

Summaries

Reinhart Kößler: Capitalism and Modernity. This article gives a brief outline of the main features of the capitalist mode of production. Referring to Marx's Critique of Political Economy and Max Weber, the importance of capitalist control, the (re-)organisation of production, and the expansive nature of capital are stressed, as well as the pervasive social transformations triggered by capitalism. Based on an understanding of capitalism as systematically both local and global, the process of this expansion and some experiences of late development are mapped as a means of grounding the varieties of capitalism around the globe in the relentless dynamic of capital to expand its realm. It is argued that from this, as well as from the observation that a whole range of production relations, including waged labour, subsistence production and slavery, are subsumed under capitalism, flows the constitutive heterogeneity of capitalist societies. The closing section sketches a conceptual strategy to come to terms with this complexity. A possible solution is a rethinking of the concept of „modernity“ to a social formation that encompasses a range of different modes of production and „modes of development“. In particular, this rethinking also accommodates non-capitalist social forms that are not leftovers of former times, but have risen as both complementary and competing societal systems within the context of modernity.

Nick Taylor: The Uneven and Combined Development of Labour Forms. This article seeks to elaborate a framework for the study of diversity in labour forms using Trotsky's theory of uneven and combined development (U&CD). It argues that labour markets are constituted by systemic processes of capital accumulation and uneven development in the global economy, but that these processes have highly differentiated outcomes in terms of the forms of labour that have historically emerged within and across national boundaries. Exploring some of the neglected elements of different labour forms, including non-waged labour, the article demonstrates how we might conceptualise the way in which combinations of labour forms exist within any given space of the world economy. Using the examples of both internal and transnational migration it argues that charting the social and spatial relations of production, and the labouring experiences and forms of worker politics associated with them, is an effective way of understanding the constitution and restructuring of different labour forms.

Errol Babacan & Axel Gehring: Hegemony in Time and Space. Deconstructing the Core/Periphery Antagonism in Theory of Hegemony Using the Example of Turkey. Whether the concepts developed by Antonio Gramsci are limited to a specific period and area is a recurring question in debates regarding his theory of hegemony. One strand of the debate is marked by the argument that his theory's analytical potential is limited to a specific historical period, as well as to core capitalist countries, suggesting that its utility is restricted; the argument suggests that Gramsci's theory may not be appropriate for studies regarding (semi-)peripheral social formations. In particular, the assumption of the predominance of coercion and violence in the (semi-)periphery tends

to neglect the societal anchor-points of consent, compromise and leadership. Following a second strand of the debate, this article argues that the rise of bourgeois society and a new „exploitation complex“ should be analyzed in its historically and culturally specific conditions, without limiting the analytical perspective to certain patterns of hegemony considered as typical for core countries. This approach will be exemplified by focusing on two historical periods in Turkey: 1) the foundation period of the Turkish nation state, when the development of the capitalist mode of production was in its early stages and 2) the contemporary period, which is marked by a shift within the capitalist mode of production in conjunction with the rise of a religious bourgeoisie.

Matthias Ebenau, Facundo Parés & Lucía Suau Arinci: Back to the future. Dependency perspectives on the study of contemporary capitalism in the (semi-)periphery.

This article presents an alternative framework for studying the relational dimension of capitalist diversity, particularly in Latin America and other contexts of the global (semi-) periphery. It is based on the notion of „variegated capitalism“ (Jessop), which is theoretically and conceptually specified with recourse to classical dependency perspectives, in particular the methodology of analysing „concrete situations“ of dependency (Cardoso & Faletto). Dominance and dependence are specified as two ideal-typical poles on a continuum which characterises the predominant nature of relations between actors rooted in distinct socio-economic spaces. On this basis, a seven-dimensional analytical scheme is developed which serves to analyse the positioning of specific territories in relations of dominance-dependence. The empirical utility of this scheme is subsequently illustrated through a brief study of the political economy of Argentina over the last decade.

