

Globalization and Development in East Asia, edited by **Jan Nederveen Pieterse** and **Jongtae Kim**. New York, NY: Routledge, 2012. 215pp. \$130.00 cloth. ISBN: 9780415807036.

HSIAO-HUNG NANCY CHEN, EMERITUS
National Chengchi University
Taipei, Taiwan
nkchen@nccu.edu.tw

This book considers globalization and development in East Asia. The 10 chapters contained in the book can be divided into two major parts: the first part is composed of Chapters One and Two which deal with the typologies of globalization which have oriental features, and the second part consisting of the remaining eight chapters addresses some of East Asia's developmental issues within the realm of globalization. "Global rebalancing" and "hybridization" are two themes carried throughout the entire book.

Jan Pieterse and Jongtae Kim have edited this collection, which demonstrates that to grasp globalization without taking into account the emerging markets in East Asia such as China, Japan, South Korea and to a lesser extent, India, definitely would have left the story incomplete. Specifically, John M. Hobson pointed out that while China set up the silver standard in the mid-fifteenth century, today it has advanced to become the largest foreign reserve country. Thus, Hobson used "resurgent Asia" to describe this trend. The so-called East Asian Miracle, coupled with the rise of China, has caught much attention because in the past few decades the world has suffered from many economic downturns and challenges, including the 1997 Asian economic crisis, and the 2008–2009 global economic tsunami and financial crunch led by the United States and the European Union which demanded the reassessment of neo-liberalism as well as free-economy. Further, the elucidation of a developmental state is no longer limited within the framework of East Asia's transition from authoritative to democratic regimes, moving toward a more flexible economy. The "Asian face" of globalization, according to Pieterse, is beyond the North-South relationship; rather, it is a rebalancing

process whereby both East Asia and the West need to reassess. Hobson reveals the changing architecture of globalization between c. 500–2010 in four phases, namely: Proto-globalization (c. 500–1450), Early globalization (1450/1492–1830), Modern globalization (1830–2000), and Postmodern globalization (2000–?). Pieterse also enunciates the rebalancing processes from the following perspectives: global plutocracy, multipolarity or "global balancing plan B," emancipatory multipolarity, and capitalism.

Following Pieterse's "global rebalancing" ethos, Lynne Ciochetto picks up three key issues—profit, people, and planet—to delineate the environmental implications of development in Japan, South Korea, China, and India. Besides touching issues on the bottom billion, income distribution, climate change, and so on, Ciochetto argued that global influences are oftentimes tied up with abilities in solving domestic problems. How East Asian countries react to these challenges, nevertheless, relies upon their value premises. Jongtae Kim tackled the national identities of South Korea, Japan, and China. He held that the South Korean attitude toward the outside/Western world has been to emulate and/or "catch-up," reflecting how Koreans view the West and join the world capitalist system. Contrarily, the Japanese, having capitalized so much and for so long on their "uniqueness," often are reluctant to acknowledge the Western hegemony, whereas the Chinese trust their capability to build a better societal system and have thus endeavored an "alternative path" to Eurocentric modernity. In the quest for East Asianism, Seung Kuk Kim advocated the concept of "hybridization." According to Kim, an East Asian community is possible only when the East Asian countries are able to Easternize the excessively Westernized East and finally balance the power of the East and the West. Kim further explicated "hybridization" from cultural, politico-economic, social, ontological/existential dimensions and stressed that the global interaction between the East and the West is a two-way hybridizing process: East Asia is being globalized while it is globalizing the rest of the world. Kim did not just preach the importance of "hybridization," he proposed concretely that to counteract the overtly dominant value orientations of

Westernization and modernization founded on principles such as political statism, economic materialism, social competition, cultural universalism, and religious secularism, East Asianism needs to focus on post-statist pacifism, post-materialist idealism, post-competition mutual aid, post-universalist particularism, and post-secularist mysticism. Influenced by Yin-Yang and many other oriental philosophies, Kim reiterated repeatedly that a reciprocal development of both the East and the West is paramount. Readers may find his matrix on page 111 particularly helpful.

