing from much of the coverage of this process is the underlying, erroneous, but real, quasi-economic reasoning on the part of the governments of erstwhile-state-socialist Europe—a reasoning that large sections of the Western European public share but, with few exceptions, do not articulate openly.

FDD: The language used by the European Union’s bureaucracy is based on blaming “human traffickers” and giving funds to states for “integration,” while trying to deport refugees to Turkey as a “safe third country.” Meanwhile, the Turkish government is trying to find a way to deport refugees back to their home country in “safe corridors.” It all seems very vague and not particularly “humanistic.” The refugee deal between the EU and Turkey has been discussed as an expression of the hypocrisy of “European values.” In one of your articles, titled “[Goodness is Elsewhere: The Rule of European Difference](#),” you analyze a letter by Hungarian intellectuals, addressed to the Prime Minister of France, requesting that he grant refugee status to some of the forty-three Romany citizens of Hungary who had been petitioning for asylum in France because they were subject to racist persecution in Hungary. You pointed out a formalistic representation of “west = good, east = no good” among Hungarian intellectuals with many cultural repertoires. How do you think that all these social valuation mechanisms attached to “European values”—or as you call “the rule of European difference”—express

¹² To be remembered, of course, is that border fences have been in place in a wide variety of situations, from the Greco-Turkish border through Israel, the Spanish colonial settlements in north Africa (Ceuta and Melilla), surrounding Bangladesh, etc. For a visual illustration, see “More Neighbours Make More Fences. Boundary Walls and Security Fences Worldwide.” *The Economist*, January 7, 2016. <https://www.economist.com/blogs/graphicdetail/2016/01/daily-chart-5> as of June 30, 2017.

themselves in the ongoing “refugee crisis” in Europe, if any?

JB: Given the structure of ownership and control of the global media, it is virtually unimaginable that any news from any part of the world would be conveyed through any “cultural” or “moral-geopolitical” frame other than a language of western superiority. This is true for the globe as a whole and, by implication, within Europe as well. One of the most disappointing aspects of the ways in which the few outlets of the global media that cared to send correspondents to east-central and south-eastern Europe to report about “the refugee crisis in Europe”—in other words, media with journalists on the spot—is that they have almost completely failed to report acts of solidarity on the part of the local society. NGO-s and relatively small but conceptually truly important groups of private citizens rushed to help. From buying and distributing drinking water to organizing games for children, from paying and bringing their pediatrician to provide basic health services to children, to cooking and distributing culturally appropriate food to the refugees. The global media operated, instead, along the well known, colonialist, orientalist frame of “west = good, east = bad.” In this sense, the “refugee crisis” did nothing to educate the media-consuming public of the world about the bewildering moral and political complexity of societies.

FDD: Finally, I would like to ask a question regarding the hierarchy among refugees and its implications for political economy. You and Mahua Sarkar have recently written an article—forthcoming in the Summer 2017 issue of the journal *Slavic Review*—on representations of race in the context of the “refugee crisis in Europe,” titled “The Unbearable Whiteness of the Polish Plumber and the Hungarian Peacock Dance around

‘Race’.” After the Eastern Enlargement of the EU, there has been a discussion of race regarding Eastern European workers in the UK and other Western European countries, a phenomenon made possible by the opening-up of EU-wide rights to labor mobility within the EU. Some even argue that Brexit was a reaction to these workers. Can you talk about the issues of race and whiteness in the European Union and how these issues affect refugees and political economic arguments against refugees?

JB: Given the genre of this interview, I cannot quite summarize the argument of the paper. Instead I will just note that, while “race” is of course a fiction, race thinking and racism continue to be pervasive global social facts, with very significant economic implications. Hence the question of the “proper,” “Europe-compatible,” and “verified” content of “whiteness” was an issue that was coded deeply in the economic, political, cultural and ethical processes that have produced the European Union, and it was a truly important, albeit widely unacknowledged, dimension of its “eastern enlargement.” In other words, the “refugee crisis in Europe” did not create this problem; it is a structural feature of the European integration process. The observation that east-central and south-east European citizens who work in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands or France are widely racialized as non- or inadequately “white” is quite a well-established¹³ fact by now. I invite all to read the article to find out how all this played into the east-central / south-east European inhospitality to refugees.

¹³ See, e.g., Silverstein, Paul A. “Immigrant Racialization and the New Savage Slot: Race, Migration and Immigration in the New Europe,” *Annual Review of Anthropology*, (2005) 34(2005):343-84 and Fox, Jon E., Laura Moroşanu and Eszter Szilassy, “The Racialization of the New European Migration to the UK,” *Sociology*, 46.4 (2012): 680-695.

Brexit & the Customs Union: Law, Politics and Reality

Prepared by Andrew Morton, University of Leeds, UK

July, 2017

The prospects of the UK retaining access to the Single European Market evaporated quickly. Now, attention turns to British attempts to the EU's customs union.

One hugely important Brexit truth was only accepted when it was all too late. Britain's "access" to the single market could not come without abiding by the body of law and regulatory bodies that Brexiteers sought to "take back control" from on June 23rd 2016.

So, British politicians move on to the next best thing: maintaining Britain's place within the EU's customs union and with it Britain retaining tariff-free goods trade to and from mainland Europe. This unfortunately suffers from the same problem as the intention to retain Britain's place within the single European market. Why? The customs union is the cornerstone of the single market regime and specifically concerning the *free movement of goods* (the single market is based on the free movement of capital, labour, *goods* and services). Separating the customs union regime from the single market in goods trade is fraught with too many technical and political problems. These are outlined here.

What is the customs union?

The customs union has two main parts: an internal part and an external part. The internal concerns the customs rules adhered to within the EU between EU member states. The external aspect is based on a "common external tariff" whereby all member states must have common tariff standards when accepting goods from third countries (non-EU members).

The internal aspect itself brings two aspects. The first is the simpler of the two, and has been subject to most of the coverage, and concerns those *explicit* taxes or barriers erected to goods entering or leaving a jurisdiction. The second is more complex and concerns those *non-explicit* barriers to goods trade. These concern rules or practices which are *not intended* to create barriers to trade but in fact have this effect. In EU law parlance, these sorts of indirect barriers to goods trade are called "measures having equivalent effect" or "MEEs." These are hugely important to the customs union regime and European goods trade.

The issues of MEEs are neatly demonstrated by the Court of Justice's landmark [Cassis de Dijon case](#) (1979). Cassis is a French black currant alcoholic beverage of about 13% alcohol by volume and has the term "liqueur" on its bottle. The company was blocked from selling Cassis in Germany because the German law demanded that alcohol with the word "liqueur" on it had to be at least 25% in volume, essentially demanding that the company selling Cassis print new labels for their German sales. This law was crucially however *not* directed at foreign imported produce and in fact applied to German sellers as well, but it had the *equivalent effect* of preventing cross-border trade. Famously, the Court of Justice struck down the measure. The inclusion of this

indirect set of MEE barriers to trade was a hugely important moment and a major advance in the development of the single market. The single market would not have become what it is without it.

This second MEE aspect of the customs union presents serious obstacles to British intentions to retain some sort of place in the customs union regime. Why? The removal and policing of MEEs demand complex legal regulation and legal enforcement. It's a highly technical process that cannot simply entail the removal of formal tariffs. Yet, the British government is adamant Brexit must entail the removal of European regulation and the regulatory oversight that comes with this regime. There is no way of squaring this circle.

Options?

Some might ask the following question: why, as part of a bespoke customs deal, can Britain simply adhere to the simple non-tariff aspects of the customs union and forego the MEE and external tariff aspects? Can Britain simply opt-out of the MEE and external tariff aspects, even if they would be free to resurrect trade barriers and set lower import taxes from third parties, generating unfair comparative advantage vis-a-vis other European countries?

EU representatives from the European Commission and key member states will not accept such an arrangement. Politically, EU officials are mindful of stirring secessionist sentiment among the EU's remaining member states. If Britain becomes an economic powerhouse as a result of Brexit, this will be hard to discipline.

"You've got to understand that Juncker and Merkel, and the powers that be in Brussels, their greatest nightmare is a mutually advantageous deal with Britain"

Yanis Varoufakis (Former Greek Finance Minister), BBC Newsnight, May 3rd 2017.

In regulatory terms, carving apart the customs union regime to suit Britain, even with these political consequences, would be more than merely cumbersome. The redrawing of the customs union law would have serious effects for the single market as a whole. It is not feasible. And if Mr Varoufakis is right, impossible.

Canadian economic sociology: What is it, and how is it distinct? Three Canadian economic sociologists explain.

Prepared by Clayton Childress and Josée Johnston, University of Toronto

Introduction

Canadians often joke that the one thing that unites them is a feeling of not being American. The joke applies to many aspects of social life, but the boundaries between American and Canadian sociology are relatively porous. Despite the many similarities, Canadian sociology has a unique tradition focused on the economy. More so than the U.S., Canadian sociology emerged out of political-economy, and has a long legacy of focusing on questions relating to economic exploitation in a global system. Harold Innis (1894-1952), a University of Toronto political-economist and contemporary of Marshall McLuhan, was a key figure and founder of “staples theory,” which connected Canada’s role as a subordinate colonial resource outpost to its political history and cultural development. Today, political-economy traditions remain central to some veins of Canadian sociology, but many Canadian sociology departments have also been deeply influenced by American sociology.¹⁴ Not only do ideas flow across national boundaries, but many departments are staffed by scholars trained in American institutions, and who now largely write in U.S. journals and work in the U.S. tradition of economic sociology.¹⁵

In setting out to explore the position of economic sociology in Canada, we started with the most basic of questions: is economic sociology really a “thing” here? As we suspected, Canadian scholars who in the U.S. context would be identified as economic sociologists – and may even self-identify with the subfield – were less likely to do so in Canada. It’s not that Canadian scholars are less likely to center their research on questions of the economy and economic life, it’s just that while doing so they’re less likely to see themselves as economic sociologists in the American sense of the term.

To make sense of how sociologists working in Canada think about economic sociology, we asked three scholars to weigh in on five questions, and reflect on the scholarly similarities and differences running across the 49th parallel.

Our panelists are David Calnitsky (Postdoctoral Fellow at University of Manitoba and incoming Assistant Professor of Sociology at Western University), Kim de Laat (Postdoctoral Fellow at Rotman School of

¹⁴ Like “American” art, literature, comedy, technology, and so on, Canadians have also had a large and generally unrealized – at least in the States – influence on ostensibly “American” sociology. See, for instance, the work of Canadian sociologists such as Irving Goffman, Michèle Lamont, Dorothy E. Smith, and Dennis Wrong.

¹⁵ The cross-national flow of American scholars into Canadian Sociology has not always been a comfortable, or uncontested process. The first chair of the Department of Sociology at the University of Toronto (where we both work) wrote in 1975, “what has developed here [in Canada] is not a Canadian sociology but a sociology that is American,” and suggested a better title for his review article would have been, “an assessment of the achievements and shortcomings of American sociology as it has become established in Canada.” To read more on Canadian nationalism and its connections to leftist politics, political-economy and sociology, see Cormier, Jeffrey. 2004. *The Canadianization Movement: Emergence, Survival and Success*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Management at University of Toronto), and Sylvia Fuller (Associate Professor of Sociology at University of British Columbia). You can find their full bios, and ours, at the end of the article.

Our Questions

1. How does Canadian sociology think about the study of the economy? What (if anything) is distinctive?

All three panelists agree that the political-economy tradition is an important part of Canadian economic sociology, with Fuller noting the important role of feminist political economy in particular.

Calnitsky: If there's a distinctively Canadian approach to the economy I'd say that the "staples trap" perspective, sometimes called the "left-nationalist" school, stands out. This literature is associated first with the figure of Harold Innis and then later, by the 1960s and 1970s, with Kari Polanyi Levitt, Mel Watkins, and a number of others. The idea was that Canada is best understood as a kind of hinterland to the British metropole. In the 1960s and 1970s the hypothesis was recast somewhat in the language of dependency theory or world-systems theory, and Canada shifted to the periphery of the U.S. rather than Britain. In both early and later variants of the theory, the political implications are not unlike those of dependency theory: some version of left-nationalism would better promote internal Canadian development. Whatever the legacy of the staples hypothesis applied to the nineteenth century, I think its application to the twentieth century likely fails on empirical grounds. Canada is much closer to an advanced metropole than the theory suggests. Canadian multinationals invest abroad in much the same way as their American counterparts. And contrary to the staples perspective, Canada's industrial development was not hobbled: Canadian manufacturing employment has been every bit as robust as in the U.S. Paul Kellogg of Athabasca University has written an interesting and largely persuasive book-length criticism of the staples tradition. Despite the problems I've pointed to, and I'm certainly oversimplifying the literature a good deal here, I think that the broad Canadian political economy tradition has generated a lively and valuable debate.

de Laat: Karl Polanyi's theory of embeddedness works on an epistemological level in Canada, where knowledge of the economy cannot be disembedded from knowledge of political institutions. This emphasis on political economy dates back to the work of Harold Innis (1894-1952). Innis is quintessential in two ways. First, he was very nationalistic and took great effort to promote a distinctly Canadian approach to studying the social sciences. And his major contribution to political economic thought was very Canadian in that it was tied to an understanding of our natural resources. One of his key arguments in *The Fur Trade in Canada* was that Canada's reliance on the export of staple commodities (such as fur, fish, and lumber) made us too dependent on other industrialized countries, which in turn played a central role in shaping our cultures and institutions. So from the jump, a key tradition in Canadian economic sociology was an emphasis on how geopolitical context shapes Canadian markets and cultures. And although he was not born here, Karl Polanyi spent many years living in Canada. So I like to think we can claim some jurisdiction over him as well.