Roy Karadag: Towards a historical sociology of capitalist varieties. This article examines the multiple forms of capitalist order which have emerged globally. In contrast to attempts to ascribe this variation to functional complementarities and political institutions, it treats globally diverging structures of state authority as the defining factor. Drawing on Michael Mann’s state-theoretical approach, it elaborates an authority-centred typology of capitalist sub-types that is able to appropriately encompass global differences.

Christian May: The Dissociation of the BRICs from Finance-led Capitalism. Compared to developed countries, Brazil, Russia, India, and China (BRICs) were hardly affected by the global financial crisis. Part of the explanation appears to lie in their gradual uncoupling from global finance-led capitalism. This article investigates whether the BRICs implemented the plea for dissociation that Senghaas formulated in the 1970s with regard to the contemporary financialized world economy. As empirical results show, the rejection of dependency on external and particularly market-based finance increases the manoeuvre room for inward-oriented economic policies. However, although such a strategy yields macroeconomic stability, its overall developmental value should be assessed critically.

Adam Fishwick: Beyond and Beneath the Hierarchical Market Economy. Global Production and Working Class Conflict in Argentina’s Automobile Industry. This

paper argues that the Hierarchical Market Economy (HME) category does not provide an adequate starting point for addressing capitalist diversity in Latin America. Building on a critical perspective of the Global Commodity Chain (GCC) and Global Production Network (GPN) approaches, this paper will instead consider the impact of firms' transnational relations and the often neglected role of working class struggles. It will argue that capitalist diversity can only be understood at the nexus of these ostensibly global and local phenomena. By specifying the strategic decisions taken by firms in Argentina's automobile industry, this paper will account for the failure of this sector. Specifically focusing on the automobile industry in the city of Córdoba, it will also examine the role of working class struggles, arguing that these struggles were vital in shaping the specific and unstable form of capitalist diversity that can be found in Argentina, as well as potential alternatives to it.

Gerhard Hauck, Reinhart Kößler, Daniel Kumitz & Ingrid Wehr: Neopatrimonialism? Sense and nonsense of a discourse. References to „patrimonialism“ and „neopatrimonialism“ are rife in analyses of the causes of perceived state failure, mainly in the Global South. Although such interventions have in common that they invoke Max Weber, their reading of Weber's ideal type of the rational state rests on a deep methodological misunderstanding. Whereas the ideal type of the rational state is taken for actual practice, the patrimonial one is misconstrued based on a fundamental misunderstanding of the logic of ideal types. Taken together, these misunderstandings lead to deeply flawed empirical assumptions. A critical reading of relevant literature links this finding to the pervasive Eurocentrism within (neo-)patrimonialism and state failure discourse. While this discussion is mainly aimed at literature concerned with Africa, a comparative Latin American perspective shows both divergent trajectories of state buildings and some commonalities in methodological misunderstandings, albeit using different terminology. Against this backdrop, some more critical approaches using patrimonialism terminology are explored, including the notion of „patrimonial capitalism“. The article closes with three theses on the unsuitability of „(neo-)patrimonialism“ as an overarching analytical paradigm.

Ana María Isidoro Losada: The Geography of Power – The Significance (or Relevance?) of Space and Power Relations in „Bolivarian“ Venezuela. The „production of space“ describes competitive social processes that reflect existing and changing power relations. This paper discusses the spatial differentiation of power and domination in „Bolivarian“ Venezuela; more specifically, it analyzes changing modes of state control over spatial usage and appropriation. These transformations are by no means accidental. Rather, the Venezuelan government considers the re-dimensioning of spatial power relations and the control over strategic resources to be central to political and strategic considerations within the country. Thus, since 2007 Chávez fostered the communalization of the state and a communalism-inspired model of society. Looking at the project of political and social transformation in Venezuela, the article addresses how, by whom, why, and with what effects political-territorial and socio-spatial rescaling and territorialisation processes are initiated and promoted. In so doing, the political importance of spatial dimensions and, thus of democracy and power, are underlined.