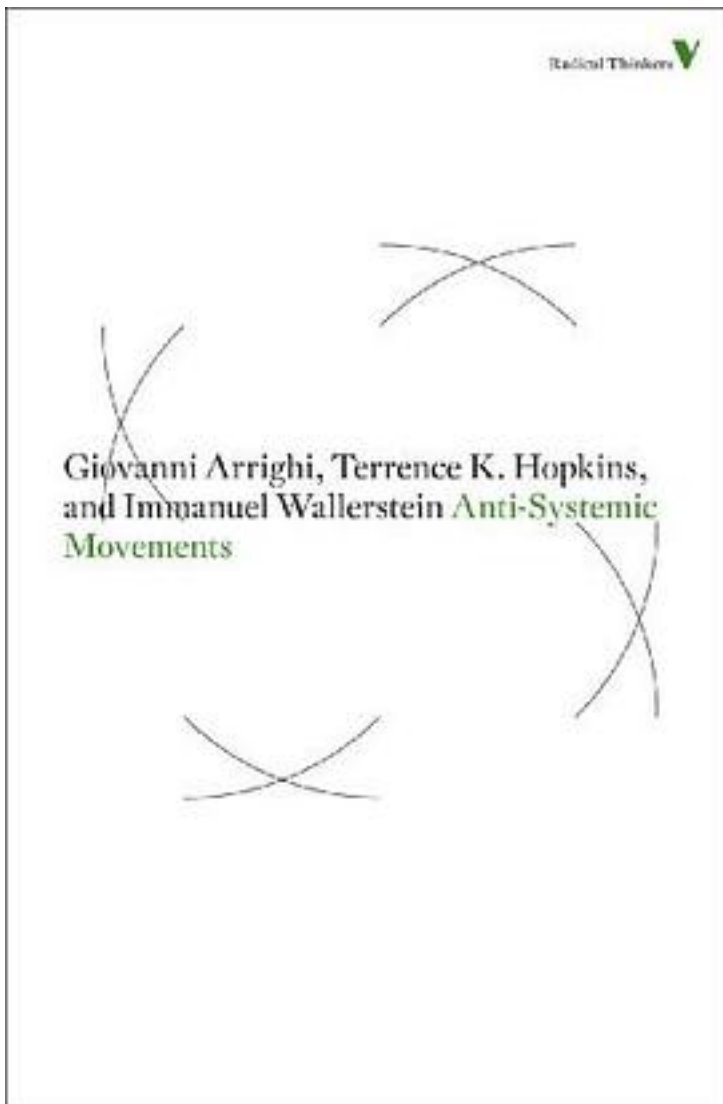


Anti-Systemic Movements



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出版者:Verso

出版时间:1989-2-6

装帧:Paperback

isbn:9781844677863

Antisystemic Movements is an eloquent and concise history of popular resistance and class struggle by the leading exponents of the “world-systems” perspective on capitalism. Basing itself on an analysis of resistance movements since the emergence of capitalism, it shows that while some early forms were successful in their own terms, ultimately they did not impede the consolidation of the modern capitalist world-system.

The authors argue that although capitalism generated resistance right from the beginning as it displaced populations, despoiled resources and established global exploitation, until about 1848 the capitalist world-system could crush or outflank an opposition which was dispersed, localized and lacking in organization and continuity. From the mid-nineteenth century down to recent times, more adequately organized social and national movements set some limits on capital accumulation, but generally remained confined in their effectiveness to the terrain of the nation-state. Indeed, paradoxically, the successes of the “old” social movements helped to boost the power and legitimacy of states while failing to remove the sources of class conflict or to grapple with the consequences of interstate competition.

Taking the year 1968 as a symbolic turning-point, the authors argue that “new” antisystemic movements have arisen which challenge the logic of the capitalist world-system more centrally than ever before. These new movements have a different ethnic and gender composition and different ways of organizing, while their key inspirations show an increasing ability to cross national boundaries. The authors suggest that the new assertiveness of the south, the development of class struggle in the east and the emergence of rainbow coalitions in different world zones might hold out the promise of a future socialist world-system.

作者介绍:

Giovanni Arrighi (7 July 1937 – 18 June 2009) was an Italian scholar of political economy and sociology, and from 1998 a Professor of Sociology at Johns Hopkins University. His work has been translated into over fifteen languages.

Immanuel Maurice Wallerstein is an American sociologist, historical social scientist, and world-systems analyst, arguably best known for his development of the general approach in sociology which led to the emergence of his World-System Theory. He publishes bimonthly syndicated commentaries on world affairs.

Terence Kilbourne Hopkins died on Jan. 3, 1997, peacefully, at Lourdes Hospital, Binghamton, NY. He was 68 years of age. The cause of death was cancer. He had a brilliant career as a scholar. He received his Ph.D. in sociology from Columbia University. He taught at Columbia from 1958-68. He was a visiting professor at the University of the West Indies, in Trinidad, from 1968-70. He came to Binghamton University in 1970 to found its graduate program in sociology, retiring in 1995. It was an exceptional program in terms both of its intellectual breadth, with its special emphasis on world-historical change, and of the space it offered students to become autonomous scholars, attracting students from across the globe. He was a founding figure in world-systems analysis, and of the Fernand Braudel Center for the Study of Economies, Historical Systems, and Civilizations.

目录:

标签

社会运动

劳工

评论

世界体系三大作者检讨社会运动和阶级斗争走向，理论上重建社会和政治运动与抗争同资本主义历史的联系，实践上试图寻找左翼在混沌时代可以借助的社会结构、阶级认同和运动组织资源。阶级抗争和老工人运动随着资本高度集中、各国工人阶级产生和剥削及经济危机深重而蓬勃；一二战以民族主义、国家战争和资本与社会主义联手弹压纳粹的帝国主义；美国主导的资本主义世界体系中社会福利和凯恩斯主义，第三世界民族国家解放，苏联阵营稳固形成新型帝国主义后，各国出于巩固政权合法性和/或融入世界体系的需要，造成阶级抗争和老工人运动的止息，社会民主党逐渐体制化为世界体系支撑者；新社会运动中的不同诉求，种族界线和国内社运组织体制化仍是新左翼运动组织的难题。（比较天真地）认为1968年将开启新型的总体性反对资本主义世界体系的全球性运动。

书评