Fuller: I would add as well that feminist political economy has played an important role in Canadian sociology. Canadian scholars like Pat and Hugh Armstrong, Bonnie Fox, and Meg Luxton were active in the early “domestic labour debate,” insisting on the importance of theorizing the relationship between women’s work in the home and capitalist processes. Their general insight about the inseparability of women’s “reproductive” labour and the workings of the broader economy remains important. Although I agree with David that the staples perspective is not so useful for understanding the contemporary Canadian economy, the outsized role of resource extraction in Canada (particularly in the western provinces) continues to influence contemporary work. Here I am thinking in particular of linkages between economic and environmental sociology, as we see in the work of scholars like Ralph Matthews.

2. Is economic sociology in Canada a “multi-centered” sub-field¹⁶, lacking a centralized agenda or perspective? If so, what are the upsides and consequences?

Kim de Laat believes that economic sociology is not as multi-centered in Canada as in the U.S., and retains a political-economy core. David Calnitsky believes that there are pros and cons of having a multi-centered sub-field.

de Laat: That is less the case in Canada, where it’s difficult to separate the emphasis on political economy from other strands of work. I think it is more accurate to envision Canadian economic sociology in the form of a Venn diagram, with political economy in the center. Two topics representing the outer sets of the Venn diagram might be the sociology of risk and labour market precarity. A central concern of a Canadian perspective on risk is how consumer culture perpetuates unsustainable economic growth. This is notable in the work of Dean Curran and Josée Johnston, among others. And labour market precarity research focuses on how neoliberal policies and culture have altered Canadian employment relations. Prominent scholars working in this area include Wallace Clement and Leah Vosko.

Calnitsky: I think it’s largely right to see economic sociology as “multi-centered.” A less generous interpretation would be that the field is in utter disarray, lacking any coherent theoretical core. I think there’s truth to that, both in Canada and the U.S. And it’s particularly true when we compare this literature with neoclassical economics, where there is a very straightforward theoretical core. However, I think there is some reason to view the absence of a theoretical core as a virtue rather than a defect. It means that economic sociologists can follow multiple threads; it means that disciplinary bounds are not carefully policed; it means that plenty of good empirical work can emerge; and it means that you have a better chance at incorporating a range of real-world mechanisms, whether or not they can be integrated into any consistent whole.

With respect to Canada and any kind of regional difference, this injunction to “let 1,000 mechanisms bloom” leaves open the possibility that some of our mechanisms will be more important in specific contexts and under specific socioeconomic institutions. That would be my defense of the eclecticism of economic sociology. But ultimately, I can’t fully sign on to the kind of fragmented world it envisions. Indeed, I think we ought to be able to say something intelligent and general about the basic pressures and constraints posed by the economic

¹⁶ See: Wang, Dan J. 2012. “Is there a Canon in Economic Sociology?” *Accounts: Economic Sociology Newsletter*. Spring.

structure of society. It might be nice to one day have a decent synthesis of the two intuitions, a loose centering structure alongside plenty of room for those 1,000 mechanisms.

3. What are some things about economic sociology in the U.S. that may seem odd, or “very American” to scholars working in Canada?

Our panelists have three very different answers to this question. Sylvia Fuller highlights differences, especially in relation to how workers are treated. Kim de Laat notes that Canadians – like most global sociologists – look at the world in comparative terms, and David Calnitsky’s response emphasizes cross-national overlap. What’s perhaps unusual in American economic sociology is to not intuitively see the national context in comparative, or relative terms. This difference could be easily overstated, but it seems like Canadians are always thinking about themselves relative to the outside world, and especially to the U.S.

Fuller: The U.S. is just such an outlier in its orientation to workers’ well-being, and the comparative lack of a political-economic perspective in U.S. economic sociology may be a reflection of that. Speaking as someone who primarily studies work and labour markets, it is striking that really important benefits like paid parental leave, health care, vacation time, and sick-days are largely at the employer’s discretion in the U.S., when these are institutionalized as general entitlements almost everywhere else in the advanced capitalist world. I would say that this has tended to create a stronger emphasis on organizations and employers in the US, whereas Canadian scholars tend to give relatively more attention to the role of the state.

de Laat: The very imperative to make the familiar strange through questioning the role of national culture is what might be seen as odd to those of us working outside the U.S., since we do it so frequently. In Canada and elsewhere, it’s second nature to situate our work in its national context, and attend to how our work (both academic and labour market work more broadly) relates to the American context, empirically, theoretically, and practically speaking.

Calnitsky: It’s my intuition that differences between the U.S. and Canada are usually grossly overstated. I think the reason they’re overstated is because Canadians don’t really have much of an identity, and highlighting those differences is a good way to assert one. If anything, the Canadian identity is negatively articulated – what we are is *not American*. When Canadians refer to this or that policy, or custom, or event, as “very American,” typically they’re trying to assert their distinction, to borrow Bourdieu’s term.¹⁷ Freud calls this the narcissism of small differences. I think that a basic psychological mechanism is behind a lot of assertions of Canadian distinctiveness. For example, when you look at survey data on what it means to be Canadian, respondents often cite our healthcare system. But that’s just code for “we’re not American.” For the same reason, I sometimes joke that if the U.S. ever instituted a truly universal healthcare system there would be an identity crisis in Canada. But it’s of course true that there are some differences between Canada and the U.S., and that’s why comparative analysis is often fruitful. For example, given the overall social and economic similarities, why are

¹⁷ *Conveners’ Note:* On Calnitsky’s point see Sarah M. Corse’s (1997) *Nationalism in Literature* in which she finds that everyday Canadians and Americans have the same reading habits, while elites try to institute national literary identities that overemphasize differences.

patterns of postwar unionization different? Or why does mass incarceration look so different? On the other hand, there are just as many – or more – internal differences within each country that equally merit attention and analysis.

4. How does the Canadian economy and political-life shape scholarly traditions?

Both Kim De Laat and Sylvia Fuller observe that the more egalitarian and pro-regulatory Canadian economy doesn't stop Canadian scholars from analyzing the country's problems.

de Laat: Pierre Trudeau famously said of the United States, “Living next to you is in some ways like sleeping with an elephant. No matter how friendly and even-tempered is the beast, if I can call it that, one is affected by every twitch and grunt.” The extent to which our economy is influenced by that of the U.S. (be it in terms of trade relations, or on a cultural level) definitely informs the types of things Canadian economic sociologists are studying. More specifically, I think the popular disdain for government intervention in the U.S. motivates Canadian scholars to analyze the implications of declining regulation north of the border. This is all couched under an enduring interest in the consequences of neoliberalism.

Fuller: That's a really interesting question, and I guess the short answer is that I'm not really sure. Certainly a more egalitarian context and embrace of multiculturalism has not blunted scholars' appetites for critically engaging with the dark-side of Canadian society and economic relations, including issues of economic inequality and racism. Explicitly comparative scholarship on Canada and the US (such as Dan Zuberi and Anna Haley-Lock's excellent research on service workers on both sides of the border) often implicitly or explicitly casts Canada as a template for improving conditions for American workers. Canadian scholars are, however, more often than not focused on what isn't so great about the workings of the Canadian economy.

5. What are the key issues facing the future sociology study of the economy – both in Canada and in global terms?

All of our panelists agree that inequality, labour rights, and social need for “good” jobs and stable incomes are key issues facing economic sociology. De Laat also highlights the importance of understanding resource constraints and environmental problems.

Fuller: The key issues facing the future sociological study of the economy relate to what is going on in the economy itself. An ongoing and deepening challenge is the precariousness of employment, and how states can ensure that people are still able to live with a modicum of economic security in a context where access to stable “good” jobs is eroding for many people. As settler societies with large immigrant flows, I also think it's important that we continue to grapple with finding ways to better deal with incorporating immigrants and migrants into our economies in ways that foster inclusivity and justice. Here I'm thinking not just of justice with respect to fair wages and employment opportunities, but also with respect to rights to family life and social citizenship. Undocumented migrants in the US and temporary migrants in Canada often face critical losses in these respects, and that isn't always so obvious when we just focus on them as labour. Finally, repairing the relationship between settlers and First Nations and fostering economic development in ways that respect

indigenous sovereignty is both a moral and practical imperative. This issue is much more front and centre in Canada at present (particularly in western provinces where aboriginal title to the land was never ceded). One can only hope that recent events in Standing Rock may ultimately presage a greater awareness and engagement in the United States as well.

de Laat: In some ways, Canadian sociology has never abandoned the original focus on the role of geopolitical context. Only now the pressing global issue is understanding, theoretically and practically, how our economic institutions are implicated in climate change. In Canada this has included the empirical analysis of the Alberta tar sands, resource exploitation in the North, and marine pollution. Nationally, the Federal government recently extended parental leave and benefits from 12 months to 18 months. Taken at face value, this is a positive development. But for many women, opting out of the labour market for 18 months is detrimental to their career. And parental benefits notwithstanding, for even more women, taking 18 months off of work is unaffordable. While work leave policies are vastly better here than in the U.S., I think Canadian sociologists must continue to analyze the implications of a lack of affordable childcare for women's labour market outcomes (especially *vis-à-vis* Quebec, the only province to offer universal daycare).¹⁸

Calnitsky: This is a really difficult question, but I think there are all kinds of big issues for sociologists studying the economy. For one, I think we need to better interrogate the causes, consequences, and solutions to growing inequality. Insofar as many of us see those inequalities as bad on normative grounds, we need to think through the kinds of responses on offer. To my mind that question requires a response that is broader than a list of policy fixes we might prefer. It involves not just an articulation of an alternative, but also a theory of social change: what might be a plausible account of how to move from one socioeconomic equilibrium to another. This is one reason I find the universal basic income promising. It's not just about transferring purchasing power to poor and working people; it's also about transferring social power. By giving people an exit option from the labour market, basic income provides a better position to negotiate from, both at work and at home. And that more solid footing can facilitate broader and deeper social and economic transformations. In this way, universal basic income partially articulates an economic alternative, and partially articulates a theory of social change.

Apart from these issues, there are many other, old theoretical questions that persist, and are rarely if ever given satisfactory answers. These questions ought to concern a new generation of economic sociologists. Should economic sociology strive to compete with economics in providing ground-up explanations for bread and butter issues, like markets and prices? Should it resign itself to a kind of expansion pack to the economics game? Should it ally itself with a different economic tradition entirely, say Marxian political economy, institutional economics, or some other heterodox economics tradition? How can we make progress in conceptualizing the race/class interaction? What about the gender/class interaction? All of these questions are as alive today as ever, and they're as difficult as ever. They're in dire need of good, straightforward theorization, and I think economic sociologists ought not to shy away from them.

¹⁸ *Conveners' Note:* In Quebec, for children ages four and under, the provincial government offers full-day daycare at a cost of \$7 per day to parents or guardians.

Bios

Panelists

David Calnitsky is from Winnipeg; he completed a political science degree in Montreal and then moved to the US for graduate school, whereupon he experienced for the first time an unpleasant pang of Canadian nationalism that on closer inspection turned out to be misplaced homesickness. David's research interests range from work and poverty to political economy and social theory. His current work examines the empirical effects of a basic income experiment that took place in a small Manitoba town in the 1970s. He is a Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Manitoba, and will start in January as Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at Western University.

Kim de Laat grew up just north of the American border near Niagara Falls. As a result, she holds a hybrid Canadian-American national identity, even preferring the Buffalo Sabres to the Toronto Maple Leafs. She is nostalgic about the days of her youth when it was possible to drive a boat across the Niagara River and gain entry into the United States without a passport. She completed her PhD in Sociology at the University of Toronto, where she is currently a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Institute for Gender + the Economy in the Rotman School of Management. Her research examines the relationship between occupational roles, and creativity, uncertainty, and change in the North American music industry throughout the shift to digital production. Her current project extends her interest in culture and markets to a consideration of gender inequality and family friendly policies in the workplace.

Sylvia Fuller's research centres on understanding the dark side of labour markets – inequality and insecurity. Past work includes research on the employment trajectories of temporary workers, the role of mobility patterns in income inequality in the early career, diverging patterns of immigrant integration into the labour market, and how lone mothers respond to social policy changes. Her current project is using linked employer-employee data to investigate how organizational dynamics and structures shape parenting pay gaps. Raised in small-town British Columbia, she completed undergraduate and Master's degrees in Sociology in Canada before moving to the United States for her PhD. She is currently an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of British Columbia.

Conveners

Josée Johnston grew up on the Canadian prairies and left home at age 16 to attend an international school in New Mexico. She attended graduate school in Canada under the tutelage of a self-described political-economist and civic nationalist. She is now Professor of Sociology at the University of Toronto. Her main research area is the sociology of food, and she has co-authored two books on this topic (*Foodies*, with Shyon Baumann and *Food and Femininity*, with Kate Cairns). She is also deeply interested in consumer culture, and has co-authored (with Baumann and Cairns) a book that uses common consumer items to teach sociology principles to undergraduates (*Introducing Sociology Using the Stuff of Everyday Life*).

Clayton Childress was born and raised in Berkeley, California – neither of his parents were professors. Some of the things that make him very American are his love of football, his disgust at hamburgers cooked over medium-rare, and that his father was a war veteran. He is an Assistant Professor of Sociology at University of Toronto. While making the case for examining the relationships between fields and reuniting the sociological studies of production and reception, his book, *Under the Cover*, empirically follows a work of fiction from start to finish: all the way from its creation, through its production, selling, and reading. It's now out with Princeton University Press. After having been lucky enough to live in Canada for the last four years – and to raise a daughter here – he thinks the U.S. can kick rocks.

The Challenges of Doing Economic Sociology in India

**Prepared by Jules Naudet, CNRS (French National Center for Scientific Research),
Field(s): Sociology**

Doing economic sociology in India poses challenges that are not faced by those undertaking a similar task in countries of the Global North. The conceptual and methodological tools traditionally mobilized by economic sociologists are not always adapted to make sense of a complex and fast changing society like India. I would like to point here, in a non-exhaustive way, five of the problems with which researchers working on India are confronted.

1. Making sense of a fast changing economic environment

In less than a century, India's economy experienced several major structural breaks. After more than a century of both colonialism and "laissez-faire" policies, India's independence in 1947 marked the beginning of a new era for Indian business. The State undertook the task of developing the new nation's economy through long-term planning and by taking the responsibility of developing the core industries. The remaining areas of the economy were left to the market and private enterprises could develop them freely. State intervention was based on a very strong policy of creating import substitutes and a very constraining "licence" policy, whose aim was to ensure that industrial expansion followed the path traced by the Planning Commission. The period of the 1970s was marked by an amplification of the role of the State, with an increase in nationalization and acquisition of private companies. After a few limited liberalizing measures in the 1980's, the Indian economy took a radical turn towards liberalization from 1991 onwards, with reforms promoting the opening up of international trade and investment, deregulation, initiation of privatization and tax reforms. These reforms were partly prompted by a major currency crisis that pushed the Indian government to the brink of default. A second stock exchange (the NSE) was founded in 1992 in order to bring more transparency, efficiency and integrity to the Indian securities market. All these measures profoundly altered the face of Indian business; they opened the way to a financialisation of the economy and reinforced the shift of the regulation of corporate governance towards a more "Anglo-American" model. Nonetheless, the Indian economy's recent access to relative free-trade did not completely erode the central aspects of the way Indian business used to function and the amplitude of this structural break still remains to be precisely apprehended. For one, India seems to still be dominated by family capitalism, and "investor capitalism" is still far from structuring the way big businesses operate.

2. How to study an economy dominated by the informal sector

In a country where, according to some estimates, 94% of the workforce is informally employed, studying the social structures of the economy proves particularly challenging. It calls for a very precautionary way of looking at economic activities by not overestimating the quality of public information available. Large quantitative analyses are thus particularly complicated to develop but the alternative consisting in resorting to ethnographic

approaches does not necessarily makes things easier. Such approaches are indeed complicated by the fact that India is an extremely diverse country in which the modalities of the embeddedness of the economy greatly differ from one State to another. Ethnographers who are specialists of a particular region (mastering the local language and history and understanding the local logics and networks) consequently have to pay a high cost if they want to change fieldwork sites and study a different region. With different languages, caste systems varying from one region to another, the absence—until 2017 and the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax—of a free circulation of goods from one State to the other, labor laws and taxes varying from one State to another, the field of Indian business actually encompasses many sub-fields that all have a certain degree of autonomy. From one city to another, from one State to another, from the State to the Federal level, the players are not the same and to a degree, the rules of the game also vary. Apprehending India's economic logics from a national perspective rather than a local point of view thus proves particularly challenging. On top of all this, the patronage and clientelism dynamics at the centre of the informal sector are extremely difficult to unveil and require extremely grueling and sophisticated ethnographic techniques. In spite of these numerous hurdles, the scholarship on the informal sector is certainly one of the most developed and most innovative when it comes to economic sociology in India. Such scholarship has in particular greatly benefitted from the path-breaking research of scholars such as, among others, Barbara Harris-White, Jan Breman, Jonathan Parry, Sharit Bhowmik and Karin Kapadia, who laid crucial landmarks to the understanding of how precarious workers are caught in a web of informal activities that structure the way they are exploited. The informality aspect also extends to the way firms are financed and informal banking in its various forms still accounts for the majority of funds, small as well as large enterprises, leverage to finance their activities.

3. Taking into account the role of caste

In India, economic activities take place against the backdrop of a society still deeply structured by the institution of caste. Certain authors have suggested that caste networks allow better access to information, help in obtaining credit and capital, protect against risks of trade default or opportunistic behaviour and contribute to reducing transaction costs. This is supposedly why in certain industries, like for example the diamond industry, some caste-groups have managed to obtain quasi-monopolistic positions; or why, as shown in a recent study, caste ties between equity analysts and the CEOs of their targeted firms positively influence analysts' earnings. But caste is also a tool of economic domination that helps perpetuate the exclusion of certain fractions from the entrepreneurial networks. Members of lower caste groups are dramatically under-represented at the higher echelons of business. Research has shown that 65% of the board members of the top 1000 NSE and BSE companies are from upper castes (while these caste groups represent probably less than 20% of the total population). On the contrary, since independence, the biggest business families from the old merchant communities reinforced their influence. Groups like the Jains, the Parsis or the Sindhi, Gujarati and Marwari Baniyas have traditionally dominated Indian business. They were later joined by other communities, also from so-called "upper-caste" groups, like the Punjabi Khattris or the Iyengar Brahmins. These latter groups progressively asserted themselves and gained increasing influence throughout the second half of the 20th century.

4. Studying big business in an extremely complex economy

The study of big business in India has, for long, mainly been focused on the specificity of the “business group,” as illustrates Tarun Khanna and Krishna Palepu’s work in which they point out that these groups can indeed more easily cope with “information problems, imperfect contract enforcement, inability to enforce property rights, and flawed regulatory structures.” (Khanna, T and Palepu, K. 2000. “Is Group Affiliation Profitable in Emerging Markets? An Analysis of Diversified Indian Business Groups,” *The Journal of Finance*, 55, 888). Dalhia Mani and James Moody have recently tempered this obsession for a certain type of firm by arguing that the landscape of India’s biggest firms is not homogeneous. Economic actors reside in different social worlds and therefore “differ in the extent to which they engage in embedded exchanges” (Dalhia Mani and James Moody 2014. “Moving beyond Stylized Economic Network Models: The Hybrid World of the Indian Firm Ownership Network.” *American Journal of Sociology* 119(6): 1659). The embeddedness of big business is thus yet to be explored more in depth, and in a way that offers a better understanding of the sociological dispositions of the actors evolving in this world. This is particularly important as the Indian business system seems to be taking a path that differs from what is observed in many other countries of the world. For example, the Indian network does not follow the global trend of other “fracturing” and “disintegrating” corporate networks and it seems that India rather shows a resistance to homogenizing forces: the density of the network increases over the years and banks and financial institutions do not play a major role in creating ties between boards (Naudet, Jules and Claire-Lise Dubost. 2016. “The Indian Exception: The Densification of the Network of Corporate Interlocks and the Specificities of the Indian Business System (2000–2012).” *Socio-Economic Review*. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1093/ser/mwv035>).

5. How to locate India in the landscape of the “types of capitalism”

Finally, it is important to point out that India is generally the missing case in the social science writings on international comparisons of the various forms of capitalism and thus has remained mostly absent in the general theories of contemporary capitalism. According to Michael Witt and Gordon Redding (“Asian business systems: institutional comparison, clusters and implications for varieties of capitalism and business systems theory,” *Socio-Economic Review*, vol. 11, 2013, p. 267), “India, now the third-largest economy of Asia, is virtually terra incognita from a business systems perspective.” This is all the more surprising since India was at the center of Max Weber’s comparative analysis of capitalism in the early years of the 20th century and given that a growing body of scholarship is now exploring the specific relationship between state and capital in the Indian context. This lack of knowledge is regrettable and needs to be urgently addressed since the share of India in the world economy has been continuously growing since the end of the Second World War. If the specificity of countries such as China or Japan has been the object of many studies, India has strangely been comparatively left out by scholars.

Economic Sociology in Germany

Prepared by Matías Dewey, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies

A quick overview of the themes addressed by the economic sociology section of the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Soziologie* (German Sociological Association) over the past ten years reveals, on the one hand, the influence of the North American *New Economic Sociology*. On the other, it shows how the core concerns of the sociological classics—fundamental questions regarding the relationships between economy, culture and society—still inspire fruitful research and lively debate. The works of Karl Marx, Max Weber, Georg Simmel, Werner Sombart or Thorstein Veblen, later rediscovered and the authors of which recognized as the fathers of economic sociology, are very much present in the syllabi of sociology courses. This means that, although boundaries among disciplines are often blurred and research interests of professors vary, economic sociology lectures and chairs can be found in a great number of German universities.

However, despite this widespread presence, only a certain number of centers feature more prominently. Under the direction of Jens Beckert, the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies (MPIfG) has become a clear reference point for economic sociologists both in Germany and abroad, and has established a research program centered on markets (emergence of markets, illegal markets, mechanisms of diffusion, valuation processes) and, more recently, on the role of imaginaries of the future in economic action. Research on the micro-foundations of economic order, however, is not conceived as being divorced from a macro perspective; that is, the economy and society of contemporary capitalism. A political economy perspective, therefore, is seen as complementary to viewpoints oriented more toward a micro-perspective, and is without doubt a valuable vantage point from which to address current pressing economic and political issues within the European Union.

At the University of Hamburg, a well-known group of scholars work on issues such as sustainability, finance markets and a social analysis of capitalism. Scholars who hold professorships at the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences are Jürgen Beyer (economic sociology and organizations), Anita Engels (globalization, environment and society) and Sigward Neckel (capitalism and social change).

Another relevant cluster of economic sociology research is at the University of Frankfurt am Main. Scholars who hold professorships here are Alexander Ebner, whose research focuses on governance structures, innovation processes, and institutional embeddedness of capitalism; Birgit Blättel-Mink, who, among other topics, conducts research on innovation, consumption and labor markets; and Matthias Thiemann, whose main research areas are the sociology of money and the regulation of financial markets.

Beyond these centers, a number of leading scholars are playing their part in advancing the field of economic sociology at other universities. Andrea Maurer, professor at the University of Trier, also works on issues such as the new institutionalism and the sociology of organizations and firms. At the University of Konstanz, at the Department of Politics and Public Administration, Sebastian Koos's research focuses on corporate social

responsibility (CSR), sustainable and political consumerism, employment relations and the moral economy of capitalism. He is currently Chair of the Economic Sociology Research Network of the European Sociological Association (ESA). Stefanie Hiß holds a chair focused on markets, organizations and governance and, more specifically, her current research addresses issues of financial markets, rating and scoring. Taking these research interests together, it is easy to recognize a general emphasis on issues related to economic sustainability, finance markets and markets in general. The same is true of the observation that, as important as the role of society is in shaping economic action, so too is the role of economic dynamics in shaping society.

International students interested in pursuing a career in the field of economic sociology in Germany are provided with a range of options for financing their studies.¹⁹ Institutions such as the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies even have a specific program with a tradition of welcoming international students. However, the German academic system offers fewer opportunities for Ph.D. holders in the field of (economic) sociology, and the internationality of academia decreases at the professorship level.

¹⁹ <https://www.daad.de/deutschland/stipendium/datenbank/de/21148-stipendiendatenbank/>

Economic Sociology ('Wirtschaftssoziologie') in Austria

Prepared by Philipp Korom, University of Graz

According to some, Austrian sociology enjoyed greater status prior to its institutionalization as a university-based discipline (Fleck 2015). Arguably, the same can be said about economic sociology. Economists such as Menger, Böhm Bawerk, or Wieser ('the Austrian School'), who left an opening for a more social approach to economic analysis, critically influenced (economic) sociologists such as Max Weber or Alfred Schütz. The Austrian-born Schumpeter, who felt close to "the Austrians," developed a sociological-historical perspective on the economy, and the Austrian economist Rudolf Goldscheid coined the term "fiscal sociology." In the multi-ethnic monarchy of Austria-Hungary "Wirtschaftssoziologie" was in the air, but not yet institutionalized. Ideas were conceived in a multi-disciplinary setting and proved vital for an understanding of the economy.

This intellectual heritage is very much alive. The University of Graz founded the "Schumpeter Centre." In 2016 the "Viennese Association of Sociology" organized a meeting dedicated to the question of whether Rudolf Goldscheid's fiscal sociology is still of relevance. A panel at the "Austrian Congress of Sociology" 2015 in Innsbruck was entitled "The Austrian School of Economics – a forgotten inspirational source of the new economic sociology." Austrian sociologists (e.g. Gertraude Mikl-Horke, Manfred Prisching) publish extensively on the history of economic thought. Furthermore, the work of the Austrian Nobel Prize winner Friedrich von Hayek and the Austrian School economist Ludwig von Mises are still a major influence.

Besides a heavy emphasis on the classics, economic sociology in Austria often intersects with political economy/sociology. This may be due to the strong public involvement in Austria's economy and to Austrian corporatism that displays a remarkable resilience. Franz Traxler (1952-2010) is well known for his work on collective industrial relations and employers' associations. Jörg Flecker (Univ. Vienna) focuses, among other things, on the privatization of public services. Susanne Pernicka's (Univ. Linz) research centers on collective wage bargaining and trade unions. Manfred Prisching (Univ. Graz) has published on the Austrian welfare state. Bernd Marin (former director of the European Centre for Social Welfare) is involved in economic policy-making and renowned for his expertise on Austria's social security system.

Currently there are three (German-born) scholars who officially hold a professorship in economic sociology: Klaus Kraemer (Univ. Graz), whose current research interests are capitalism research and the sociology of money; Dieter Bögenhold (Univ. of Klagenfurt), researching entrepreneurship; and Sabine Frerichs (Univ. of Vienna), working at the crossroads of macrosociology and the sociology of law. A Department of Economic Sociology headed by the political scientist Bernhard Kittel is based at the University of Vienna. The scope of investigations performed by the scientific staff (five postdocs) encompasses: experimental research in decision processes, dynamics of labor markets, and comparative analysis of institutions. In addition, the Vienna University of Economics and Business features a Master's program in socioeconomics.²⁰

²⁰ <https://www.wu.ac.at/en/programs/masters-programs/socioeconomics/structure-contents/>

Unlike in Germany, the “new economic sociology” has no followers in Austria and social network analysis (SNA) is not taught at universities. Economic sociologists occupy many different niches and rarely contend with economists on the same turf. Recently, however, sociologists and economists took a different public stance on the issue of whether working time should be reduced. While the section for economic sociology of the German Sociological Association (DGS) succeeded in bringing together sociologists with an interest in the economy, the Austrian equivalent has failed to do so. Because of the small size of the country, scholars tend rather to form research collaborations abroad.

If “heterodox economics” plays a role in Austrian academia today, this is mainly due to the eminent economist Kurt W. Rothschild (1914-2010). The *leitmotiv* underlying his research was: an economist who knows only economics cannot be a good economist. Rothschild finds many adherents working today at economics departments, the Austrian Chamber of Labor and the Austrian Institute of Economics Research (WIFO).

The number of Ph.D. holders in (economic) sociology is rising in Austria, and there are not enough senior positions to accommodate them. Some opt to emigrate. Austria’s generation of young economic sociologists is thus also to be found abroad: Philipp Korom and Thomas Paster (worked under the guidance of Jens Beckert and Wolfgang Streeck at the MPIfG), Werner Reichmann (Konstanz, collaborating with Karin Knorr-Cetina) and Lukas Hofstätter (Hamburg, collaborating with Sighard Neckel).

References

Fleck, Christian (2015). “Sociology in Austria: From Gifted Amateurs to Institutional Banality.” *Irish Journal of Sociology* 23(1), 83-97.

Economic sociology in the UK

Prepared by Zsuzsanna Vargha, University of Leicester

Economic sociology in the UK is less known for well-identifiable dedicated organizations but rather, for permeating academic discussion through many channels in a typically interdisciplinary movement. Consequential research networks and centers are associated with grant projects such as CRESC (Centre for Research on Economic and Social Change) which engage in fundamentally sociological but emphatically interdisciplinary research typically across sociology, political economy, philosophy, management and geography. Economic sociologists in London have maintained informal research networks.

The Social Studies of Finance (sociology of finance) is perhaps the strongest and most recognizable stream of economic sociology coming out of the UK. Accordingly, discussions in the field broadly construed have centered on themes such as financialization, economies and experiences of debt, risk and insurance, strategic ignorance, high frequency trading, alternative currencies and financial technologies, financial regulation, corporate governance, new modes of managerial control, new organizational forms, calculative infrastructures, precarious labor and flexible employment, and more generally the work of markets in iterations of neoliberalism. Like elsewhere, a newer drive is to conceptualize social change with reference to big data, algorithmic governance and the platform economy. New interdisciplinary areas have developed in the past five years or so partly coordinated from the UK, such as market studies, attentive to technical devices and marketing, and related approaches such as cultural economy and cultural political economy, as well as valuation studies focusing on technologies (rankings, social impact investing) in the attribution of economic value. Sustainability and alternative organization are themes growing in importance. A theme of urgency specific to the UK is Brexit.

Some of the leading economic sociology journals in the world are based in the UK, notably *Economy and Society* and the *Journal of Cultural Economy*. There are specialized journals which nonetheless join and lead some of the theoretical discussion, such as *Accounting, Organization and Society* and general disciplinary journals such as the *British Journal of Sociology* and *The Sociological Review*. British economic sociologists publish across a wide range of international journals, many of which are interdisciplinary or organization-oriented, such as *Organization Studies*, *Organization*, *Valuation Studies*, and across the full spectrum of management journals (e.g. the *British Journal of Management*, *Strategic Management Journal*), *Human Relations*, and economic sociology scholars showcase their newest work in *Economic Sociology: The European Electronic Newsletter (ESEEN)*.

Economic sociologists in the UK may be employed in sociology departments (e.g. LSE, Goldsmiths, Essex, Edinburgh, Lancaster) and overwhelmingly in business schools or management departments (Cass Business School, Leicester, Manchester, King's College, Warwick), and to some extent in geography and interdisciplinary research centers (e.g. GoldPerc at Goldsmiths).

Some UK-based economic sociology blogs, in addition to the departmental or management school blogs which incorporate topics in our field, are the Goldsmiths Political Economy blog (http://www.perc.org.uk/project_pages/news/). Economic Sociology and Political Economy (<https://economicsociology.org/tag/united-kingdom/>) and Socializing Finance (<https://socfinance.wordpress.com/>); a good archive of discussions is ANTHEM (<https://anthem.wordpress.com/>).

Moral Economies and Economic Moralities in Recent Publications

Prepared by Hannah Waight, Princeton University, Department of Sociology

Since its publication in 2007, Marion Fourcade and Kieran Healy's "Moral Views of Market Society" has had a wide-ranging impact on economic sociology. Expanding upon Albert Hirschman's tripartite typology of *doux commerce*, the destructive economy, and the feeble economy, the authors draw on work in economic sociology to suggest a fourth perspective on moral views of market society – the moralized (and moralizing) market, or what Fourcade in her 2016 SASE presidential lecture referred to as the "moral economy" and "economic moralities," respectively. This perspective, known as the morals and markets school, examines how economic exchanges are deeply embedded in moral systems (moral economies) and how markets produce categories of moral worth (economic moralities). Rejecting "hostile worlds" ideas that the moral and the economic reside in inherently separate and thereby mutually corrosive spheres (Zelizer 2005), the morals and markets school begins from the perspective that markets are "saturated with normativity" (Fourcade and Healy) and looks at their reciprocal influence on morality.

This short article examines work from the past few years that has drawn on these foundations: Michael Anteby's *Manufacturing Morals* (2013), Rebekah Peebles Massengill's *Walmart Wars* (2013), Dan Lainer-Vos' "The Practical Organization of Moral Transactions" (2013), Roi Livne's "Economies of Dying" (2014), Adam Reich's "Contradictions in the Communication of Health Care" (2014), and Daniel Fridman's *Freedom from Work* (2016). While this review is by no means comprehensive, it is intended to aid our readers in keeping up with the literature as well as to highlight the ways in which this literature expands on the agenda-setting foundations of Fourcade, Healy, and Viviana Zelizer.

Based on ethnographic observations during his time as a professor there, Michael Anteby gives an insider's view of Harvard Business School (HBS) to understand the moral socialization of faculty and students in the absence of explicit moral codes, a process he terms "vocal" or "organizational" silence. Under conditions of vocal silence, explicit values or goals are not communicated. Rather, individuals within the organization are called upon to make moral judgments with only implicit guidelines. In one telling example of this type of moral guidance, Anteby notes how lesson plans are scripted in detail for HBS professors by their predecessors, from instructions on classroom technology management to the potential pitfalls of discussion topics. What these lesson plans are not explicit on, however, is the overall message or idea of the lesson. This message is supposed to emerge from the context of the discussion and faculty are discouraged from "preaching." This allows for a multitude of interpretations on the part of students and instructors. In the context of the environment of HBS and the bounds of the questions posed by instructors, however, certain moral frameworks are more heavily communicated than others. What is crucial for Anteby is that this conception of vocal silence allows for the maintenance of actor (in this case, student and professor) autonomy within the context of norm socialization. Anteby's work thus allows for a way to understand the socialization of important market actors

with morals and normative ideas about the economy without implicating an over- or under-socialized notion of the actor.

Massengill is likewise interested in moral discourse around the economy, although her work focuses on a very different site of moral contention. Massengill examines moral discourse in the “Walmart wars” of the mid-2000s – clashes between progressive and conservative social movement organizations over the place of Walmart in their communities. Massengill is interested in the “rich moral vocabulary” that underlines the discourse about Walmart articulated by the movements she studies. In one example, Massengill discusses how both left and right social movement organizations draw on the vocabulary of “freedom” to make starkly different claims. The progressive organization she studied argued that Walmart’s size and scale reduces the freedom of small business owners and workers to participate in the marketplace. Conservative groups, by contrast, appealed to the idea of the freedom of choice for Walmart workers and customers, something they argue Walmart’s detractors are fighting against. The same or similar underlying moral values are deployed to advance contending claims, demonstrating their flexible and yet powerful role in discourse.

Moral indeterminacy likewise plays a role in the third and fourth moral economy perspectives outlined in this review, Dan Lainer-Vos’ analysis of Jewish and Irish diaspora bonds and Roi Livne’s ethnographic and historical analysis of hospice care in the US. Lainer-Vos presents the Jewish and Irish diaspora organizations’ bond issuance as examples of a successful and failed case, respectively, in the management of the contradictory logics of gift and market exchange. Lainer-Vos notes that cases of exchange which stride the boundary between gift and market are potentially fraught with misunderstandings as individuals bring different meanings to the exchange. A crucial factor that allowed for the success of the Jewish diaspora bonds was the maintenance of a “zone of intermediacy” in which exchange partners were not fully clear on the status of the bond as gift or market exchange. The maintenance of this zone was crucial for the success of the transaction of diaspora bonds, as it allowed for a continued interaction without an agreed upon meaning. In the case of hospice care, Livne notes that the institution presents a case in which scarcity, in this case the rationing of health care, came to be seen as positive morally. Because of the moral indeterminacy of end-of-life interventions, the economic rationing of palliative care dovetailed with the ethics of hospice: to encourage patients to come to terms with their own deaths by limiting curative treatments. Similar to the case of diaspora bonds, moral indeterminacy plays a crucial role in the reconciliation of potentially divergent market and moral logics of hospice care.

Like Livne, Reich dives into the world of morals and markets in the context of U.S. healthcare. Reich’s study examines three hospitals in the San Francisco bay area – three example of “bad matches” between the ethics of the hospital and increasing market forces. Reich argues that the morals and markets school has insufficiently paid attention to the role of organizational and larger structural forces in shaping both the moral frameworks employed by actors and the very market conditions that actors find themselves within. In his study, Reich draws attention to the legacy of the historical context in which the hospitals were founded and how the institutional ethics developed therein conflict with the modern day economic situation of the hospitals. While the morals and markets school has emphasized the agency of actors in managing the mixing of ethics and market

situations, Reich argues that bringing in the institutional context questions the degree of agency that actors really have in managing such complex dynamics.

Finally, Daniel Fridman's book on financial self-help may be more tightly placed with the "economic moralities" perspective in the morals and markets school rather than the "moral economies" framework to which the other works reviewed correspond. The writers of popular financial self-help books articulate a vision of "financial freedom" in which, through participation in the financial sector, individuals can liberate themselves from wage work and achieve "freedom from work." These books thus articulate practices individuals can adopt in their daily lives, but also advocate for the transformation of individual subjectivities so that individuals can better mold themselves to participate in the financial market. Participants are encouraged to liberate themselves from internal fears and anxiety and gain autonomy from their "own demons." As Fridman notes, the financial self-help movement can thus be traced to neoliberalism and the devolution of risk and responsibility to the individual over the past forty years. He also brings in notions of performativity, particularly in the technical transformation of the self to the market mold.

In addition to furthering the morals and markets agenda laid out by Fourcade and Healy, these authors also contribute to our understanding of moral processes, connecting with efforts in the "new sociology of morality," a flourishing of recent scholarship that has continued and extended the old sociological tradition of understanding morality from a positive and explanatory, rather than normative, perspective (Hitlin and Vaisey). Reich and Anteby both deal with issues related to the tension between socialization processes and notions of agency. As Anteby himself notes, a large contribution of his book is to introduce the idea of organizational silence as an analytical solution to the problem of the over-socialized actor in understanding the genesis of norm socialization. By incorporating voice, actors can maintain their autonomy while also contributing to a more fractured sense of shared meanings than was understood in old notions of culture and morality (Swidler 1986). Reich focuses more on the structural side, underlining the importance of institutional factors in checking the agency of actors in their moral actions.

Massengill's work, in particular the connections she illustrates between the moral claims and underlying moral values of her progressive and conservative social movement organizations, is in turn reminiscent of Gabriel Abend's (2014) distinction between second-order and first-order moral claims. First order moral claims that address whether or not a given practice or idea is moral rest on second order moral claims about what is and what is not moral. The case of business ethics, the subject of Abend's book, presents an interesting case that dovetails with Massengill's analysis, as Abend shows how first-order moral claims about business ethics changed very little during the time period of his study while second-order claims changed dramatically. Both of these books illustrate the importance of teasing out analytically different levels of moral claims in any sociological analysis of morality.

Finally, it is interesting to note how indeterminacy plays such a prominent role in the moral processes outlined in this review: Anteby, Massengill, Livne, and Lainer-Vos all highlight ambiguity as crucial in socialization, the

development of ethical understandings, and managing economic transactions. Lainer-Vos himself connects indeterminacy with ideas of the multi-vocality of meaningful objects present in the works of Padgett and Ansell (1993) and Star and Griesemer (1989). It would be worth teasing out, however, the particularities of how indeterminacy works within moral processes.

This review has provided a light overview of some recent works in the morals and markets school of economic sociology. While these works speak implicitly to the sociology of morality, more work can be done to link the sociology of morality with the morals and markets school of economic sociology. Exchanges between these two fields could contribute to a flourishing of ideas for both of these burgeoning schools. Just as morals and markets don't operate in separate spheres in actuality, neither should they analytically.

References:

- Abend, Gabriel. *The Moral Background: An Inquiry into the History of Business Ethics*. Princeton University Press, 2014.
- Anteby, Michel. *Manufacturing Morals: The Values of Silence in Business School Education*. University of Chicago Press, 2013.
- Fourcade, Marion, and Kieran Healy. "Moral Views of Market Society." *Annual Review of Sociology* 33 (2007): 286-311.
- Fridman, Daniel. *Freedom from Work: Embracing Financial Self-Help in the United States and Argentina*. Stanford University Press, 2016.
- Hitlin, Steven, and Stephen Vaisey. "The New Sociology of Morality." *Annual Review of Sociology* 39 (2013): 51-68.
- Lainer-Vos, Dan. "The Practical Organization of Moral Transactions: Gift Giving, Market Exchange, Credit, and the Making of Diaspora Bonds." *Sociological Theory* 31, no. 2(2013): 145-167.
- Livne, Roi. "Economies of Dying: The Moralization of Scarcity in US Hospice Care." *American Sociological Review* 79, no. 5 (2014): 888-911.
- Massengill, Rebekah Peeples. *Wal-Mart Wars: Moral Populism in the Twenty-first Century*. NYU Press, 2013.
- Padgett, John F., and Christopher K. Ansell. "Robust Action and the Rise of the Medici, 1400-1434." *American Journal of Sociology* 98, no. 6 (1993): 1259-1319.
- Reich, Adam D. "Contradictions in the Commodification of Hospital Care." *American Journal of Sociology* 119, no. 6 (2014): 1576-1628.
- Star, Susan Leigh, and James R. Griesemer. "Institutional Ecology, 'Translations' and Boundary Objects: Amateurs and Professionals in Berkeley's Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 1907-39." *Social Studies of Science* 19, no. 3 (1989): 387-420.
- Swidler, Ann. "Culture in Action: Symbols and Strategies." *American Sociological Review* (1986): 273-286.
- Zelizer, Viviana A. *The Purchase of Intimacy*. Princeton University Press, 2006.

Obituary: Charles W. Smith, 1938-2017, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Queens College, CUNY

Prepared by Karin Knorr Cetina, University of Chicago

Charles W. Smith, distinguished sociologist and pioneer of contemporary economic sociology died on May 31, 2017 in White Plains. Charles had a long and very productive career, with many accomplishments in research and teaching, scholarly journal editing, and academic administration as chair of the department of sociology and as dean of social sciences at Queens College, CUNY.

Charles is probably best known internationally for his work as an economic sociologist, most notably within the sociology of markets. In his research on financial markets, he combined a wealth of insights derived from his decades-long hands-on experience with financial markets—he traded with passion, and successfully over decades—with astute field observation. He was a pioneer of sociological research on auctions and market participants' analysis and interpretation of market developments, including their valuation processes. He was one of the first sociologists to notice the relevance and impact of financial markets in the era of the new economic sociology. In his early 1981 book on *The Mind of the Market*, which he updated in 1999 under the title *Success and Survival on Wall Street*, he took readers inside the operation of markets and the different types of philosophies market players divulge and their implications. In his work on real auctions, he worked out the variations in the social use and meaning of auctions for participants in a way that influenced generations of students and scholars (*Auctions. The Social Construction of Value*, 1990). Charles was also one of the earliest proponents of the view that the social organization of interactions shapes the price of the financial instruments being traded. His awareness of how markets changed radically in the last 15 years led him to his new book on *What the Market Teaches Us* (2016) in which he contrasts accounts (by participants and social scientists) with "sensible action"—action that continually adapts to the contingencies of emerging situations and has to be taken under incomplete knowledge. The notion of sensible action is also a step further in our analytical understanding of social practices, and a creative departure from the more common understanding of practice as habit, or as unreflexive repetition.

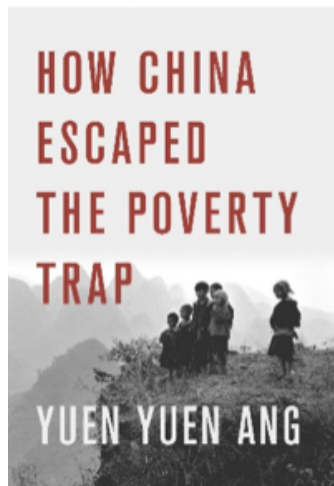
In many ways, Charles Smith was one of the earliest proponents and originators of the new sociology of finance. He was also throughout his life an unfaltering supporter of the younger generation of scholars. A man of enormous intellectual curiosity, kindness, and generosity, always eager to engage with and in the world around him, he sought in others the very same qualities that make his many friends and colleagues miss him so much.

A memorial service with the theme, "From Markets to Sensible Action," is scheduled for Monday, August 14, at 6:30 p.m., during the ASA meetings, at the Palais des congrès de Montreal, 516A, with speakers to include Viviana Zelizer, Stephen Turner, Cynthia Epstein, Alex Preda, Karin Knorr Cetina, and Abigail Saguy (his daughter).

SECTION INFORMATION

Book Announcements

Ang, Yuen Yuen. 2017. *How China Escaped the Poverty Trap*. Cornell University Press, Cornell Studies in Political Economy.



How China Escaped the Poverty Trap tackles a long-standing chicken-and-egg problem of development: Was it good governance that led to economic growth, or growth that enabled good governance? Focusing on China's great transformation since market opening in 1978, Yuen Yuen Ang argues that the first step of development is paradoxically to harness existing weak, wrong, or seemingly corrupt institutions to kick-start markets. So-called good governance emerges at the end, rather than beginning, of development. The ability of ground-level agents to improvise solutions to evolving problems of development, however, requires certain enabling conditions. Ang identifies the strategies taken by China's leadership to foster adaptation within its massive party-state—she calls this system “directed improvisation.” This book offers lessons on adaptive development not only for other developing countries, but also for organizations grappling with complex problems that defy precise planning and control.

“While adaptive approaches to development have become new buzzwords, Yuen Yuen's work brings rigor to this conversation... this analytical lens has enormous potential for thinking through the adaptive challenge, whether at the national level, subnational level or sectoral level.” ~ *World Bank Development Blog*

“This is an important book with a bold thesis that, at its most ambitious, demands a rethinking of the history and evolution of capitalism.” ~ *Straits Times*

See reviews of the book at the [World Bank](#) and [Straits Times](#).

Xinxiang Chen. 2017. *Zouchu Xiangtu* (《走出乡土》 *Out of Earthbound China: Dialogue with Fei Xiaotong's From the Soil*). Published in Chinese by SDX Joint Publishing Company, Beijing, China.

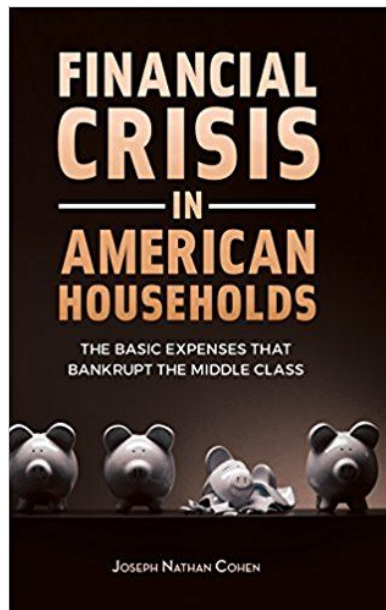


Fei Xiaotong is the finest social scientist to emerge from China in the twentieth century, and *Xiangtu Zhongguo* (《乡土中国》 *From the Soil: The Foundations of Chinese Society*, first published in 1948, Translated into English version by Gary G. Hamilton and Wang Zheng, University of California Press 1992) is his chief theoretical statement about the nature of Chinese society. By using *xiangtu* to modify *Zhongguo* (China), Fei is conveying a subtle meaning to his readers: that Chinese society has grown out of its ties to the land. *Zouchu Xiangtu* (*Out of Earthbound China*) is about

how and to what extent Chinese society has grown out of ties to the land in the past several decades through dialogue with Fei Xiaotong's *From the Soil*. Professor Nan Lin (Sociology Department, Duke University) wrote an endorsement for this book as below:

Fei Xiaotong's monograph, "Differential Mode of Association," has had extensive impact in the contemporary scholar community. Some consider it reflective of China in the past, embedded in the "earthy" familial and territorial frame; while others consider it as a pervasive reference of what China has been and is. Xinxiang Chen, combining his personal journey from the rural to the urban and to the global, his witness of changes that have taken place in China in the past three decades, and his scholarly knowledge of "western" thoughts, explicates an intellectual route from Fei's depiction of China of the past to a China in a contemporary and global world. This route reflects both integration and changes between the "past" and the "present". Institutions such as collectivity versus differentiation, love versus marriage, blood versus location, legal versus moral authority, are employed and inter-woven in a fascinating and challenging analysis. The monograph is a valuable addition to the continuing dialogue on the contribution of Fei's work to understanding China.

Cohen, Joseph. 2017. *Financial Crisis in American Households*. Praeger.



Why are Americans struggling financially? Observers often argue that these struggles are the result of earnings problems like stagnating wages, increasingly precarious work, disappearing benefits, rising inequality, or jobs lost to foreigners and machines. In his new book, *Financial Crisis in American Households* (Praeger), Joseph Nathan Cohen takes a deeper look at the spending problems that exacerbate earnings difficulties.

Analysts often argue that this over-spending is the result of a wasteful, consumeristic culture that lacks the virtue of frugality. Following earlier work by Elizabeth Warren, this book describes how families experience a series of seemingly-temporary financial shocks related to wellbeing-essential goods over their lifetime – paying for college, having children, finding a home, and accessing healthcare – that ultimately result into a lifetime of under-saving that leaves people on a financial knife's edge. America is a place where the luxuries are cheap but the necessities are very costly, and this presses people into a state of constant financial peril.

Cohen argues that these problems have arisen from Americans' free market orthodoxy and antagonism towards government. These traits have proven successful over much of the economy, but the power of automation, outsourcing, and market competition do not work as well in markets for childcare, education, healthcare and housing. Other countries organize these markets differently, and do so with great success.

Economic Sociology Section Award Winners, 2017

Zelizer Book Award

Committee:

Chair: Martin Ruef, Duke University
Gabriel Abend, New York University
Debbie Becher, Barnard College

There were 22 nominated books.

Winner: Marc Steinberg, mwsteinb@smith.edu

***England's Great Transformation: Law, Labor, and the Industrial Revolution*
University of Chicago Press, 2016.**

In this book, Marc Steinberg makes a bold and perspective-shifting claim about the orientations of employers and workers to the state during industrial capitalism's early years. Focusing on sectors of English industry where employers could not discipline workers with mechanization, he demonstrates how those employers took advantage of (and influenced) punitive measures in master-servant law to retain laborers by force. More surprisingly, he shows how laborers found the wage-labor contract appealing compared to the criminal punishments enforced through master-servant law. Employers' use of the law pushed laborers to support the establishment of individualized contractual relations and eschew collective appeals for state protection.

The book beautifully demonstrates how a fine-grained study of legal practice can make significant empirical and theoretical contributions to economic sociology. Steinberg takes advantage of perspectives from socio-legal studies in designing the study and in interpreting the findings. Doing so allows him to draw important conclusions about employers' and laborer's relationship to the state and to individualism. By excavating court records about master-servant law in more than one locality, Steinberg rigorously and strategically exploits previously ignored data about labor-employer relations during England's Industrial Revolution.

Honorable Mention: Jens Beckert, beckert@mpifg.de

***Imagined Futures: Fictional Expectations and Capitalist Dynamics*
Harvard University Press, 2016.**

With this book, Jens Beckert is likely to dramatically shift the direction of research in economic sociology toward investigating how the future is conceived in ways that affect economic relations. Although the idea that capitalism is future-oriented is not new per se, Beckert's eloquent elaboration is remarkably generative, touching on an immense range of topics in economic sociology: from money and investment to innovation, consumption, and economic forecasting. Sociologists who follow Beckert's lead can deepen their understandings of these topics, as well as probe the role of fictional expectations in other areas of economic activity, such as work or environmental extraction.

The book focuses scholarship on the exploration of imagination and narrative as crucial processes that are inherent to an orientation toward the future, and thus to economic action. Beckert takes an unapologetically cultural perspective on economic action, allowing the reader to see why thinking about capitalism as future-focused might matter. And it allows him to bring in tools of cultural analysis, such as literary theory, to

help us learn how imaginations are constructed. Beautifully written and engaging, the writing invites the reader to a rich synthesis of theoretical ideas from economics, sociology, anthropology, and the humanities.

Granovetter Article Award

Committee:

Chair: Timothy Bartley, The Ohio State University
Dustin Avent-Holt, Augusta University
Isabel Fernandez-Mateo, London Business School

There were 25 nominated articles for the Granovetter award.

Co-Winner: Christopher Yenkey, cyenley@moore.sc.edu

Yenkey, Christopher B. 2015. "Mobilizing a Market: Ethnic Segmentation and Investor Recruitment into the Nairobi Securities Exchange." *Administrative Science Quarterly* 60(4):561-595.

This article casts a keen theoretical eye on markets and social segmentation in a fascinating research setting. The growth of stock investing in poor and middle-income countries is often expected to bring both economic growth and social integration. But when property rights institutions are weak and ethnic segmentation is high, distrust can greatly limit market expansion. Studying the growth of stock investing in Kenya, Yenkey shows how investing grew dramatically but unevenly as potential investors used the experiences of co-ethnic peers as a proxy for trust—or distrust—in the market. Rejecting simple theories of homophily, though, Yenkey shows that segmentation could be mitigated by particular types of inter-ethnic proximity and market-building strategies that emphasized shared identities. The article ambitiously weaves ideas about trust, identity, inequality, and diffusion together into an important account of the demand-side of market construction.

Co-Winners: Cristobal Young, cristobal.young@stanford.edu; Charles Varner, IRISS-info@stanford.edu; Ithai Z. Lurie, ithailurie2006@comcast.net; Richard Prisinzano, Richard.Prisinzano@do.treas.gov

Young, Cristobal, Charles Varner, Ithai Z. Lurie, and Richard Prisinzano. 2016. "Millionaire Migration and Taxation of the Elite: Evidence from Administrative Data." *American Sociological Review* 81(3): 421-446.

This article provides a truly definitive account of the extent to which millionaire households in the U.S. move across state lines to take advantage of tax differences in a federal system. Using data from 45 million tax returns, Young et al. examine the general pattern of millionaire migration, the elasticity of tax-related migration, and movements within contiguous border regions. On one hand, Young et al. find some evidence for tax-induced migration, but this is driven almost entirely by a "Florida effect," in which this state's lack of an income tax, along with its other features, attracts millionaires from elsewhere. More generally, they find substantial evidence that millionaires are strongly embedded in particular locations, such that the revenue effects of millionaire migration are minimal. They argue that states could increase income taxes beyond any state's current level without spurring net revenue losses through the migration of millionaires. The article is meticulous in its methodology and has timely implications in an era of massive inequalities and apparent tax cuts for elites at the national level.

Burt Best Student Paper Award

Committee:

Chair: Klaus Weber, Northwestern University
Amy Singer, Franklin & Marshall College
Daniel Beunza, London School of Economics

There were 18 papers nominated.

Winner: Katherine Hood, khoo@berkeley.edu

Katherine Hood, UC Berkeley, "The Science of Value: Economic Expertise and the Valuation of Human Life in US Federal Regulatory Agencies"

The article investigates how courts and government planners in the United States measure the economic value of human lives. While policy analysts have over the past 40 years replaced a 'human capital' approach based on the economic productivity with a 'willingness to pay' model based on microeconomic choice, courts have not. This pattern is surprising in an era of strong deregulatory pressures because the 'willingness to pay' model generally produces higher values that justify regulation. Hood explains this surprising pattern through differences in the expert authority that academic economists were able to assert in government bureaucracies and the judiciary. She goes beyond more common studies of institutional differences and marketization, to locate variations in valuation logics within rather than between institutional systems, which brings to the fore the organization of expert authority as an important factor. The paper informs research at the intersection of the state, scientific expertise and regulation in economic life. It is elegantly written, well researched and theoretically insightful. The study also shows a new direction for research on a topic of central interest to section members, the economic valuation of intangible and sacred goods.

Economic Sociology Officers and Committees, for 2016 - 2017

Officers

Nancy DiTomaso, Rutgers Business School--Newark and New Brunswick	Chair, 2017	ditomaso@business.rutgers.edu
Frederick F. Wherry, Yale University	Chair, 2018	frederick.wherry@yale.edu
Rachel E. Dwyer, The Ohio State University	Secretary/Treasurer through 2019	dwyer.46@osu.edu
Angelina Grigoryeva, Princeton University	Student Representative, 2017	agrigory@princeton.edu
Kelly Russell, University of Michigan	Student Representative, 2018	klruss@umich.edu
Sarah Babb, Boston College	Chair, 2019	babbsa@bc.edu

Council Members

Emily A. Barman, Boston University	Council, 2017	eabarman@bu.edu
Nitsan Chorev, Brown University	Council, 2019	nitsan_chorev@brown.edu
Emily Anne Erikson, Yale University	Council, 2019	emily.erikson@yale.edu
Simone Polillo, University of Virginia	Council, 2018	sp4ft@virginia.edu
Lauren Rivera, Northwestern University	Council, 2018	l-rivera@kellogg.northwestern.edu
Marc J. Ventresca, University of Oxford	Council, 2017	marc.ventresca@sbs.ox.ac.uk
Alexandra Kalev, Tel Aviv University	Council, 2020	akalev@post.tau.ac.il
Jeffrey Sallaz, University of Arizona	Council, 2020	jsallaz@email.arizona.edu

Committees

Thank you to all the committee members for your hard work over this academic year!

Accounts Co-editors

Dilara Demir, Rutgers University

Managing Editor: Alexandra (Lexi) Gervis, Rutgers University

Kendall Park, Princeton University

Ryan Parsons, Princeton University

Hannah Waight, Princeton University

Kasey Zapatka, The City University of New York, The Graduate Center

Webmaster

Dustin Stoltz, University of Notre Dame

Nominations Committee

Chair: Alya Guseva, Boston University

Jens Beckert, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies

Elizabeth Gorman, University of Virginia

Membership Committee

Chair: Simone Polillo, University of Virginia

Daniel Fridman, University of Texas

Neha Gondal, Boston University

Global Ambassadors

Co-Chair: Kurtulus Gemici, National University of Singapore

Co-chair: Olivia Nicol, Singapore University of Technology and Design

Austria: Philipp Korom, University of Graz

Brazil: André Vereta-Nahoum, CEBRAP | Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning

Canada: Clayton Childress, University of Toronto

China: Xiaoshuo Hou, Skidmore College

Denmark: Lasse Folke Henriksen, Copenhagen Business School

France: Isabelle C. Beulaygue, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine

Germany: Matias Dewey, Max-Planck-Institute for the Study of Societies

Hungary: Balacz Vedres, Central European University

Israel: Dani Lainer-Vos, UCLA

Philippines: Victoria Reyes, University of Michigan

South Korea: Jiwook Jung, Illinois Urbana-Champaign

Turkey: Tuna Kuyucu, Bogazici University

United Kingdom: Zsuzsanna Vargha, University of Leicester

Work in Progress Blog

Daniel Hirschman, Brown University

Matt Vidal, King's College London

Graduate Student Professional Development Committee

Co-Chair: Angelina Grigoryeva, Princeton University

Co-Chair: Kelly Russell, University of Michigan

Danny Alvord, University of Kansas

Lindsay Bayham, UC Berkeley

Mehmet Cansoy, Boston College

Alaz Kilicasian, Boston University

Camilio Leslie, University of Michigan

Alexander Roehrke, UC Berkeley

Kara Takasaki, University of Texas

Emanuel Ubert, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Teaching Resources Committee

Chair: Stephen Lippman, Miami University of Ohio

Juan Pablo Pardo-Guerra, UC San Diego

Aaron Pitluck, Illinois State University

Mini-conference Organizing Committee

Coordinator and Co-chair: Matissa Hollister, McGill University

Co-chair: Lisa Cohen, McGill University

Co-chair: Elena Obukhova, McGill University

Nancy DiTomaso, Rutgers Business School—Newark and New Brunswick

Mark Suchman, Brown University

Alya Guseva, Boston University

Roman V. Galperin, Johns Hopkins University

Marc Ventresca, Said Business School, Oxford University

Rachel Dwyer, Ohio State University

Michel Anteby, Boston University

Xavier St-Denis, McGill University

Nicole Denier, Colby College

Dustin Stoltz, Notre Dame University

Mini-conference Co-Sponsors

Economic Sociology Section, ASA

Organizations, Occupations, and Work Section, ASA

Desautels Faculty of Management, McGill University, Montreal

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Sloan School of Business, Economic Sociology Program

Rutgers Business School—Newark and New Brunswick, New Jersey, USA

University of Oxford, Said Business School, Economic Sociology Program, UK

Socio-Economic Review, official journal of the Society for the Advancement of Socio-economics

Program for ES/OOW Mini-Conference: Fellow Travelers on Different Roads
Desautels Faculty of Management, McGill University - Prior Registration Required
<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/es-oow-2017-fellow-travelers-on-different-roads-tickets-33512565987>

Friday, August 11th

08:30-09:00 Breakfast

09:00-10:00 Session 1: Plenary

10:15-11:15 Session 2A: Workforce diversity

10:15 Eunmi Mun (Department of Sociology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA)
 Jiwook Jung (School of Labor & Employment Relations, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA)
 Change above the Glass Ceiling: Corporate Social Responsibility and Gender Diversity in Japanese Firms

10:45 Fiona Kay (Queen's University, Canada)
 Elizabeth Gorman (University of Virginia, USA)
 Corporate Clients and the Progress of Women and Racial Minorities in U.S. Law Firms

10:15-11:15 Session 2B: Negotiating Professional Identities through the Lens of Race and Ethnicity

10:15 Alexandra Kalev (Tel Aviv University, Israel)
 Noah Lewin Epastein (Tel Aviv University, Israel)
 Shimrit Slonim (Tel Aviv University, Israel)
 Erez Marantz (New York University, USA)
 Market-Driven Diversity: The Case of Arab-Israelis Pharmacists in the Jewish Labor Market

10:45 Kelly Thomson (York University, Canada)
 Joanne Jones (York University, Canada)
 You Belong Here? How professionals in "strange bodies" negotiate position in the "global" accounting profession

10:15-11:15 Session 2C: Narratives and Practices around Debt

10:15 Steven Lopez (The Ohio State University, USA)
 Corey Pech (The Ohio State University, USA)
 Busted: Debt and Working-Class Unemployment

10:45 Charlie Eaton (Stanford Graduate School of Education, USA)
 Constructing Alternatives to Finance Culture: Civic Organizations, Race, and the Rise of Narratives Opposing Student Debt

10:15-11:15 Session 2D: Honest Mistakes or Conflict of Interest?

10:15 Aaron Pitluck (Illinois State University, USA)
 The Social Structure of Conflicts of Interest

10:45 Brandy Aven (Tepper School of Business, CMU, USA)
 Lily Morse (Mendoza College of Business, Notre Dame University, USA)
 Alessandro Iorio (Tepper School of Business, CMU, USA)
 Honest Mistakes? Uncovering the effects of the Auditor-Client Relationship on Errors in Audits

10:15-11:15 Session 2E: Language and Organizational Performance

- 10:15 Pedro Aceves (University of Chicago, USA)
The Effect of Language Structure on Group Performance
- 10:45 Matthew Corritore (Stanford University, USA)
Amir Goldberg (Stanford University, USA)
Sameer Srivastava (UC Berkeley, USA)
What Difference Does Difference Make? A Language-Based Model of Cultural Heterogeneity and Firm Performance

10:15-11:15 Session 2F: Professional and Organizational Ethics

- 10:15 Kartikeya Bajpai (Northwestern University, USA)
Klaus Weber (Northwestern University, USA)
Explaining Occupational Variation: Privacy Officers in the United States, France and Canada
- 10:45 Sarah Babb (Boston College, USA)
The Tools of the Trade: How IRBs became Professionalized, Routinized, and Standardized

11:00-12:30 Session 3: Networks, Brokerage and Institutional Change

- 11:00 David Obstfeld (Cal State Fullerton, USA)
Assembly Microsocial Action Logic: Firm, Industry and Field Change through Orchestration of Networks, Knowledge, and Creative Projects
- 11:30 Tanja Collavo (Said Business School (Oxford University), Italy)
Managing networks to foster Social and Institutional Change: Brokerage in the Social Entrepreneurship sector

11:30-12:30 Session 4A: Organizational Fields

- 11:30 Aaron Horvath (Stanford University, Department of Sociology, USA)
Christof Brandtner (Stanford University, Department of Sociology, USA)
Walter W. Powell (Stanford University, Graduate School of Education, USA)
Big change, small change: Multi-level change in the S.F. Bay Area nonprofit sector
- 12:00 Donald Tomaskovic-Devey (University of Massachusetts, Amherst, USA)
Dustin Avent-Holt (Augusta State University, USA)
Producing Organizational Resources

11:30-12:30 Session 4B: Marking the Borders of Professional Identities

- 11:30 Michel Anteby (Boston University, USA)
Nicholas Occhiuto (Yale University, USA)
Ghostwriters/Cowriters in the New Economy of the Self
- 12:00 Alison Gerber (Uppsala University, Sweden)
There Be Monsters: Valuation and occupational boundaries

11:30-12:30 Session 4C: Workforce Management, Organizational Culture and Performance

- 11:30 Jinia Mukerjee (Montpellier Business School, France)
Anca Metiu (ESSEC Business School, France)
It's play time: Work and true play in a high-tech organization
- 12:00 Aruna Ranganathan (Stanford University, USA)
Alan Benson (University of Minnesota, USA)
Hemming and Hawing over Hawthorne: Work Complexity and the Divergent Effects of Monitoring on Productivity

11:30-12:30 Session 4D: What Is the Value of Work?

- 11:30 Marcel Knudsen (Northwestern- Evanston, USA)
Evaluation at Work: Towards an Economic Sociology of Wages
- 12:00 Michael Gibson-Light (University of Arizona, USA)
Class Difference behind Bars: Inmate Labor Stratification and Access to Formal and Informal Prison Markets

12:30-14:00 Lunch**14:00-15:00 Session 5A: Recruitment and Management of Workforce**

- 14:00 Valery Yakubovich (ESSEC Business School, France)
Roman Galperin (John Hopkins University, USA)
Mouna El Mansouri (ESSEC Business School, France)
Flexibility or Insecurity? Managing Precariousness at a Virtual Call Center
- 14:30 Roberto Fernandez (MIT Sloan School of Management, USA)
Brian Rubineau (Desautels Faculty of Management McGill University, Canada)
Network Recruitment and the Glass Ceiling in Biotech

14:00-15:00 Session 5B: Emotional Work and Payment in Professional Services

- 14:00 Daniel Fridman (University of Texas - Austin, USA)
Psychologists and Money: the Payment for Psychotherapy in Argentina
- 14:30 Eliza Benites Gambirazio (University of Arizona and CREDA/IHEAL, USA)
Selling a house: The social and moral work on value in residential sales

14:00-15:00 Session 5C: What Affects Wages and Wage Inequality?

- 14:00 Tom Vanheuverlen (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA)
Unionization, Wage Inequality, and the Moral Economy: A Longitudinal Reassessment
- 14:30 Nathan Wilmers (Harvard University, USA)
Wage Stagnation and Economic Governance: How Buyer-Supplier Relations Affect U.S. Workers' Wages, 1978-2014

14:00-15:00 Session 5D: Cultural Barriers and Contestation in Market Emergence

- 14:00 John Park (Goizueta Business School, Emory University, USA)
Anand Swaminathan (Goizueta Business School, Emory University, USA)
Religious Denominations and the Institutional Legacy of Prohibition: Evidence from the US Brewing Industry
- 14:30 Edward Walker (UCLA, USA)
Ion Bogdan Vasi (University of Iowa, USA)
The Situation Room: Stigma Management and the Claims-Making of Contested Industry Groups

14:00-15:00 Session 5E: Location and Space as Factors in Entrepreneurship and Market Development

- 14:00 Tunde Cserpes (University of Illinois at Chicago, USA)
Who Takes on the New Guys? The Spatial Structure of Competition and New Producer Entrants
- 14:30 Laura Doering (McGill University, Canada)
Chris Liu (University of Toronto, Canada)
Entrepreneurs in the Making: The Causal Effect of Micro-Geography on New Business Formation

15:15-16:15 Session 6A: Corporate Governance and Finance

- 15:15 Adam Goldstein (Princeton University, USA)
Bringing the Financiers Back In: Passive Investors and the Social Consequences of Shareholder Value Capitalism, 2001-2015
- 15:45 Richard Benton (University of Illinois, USA)
Brokerage and Closure in Corporate Control: Structural Sources of Power for a Fractured Corporate Elite

15:15-16:15 Session 6B: Networks: What Are They Good for?

- 15:15 Mark Suchman (Brown University, USA)
Meghan Kallman (Brown University, USA)
Net Negatives: Transcending Pro-Network Bias in Organizational Analysis
- 15:45 Steve McDonald (North Carolina State University, USA)
Vincent Chua (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
Elena Obukhova (McGill University, Canada)
Joonmo Son (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
Of Markets and Networks: Chinese Marketization and Job Lead Receipt

15:15-16:15 Session 6C: organizational and workplace governance in a neoliberal age

- 15:15 John Krinsky (The City College of New York and CUNY Graduate Center, USA)
Maud Simonet (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/IDHES, France)
Reorganizing Public Work, Justifying Profits: Parks Maintenance in New York City
- 15:45 Erin Kelly (MIT, USA)
Phyllis Moen (University of Minnesota, USA)
Selling and Sustaining New Ways of Working?

15:15-16:15 Session 6D: diversity and homophily in work organizations

- 15:15 Apoorva Ghosh (University of California-Irvine, USA)
Mary Bernstein (University of Connecticut, USA)
Workplace Incivility and Gendered Institutions
- 15:45 Santiago Campero (HEC Montreal, Canada)
Olenka Kacperczyk (London Business School, UK)
Like Attracts Like? Revisiting Demographic Homophily in Entrepreneurship

15:15-16:15 Session 6E: Workplace finance

- 15:15 Angelina Grigoryeva (Princeton University, USA)
Company Compensation Structures and Employees' Financial Risk-Taking
- 15:45 Yally Avrahampour (Department of Management, London School of Economics, UK)
TOWARDS A FINANCIAL SOCIOLOGY: EXPLAINING THE RISE AND TRANSFORMATION OF UK
OCCUPATIONAL PENSION FUNDS

16:30-17:30 Session 7A: Who creates markets and why?

- 16:30 Brandon Folse (University of Oregon, USA)
Arafaat Valiani (University of Oregon, USA)
Legitimizing Chinese Birth Markets in the United States Through Quasi Metrics
- 17:00 Tim Rosenkranz (The New School for Social Research, USA)
Processing the Nation: Organization and Contingencies of National Destination Marketing

16:30-17:30 Session 7B: State in the Economy (Mentor: Heather Haveman, University of California, Berkeley)

- 16:30 Tina Lee (University of Notre Dame, USA)
Contracts, Collusion, and Public Misconduct: Private-Public Coordination in the Chinese Economy
- 17:00 Ningzi Li (Cornell University, USA)
Political and Non-Political Connections in Pricing China's Emerging Corporate Bonds

16:30-17:30 Session 7C: Institutional Change (Mentor: Robert David, McGill U.)

- 16:30 Chris Rea (UCLA, USA)
A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing? Marketization, regulatory subterfuge, and the expansion of nature protections in the United States and Germany
- 17:00 Yuhao Zhuang (University of Chicago, USA)
Symbiotic Considerateness: The Ecology of Micro-Institutional Change in Organizations

16:30-17:30 Session 7D: Workplace practices: Trust, Cooperation, Control (Mentor: Joseph Broschak, U. of Arizona)

- 16:30 Brittany Bond (MIT Sloan School of Management, USA)
Structured Management Practices, Trust, and Worker Outcomes within an Organization
- 17:00 Jillian Chown (Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University, USA)
NEGOTIATING CHANGE IN PROFESSIONAL CONTEXTS: The broad enactment of professional autonomy and the boundary between professional and organizational control

16:30-17:30 Session 7E: Precarious work (Mentor: Michel Anteby, Boston U.)

- 16:30 Jina Mao (Skidmore College, USA)
Yongqiang Xue (SUNY Polytechnic Institute, USA)
CAREER CONTINGENCIES AND PERSPECTIVES OF WORK IN MCJOBS: A CASE STUDY OF FAST FOOD WORK
- 17:00 Shelly Steward (UC Berkeley Dpt of Sociology, USA)
Making Sense of Precarious Work in Flexible Capitalism: A Comparison of Oil and Tech

16:30-17:30 Session 7F: Careers and intra-organizational inequality (Mentor: Emilio Castilla, MIT)

- 16:30 Sue H. Moon (Long Island University, USA)
H. Colleen Stuart (Johns Hopkins University, USA)
Golden Escalator: Work-Linked Marital Status, Gender, & Career Progression
- 17:00 Evelyn Zhang (Carnegie Mellon University, USA)
Adina Sterling (Stanford University, USA)
Brandy Aven (Carnegie Mellon University, USA)
Structural Blindness? Mobility and Performance Disruption in Organizations

16:30-17:30 Session 7G: Entrepreneurship and venture capital (Mentor: Olenka Kacperczyk, London Business School)

- 16:30 Demetrius Lewis (Emory Goizueta Business School, USA)
Anand Swaminathan (Emory Goizueta Business School, USA)
Network Reselection and Familiarity as an Adverse Feedback Loop
- 17:00 Adam Hayes (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA)
Rituals of Entrepreneurship and Startup Survival

16:30-17:30 Session 7H: Inequality, Meaning of Work and Employee Well-being (Mentor: Erin Kelly, MIT)

- 16:30 Atsushi Narisada (Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, Canada)
Scott Schieman (Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, Canada)
Work, Economic Justice, and Well-Being in the United States and Canada: An Investigation of Situational Factors as Contingencies
- 17:00 Jason Budge (UW Madison, USA)
Worker Cooperatives: The Limitations of Cooperative Workplaces and the Meaning of Working Together

17:30-19:30 Session : Reception

Economic Sociology Section Program at ASA

Section on Economic Sociology. Culture and Economy

Session Organizer: Michael D. Lounsbury, University of Alberta

Sun, August 13, 10:30am to 12:10pm, Palais des congrès de Montréal, Level 5, 514C

Description: Economic practice is fundamentally constituted and shaped by cultural processes and mechanisms, including the strategic construction and use of cultural tool kits. This session highlights contemporary scholarship that seeks to enhance our understanding of economy and economic practice by focusing attention on processes related to categorization, cultural entrepreneurship, valuation, evaluation, justification, and institutional logics.

Presider: Patricia H. Thornton, Texas A&M University

Capital and Carbon: The Shifting Common Good Justifications for Energy Regimes - Thomas D. D. Beamish, University of California-Davis; Nicole Woolsey Biggart, University of California at Davis

When Oppositional Logics Falter: The Uncertain Worth of "Homemade Food" in a Failed Food Swap - Connor John Fitzmaurice, Boston University; Juliet B. Schor, Boston College

Evaluation and Valuation in Social Enterprise: How Organizations Confront the Paradox of Moral Markets - Paul-Brian McInerney, University of Illinois at Chicago

Categorical Legitimation: Media Coverage for Market Networks and Organizational Founding and Failure - Shoonchul Shin, University of California Berkeley

Copycat Stigma?: Why and When Firms' Copying Behavior Causes an Identity Discount - Jae-Kyung Ha, Boston University; Ezra W. Zuckerman, MIT Sloan School of Management; Stine Grodal, Boston University

Section on Economic Sociology. Economic Sociology and Inequality

Session Organizer: Rachel E. Dwyer, The Ohio State University

Sun, August 13, 12:30 to 2:10pm, Palais des congrès de Montréal, Level 5, 513E

Description: Economic sociologists increasingly engage questions of inequality and power. The economic sociology of inequality pursues themes both timely and evergreen, returning to some of the central questions of classical theorists, while also responding to concerns over rising income, wealth, and consumption inequalities in the US and around the world. This session invites papers on the whole range of questions about how economic markets, organizations, and institutions intersect structures of inequality, poverty, and privilege.

Presider: Neha Gondal, Boston University

A Nation of Installment Plan Buyers: How Homeownership Became A Mass Wealth Building Vehicle - Maude Pugliese, McGill University

Disentangling the Effects of Race and Place in Economic Transactions: Findings from an Online Field Experiment - Max Besbris, Rice University; Jacob William Faber, New York University; Patrick Sharkey, New York University

The Organizational Production of Earnings Inequalities in Germany, 1994-2010 - Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, University of Massachusetts; Silvia Maja Melzer, University of Bielefeld

Wage Stagnation and the Rise of Merchant Capitalism: How Buyer-Supplier Relations Affect U.S. Workers' Wages, 1978-2014 - Nathan Wilmers, Harvard University

Who Gets to Share in the "Sharing Economy"? Racial Discrimination on Airbnb - Mehmet Cansoy, Boston College; Juliet B. Schor, Boston College

Section on Economic Sociology. Economic Sociology and Public Policy**Session Organizer: Donald W. Light, Rowan University****Sun, August 13, 2:30 to 4:10pm, Palais des congrès de Montréal, Level 5, 513F**

Session Submission Type: Paper Session 100min

Description: This session aims to showcase academic or applied work in economic sociology on issues in public policy. We invite papers on the application of theory and methods, both qualitative and quantitative, to such issues as health care, housing, employment, markets, climate change, or other areas of public policy with an eye to greater social justice and fairness.

Presider: Donald W. Light, Rowan University

Reducing Racial and Gender Inequality – the Role of Public-Sector Unions - Jasmine Kerrissey, Thomson; Nathan Meyers, University of Massachusetts Amherst

Capitalism Out of the Shadow: Double Ambiguity, Privatization and Marketization in China - Le Lin, University of Chicago

Neoliberal Fraud & The State-Corporate Criminology of Food: Examining the Partnership for a “Healthier” America - Kenneth Sebastian Leon, American University; Ivy Ken, George Washington University

Under the Radar: The Dynamic Development of Middle-Tier Markets through Free Trade Agreements - Eunsung Yoon, Korea University

Discussant: Alejandro Portes, Princeton University

Section on Economic Sociology. Markets, Finance, Credit, and Money**Session Organizer: Simone Polillo, University of Virginia****Mon, August 14, 8:30 to 10:10am, Palais des congrès de Montréal, Level 5, 513D**

Session Submission Type: Paper Session 100min

Description: Financial markets, the banking system, and the monetary and financial instruments they make possible are as old as capitalism itself. But we are yet to fully understand the implications for the economy and society at large of the new prominence that financial markets have achieved over the last few decades. From the everyday and taken-for-granted life of finance (involving pension funds, mortgages, and small investment portfolios) to its more episodic and sensational moments (from sovereign debt defaults to global financial crisis), economic sociologists are faced with the difficult task of making sense of broad and far-ranging transformations in the economic process, especially with respect to the creation, management, and distribution of risk, the promotion of innovation and sustainable growth as opposed to speculative investment, and the amelioration rather than worsening of economic inequality. This session invites papers discussing markets, finance, credit and money in historical and/or comparative perspective, with a preference for global analyses that are attentive to the ways finance and the banking system work and impact the economy as a whole.

Presider: Aaron Z. Pitluck, Illinois State University

Central Banks and the Politics of Expectations: How Monetary Policymaking Yields Pro- Finance Decisions - Ayca Zayim, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Institutionalized Meaning and Policymaking: Revisiting the Causes of American Financial Deregulation - Kim Pernell, University of Toronto

The Financialization of the Public Sphere - Alex Preda, King's College London

Varieties of indebtedness: Financialization and mortgage market institutions in Europe - Tod Stewart Van Gunten, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies; Edo Navot, Columbia University

Discussant: Aaron Z. Pitluck, Illinois State University

Section on Economic Sociology Refereed Roundtable Session**Session Organizers: Emily A. Barman, Boston University and Alison Gerber, Uppsala University****All Sessions: Sun, August 13, 8:30 to 9:30am, Palais des congrès de Montréal, Level 5, 517B**

Session Submission Type: Refereed Roundtable 60min

Table 01. Categories and Classification**Table President: Connor John Fitzmaurice, Boston University**

Patent Oppositions in Networks: An Analysis of the Cosmetics Industry - Malte Doehne, University of Zürich (UZH); Markus Lang, University of Heidelberg

Producer Exploration can Generate Categories without Audiences - Anthony Vashevko, Stanford

Sorting Metal, Sorting Men: Identity Economics and Moral Logics in a Market for Scrap Metal - Elise Martel Cohen

Table 02. Debt and Credit**Table President: Basak Kus, Wesleyan University**

Educational Debt and Individual Autonomy: Why lawyers do not like participating in loan forgiveness programs - Abby Jean Stivers, SUNY Albany

Investing in Your (Imagined) Future: The Moral Logic of Spending Debt in College - Hannah E Clarke, University of Arizona

The Great Recession and Racial Disparities in Access to Mortgage Credit - Jose Loya, University of Pennsylvania; Chenoa Flippen, University of Pennsylvania

Table 03. Elites and CEOs I**Table President: Megan Tobias Neely, University of Texas at Austin**

Crisis, Not Complexity: Changing Predictors of Outside CEO Hires at Large, Publicly-Traded U.S. Firms - Matthew Stimpson, UC Berkeley

Do Foreign Firms Change Culture? Evidence from Female Executives and Firms in the GCC - Alessandra L. Gonzalez, University of Chicago

Logics in Executive Power: Corporate Strategy, Performance, and CEO Dismissal in the Shareholder Value Era, 1984-2007 - Shoonchul Shin, University of California Berkeley

Table 04. Elites and CEOs II**Table President: Alicia Eads, Cornell University**

The Dark Side of Embeddedness: When Family Relationships Give Rise to Malfeasance – Jian Bai Li

The 'Matthew effect' in strategic decision-making: How CEO status affects investment decisions - Russell Fralich, HEC Montreal; Alex Bitektine, HEC Montreal

Table 05. Employment I**Table President: Thomas Biegert, WZB Berlin Social Science Center**

Accumulation or Absorption? The Development of Household Non-/Low-employment during the Great Recession in Europe - Thomas Biegert, WZB Berlin Social Science Center; Bernhard Ebbinghaus

Are older and young workers substitutes? A time-series analysis based on the British LFS. - Jacques Wels, University of Cambridge; Brian Beach, International Longevity Centre (ILC-UK)

Negative attitudes towards unemployment in European countries, in relation to the activation shift & macroeconomic changes - Veerle Buffel, Ghent University; Sarah Van de Velde, University of Antwerp

The More You Travel, the Less You Are Connected: Commute Time and Social Capital in Organizations - Soohan Kim, Korea University; Lira Ahn, Korea University

Table 06. Employment II

Table President: Christine Fountain, Fordham University

Returns to Education and Skills in the New Economy: Evidence from the PIAAC - Xavier St- Denis, McGill University

The Role of Generations in Explaining Self-employment Trends: An Assessment of Period and Cohort Effects - Seok Woo Kwon, University of Calgary; Martin Ruef, Duke University

The Sociologists Were Right All Along: Measuring the effects of social structure on earnings - Charles Plante, McGill University

Who Gets an Internship? Differential Status Advantage in Accessing Internships and Full-Time Positions - Santiago Campero, HEC Montréal

Table 07. Finance and Banking I

Table President: Stefanie Hiss, University of Jena

From Classrooms to Trading Rooms: The Embedding in Global Financial Markets of China's Education Industry - Le Lin, University of Chicago

Information, Fast and Slow: Price Data, Crop Statistics and Derivative Market Outcomes - David L. Pinzur, University of California-San Diego

Legitimize Banking: The Institutional Logic of Sustainability in the German Banking Industry - Stefanie Hiss, University of Jena; Sebastian Nagel, University of Jena; Gesa Griesse, University of Jena

Table 08. Finance and Banking II

Table President: Saheli Nath, Northwestern University

Private Risk-Pooling and Insecure Homeownership - Lora A. Phillips, The Ohio State University; Michael David Nau, Ohio State University

Risk Shift: An Institutional Logics Perspective - Saheli Nath, Northwestern University

Table 09. Finance and Banking III

Table President: Daniel Hirschman, Brown University

Institutional Work, Power and Temporally Layered Change: Dividend Distributions at the Dutch East India Company - Wim van Lent, Montpellier Business School

When Market Fundamentalism and Industrial Policy Collide: The Tea Party and the US Export- Import Bank - Kristen Hopewell, University of Edinburgh

Who is Buying Stocks? Educational Pairing and Urban Residency in Deciding China's Household Finance - Ningzi Li, Cornell University; Yue Qian, University of British Columbia

Table 10. Firms and Employees

Table President: Mikell Alexandra Hyman, University of Michigan

Between Contract and Charity: The Reclassification of Public Employee Pensions in the City of Detroit - Mikell Alexandra Hyman, University of Michigan

Shared Capitalism, Social Capital and Intra-Organizational Dynamics - Sangjoon Lee, Stanford University

"I don't have a J-O-B!" Culture, Risk, and Amateur Real Estate Investing - Philip M.E. Garboden, Johns Hopkins University

Table 11. Inequality and the Market I**Table President: Ashley Mears, Boston University**

A Changing Landscape? An Intersectional Analysis of Race and Gender in Access to Social Capitals - Song Yang, University of Arkansas; Brandon A Jackson, University of Arkansas; Anna Zajicek, University of Arkansas

Gender and borrowed social capital: An empirical test - Sumeet Duggal, McGill University; Brian Rubineau, McGill University; Erin Arcario, Boehringer Ingelheim; Yauhann Billimoria,

Table 12. Inequality and the Market II**Table President: Dana Kornberg, University of Michigan**

Authority Structures and Founding of Financial Institution: Credit Unions Across Indigenous Communities in Taiwan, 1965-2014 - Wan-Zi Lu, University of Chicago; Zong-Rong Lee, Academia Sinica

Exchanging Cultural Debt for Economic Capital, or Why Bengali Muslims Became Garbage Collectors - Dana Kornberg, University of Michigan

Property Rights and Wrongs: Oil and Gas Lease Contracts as Artifacts of Social Inequalities - Daniel N. Kluttz, UC Berkeley

Walking the Walk, Talking the Talk: An Exploration of Indigenous Entrepreneurs and their Cultural Capital - Rochelle R. Cote, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Table 13. Innovation and Entrepreneurship I**Table President: Gonzalo Valdes, Stanford University**

A Review of the Antecedents and Consequences of Innovation - Meagan Rainock, Brigham Young University; Dallin Everett, Brigham Young University; Andrew Pack, Brigham Young University; Eric C. Dahlin, Brigham Young University; Christopher A. Mattson, Brigham Young University

Institutional Effects in the Worldwide Expansion of Innovation - Gonzalo Valdes

Table 14. Innovation and Entrepreneurship II**Table President: Emily Bryant, Boston University**

The Theater of Innovation: Developing Transferable Skills for Performing a Hybrid Organizational Identity - James Whitcomb Riley, MIT Sloan School of Management

Time's arrow: Understanding actor involvement in innovation—retrospectively - Gorgi Krlev, University of Heidelberg and University of Oxford; Helmut Anheier, University of Heidelberg and Hertie School of Governance; Georg Mildenberger, University of Heidelberg

Varieties of Gendered-Capitalism: Institutional Environment and Gender Inequality in Entrepreneurship - Daniel Auguste, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Table 15. Labor Markets**Table President: Roman V. Galperin, Johns Hopkins University**

Sheltered Labor Markets? Native Workers' Unemployment Risks, Occupational Closure, and the Non-Native Labor Supply - Stefan Stuth, WZB Berlin Social Science Center

Tax-for-fee Reform as Exogenous Shocks: Peasants' Financial Burden and Rural Migration Behavior in China, 1998-2002 - Bingdao ZHENG

Immigrants Getting a Job: Cultural Norms, Emotional Energy, and Foreign-Educated Immigrant Disadvantage in Mainstream Hiring - Koji Rafael Chavez, Washington University in St. Louis

Table 16. Markets and Morality**Table President: Michaela DeSoucey, North Carolina State University**

The Moral Dilemmas of Economic Contention in California Hospitals, 1946-1974 - Pablo U. Gaston, University of California, Berkeley

Welfarist and Neoliberal Comparisons of the Generosity of Canadians to Americans - Mary- Beth Raddon, Brock University

Table 17. Niches**Table President: Paul-Brian McInerney, University of Illinois at Chicago**

Crafting Beer: Locational and Institutional Constraints on Microbreweries - Carolyn Smith Keller, Keene State College; Saran Ghatak, Keene State College

Hybrid Moral Codes: Claiming Moral Worth and the Case of Design Solutionism - Shelly Ronen, New York University

Oddballs and outlaws: Managing "liabilities of deviance" under conditions of eccentricity and immorality - Pushkala Prasad; Maureen A. Scully, University of Massachusetts Boston; Anshuman Prasad, University of New Haven

Table 18. Public Sector and Public Policy I**Table President: Marcelo JP Paixão, The University of Texas at Austin**

Institutional Spanning, Relational Strategies, and Brokerage Formation: Evidence from a Corruption Network in China - Yingyao Wang, Brown University

The Great Double Bind: Shifting Frames and Conflicting Rationalities in the Chinese Administrative State - Tina Ching-Tien Lee, Princeton University

The Nature of Bureaucracy and Institutional Change - Chris M. Rea, UCLA

When Times Get Tough: Subjective Well-Being and Support for the US Welfare State - Joshua R Bruce, Duke University

Table 19-20. Special Markets**Table President: Sarah Quinn, University of Washington**

Sensitively Flipping the Home: Expectations and Emotional Labor in the Philadelphia Housing Market - Doron Raoul Shiffer-Sebba, University of Pennsylvania

Subtractive Production of a Moral Commodity Along the Value Chain for Used Clothing - Emma Pendzich Greeson, University of California- San Diego

The Evolution of illegal alcohol markets in Russia since the late socialist period - Vadim Radaev, National Research University - Higher School of Economics

Table 21. Special Monies**Table President: Charlie Eaton, Stanford Graduate School of Education**

Exogenous Shocks, Emotions, and the Bitcoin Market Emergence - Andreea Daniela Gorbatai, University of California at Berkeley

Switching Roles, Gaining Support: Backer inexperience, founder intent, and success in crowdfunding - Keyvan Kashkooli, Santa Clara University; Peter Younkin, McGill University

The Sociology of Bitcoin - Cavita Devi Meetun, Western University Canada

NOTE: Tables 22-25 are designed for faculty mentors and for junior faculty and graduate student participants. If you are interested in participating as a mentee or as a faculty mentor, please email Angelina Grigoryeva (agrigory@princeton.edu) or Kelly Russell (klruss@umich.edu) by July 24, 2017. And if you want to participate in one of the tables, please contact them as well.

Table 22. Professional Development Roundtable: Journal Article Publishing

Table 23. Professional Development Roundtable: Book Publishing

Table 24. Professional Development Roundtable: Navigating the Job Market

Table 25. Professional Development Roundtable: General Professional Advice

NOTE: SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, RECEPTION, 6:30 p.m.

**Joint Reception: Section on Consumers and Consumption and Section on Economic Sociology
Sat, August 12, 6:30 to 8:10pm, Palais des congrès de Montréal, Level 5, 520A**

NOTE: SUNDAY, AUGUST 13

Section on Economic Sociology Business Meeting

**Presider: Nancy DiTomaso, Rutgers Business School—
Newark and New Brunswick**

Sun, August 13, 9:30 to 10:10am, Palais des congrès de Montréal, Level 5, 517B

**SELECTED OTHER ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY SESSIONS AT ASA
(Excluding Roundtable Sessions)**

Saturday, August 12

8:30 Regular Session: Art and Money in Creative Living, Sociology of Culture
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 512F

8:30 Regular Session: Economic Sociology 1: Markets and Morality
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 514C

10:30 Authors Meet the Critics Session: *Evicted: Poverty and Profit in the American City* by Matthew Desmond and *\$2.00 a Day: Living on Almost Nothing in America*, by Kathryn J. Edin and H. Luke Shaefer
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 511F

10:30 Regular Session: Economic Sociology 2: Economic Insecurity
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 516A

2:30 Regular Session: Sociology of Reproduction 3: The Politics of Reproduction: Organizations, Markets, and Health Policy
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 510D

4:30 Regular Session: The Role of Categories and Classifications in Cultural Markets and Social Life
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 510A

4:30 Regular Session: Economic Sociology 3: Social Status in Economic Life
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 514C

Sunday, August 13

12:30 Regular Session: Wealth and Affluence
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 510B

12:30 Author Meets the Critics Session: Credit to Capabilities: A Sociological Study of Microcredit Groups in India
by Paromita Sanyal
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 511B

2:30 Thematic Session: Is Financialization Driving Inequality?
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 511B

2:30 Thematic Session: Framing the Rise in Economic Segregation: Trends and Policies
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 511D

2:30 Regular Session: Corporate Power and Economic Policy, Practice, and Development
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 512G

2:30 Section on Labor and Labor Movements: Challenges Facing Canadian Labour
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 512H

Monday, August 14

8:30 Regular Session: Labor Markets: Emerging Issues and New Approaches
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 510B

8:30 Regular Session: Environmental Sociology: Corporations, Emissions, and Environmental Justice
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 511A

8:30 Regular Session: Class Formation Processes
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 512C

10:30 Thematic Session: Moneyed Families: Wealth Holding and Transmission among the Super Wealthy
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 511C

2:30 Section on Organizations, Occupations, and Work: Matching Persons to Jobs
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 512F

4:30 Section on Organizations, Occupations, and Work: On the Margins of the Labor Market
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 512F

Tuesday, August 15

8:30 Regular Session: Jobs, Occupations, and Professions
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 510D

8:30 Thematic Session: The Social Construction of Intellectual Property
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 511D

8:30 Section on Inequality, Poverty, and Mobility: The Structure of Income Inequality and Exploitation
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 513E

8:30 Regular Session: Play and Profit: From Youth Games to College Sports
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 515B

10:30 Thematic Session: The Globalization of Contemporary Art: Markets, (De-)Coloniality and (De-)Commodification
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 511C

10:30 Thematic Session: The New Philanthropy As Social Investment: Theorizing the Philanthrocapitalist Turn
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 511E

12:30 Regular Session: Political Sociology: Business and Politics in the United States
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 515B

2:30 Author Meets the Critic: Pedigree: How Elite Students Get Elite Jobs By Lauren Rivera
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 511E

2:30 Regular Session: Gender and Work: Gendered Barriers and Opportunities
Palais des congress de Montreal, Level 5, 512D