Hidetaka Yoshimatsu's chapter targeted Japanese processes of globalization and East Asian dynamism. Besides historical and statistical data analysis, Yoshimatsu maintained that given China's economic ascendancy, Japan should adopt both competitive and cooperative positions. In other words, Japan should be aware that alleviation of political tensions is the key to develop bilateral relationships in that economic domain. However, since prime minister Shinzō Abe regained power, the extreme rightists have resurfaced in Japanese politics, the disputes over Diaoyu-Tai have not only gotten on the nerves of Chinese but other neighbors, and Abe's visit to the Yasukuni shrine further complicated the situation regardless of Japan's overtures to grant aid and/or technical assistance/cooperation to Burma, Indonesia, and even India. Signals sent by the United States lately seem disenchanting with Abe's conduct, too.

Being the most watched rising power in East Asia, China has its own problems, especially after the 2008 world financial crisis. While China is shifting from an export-oriented development path toward a more domestic demand-driven approach, it has to ensure that domestic consumption could substitute for profits gained by export and investment, especially FDI (foreign direct investment). Believing that China's social structural transformation lags far behind its industrialization, Peilin Li took account of housing, health care, education, employment, income disparity, internal migration as well as NGO management issues and labeled them as social barriers hindering the process of economic structural transformation. Being a rising world power, China, on the other hand, has to concomitantly maintain good relationships not only with

neighboring countries, but must come to terms with the Western blocs. Over the past decade, we have witnessed how G7→G8→G20→G2 developed, and we also observed vividly how the United States has orchestrated the TPP (Trans Pacific Partnership) as well as TTIP (Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership) whereas China actively participated in ASEAN+1 (Association of South East Asian Nations) to +6, and turned itself into a major player in RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership). China's involvement in world politics can be further recognized by its presence in Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and elsewhere. This book has raised the question of how Western powers look at the rising East, especially Chinese power. There exist, of course, ample strategies such as pressurizing the deflation of China's RMB (renminbi), anti-dumping, protectionism, and so on. We have no doubt that the West will continue such practices in the future as they encounter the rising East. In addition to an elaboration on the production chain/value chain that China played in the world market, Min Gong, however, concluded her chapter by suggesting that wage increase is the most effective measure to rebalance not merely China's external imbalance but reverse the downward trend of household consumption share.

The last chapter written by Wiebe Nauta touches on the democratic deepening in South Korea, with South Africa as a comparison. Nauta tried to rationalize this comparison by providing the two somewhat similar country profiles. Historical accounts of social movements in both societies have been elaborated—how political leaders skillfully turned global trends to their own benefit has also been emphasized. The chapter focused on student and labor movements in South Korea and political movements in South Africa. One would nevertheless argue that "class" differences in the Korean case, and both "class" and "racial" barriers in the case of South Africa need to be addressed. Discrepancies in both the level of economic growth and the general level of education which is conducive to civic participation and definitely linked to access/ability in adopting information technology also make the comparison unequal.

In all, the book is a good read, and provides the reader who is concerned with development and globalization, especially those interested in East Asia, with some insights backed up by both theoretical/historical and empirical analysis.

Reconstructing Rage: Transformative Reentry in the Era of Mass Incarceration, by **Townsend Price-Spratlen** and **William Goldsby**. New York, NY: Peter Lang, 2012. 294pp. \$38.95 paper. ISBN: 9781433114724.

SARAH SHANNON
 University of Georgia
 sshannon@uga.edu

As sociologists like Bruce Western and Michelle Alexander have demonstrated, the stunning growth of U.S. incarceration rates over the past several decades has disproportionately affected African American men, especially those with low educational attainment. Numerous social scientists have further documented the detrimental and concentrated effects of mass incarceration on low-income, high-minority communities, including the depletion of human and social capital, as well as the prevalence of legal cynicism—a deep distrust of law enforcement. *Reconstructing Rage: Transformative Reentry in the Era of Mass Incarceration* begins against the backdrop of a violent confrontation between Philadelphia police and a black liberation group in 1985, during which the city's mayor ordered the bombing of the group's residence. Townsend Price-Spratlen and William Goldsby present an analysis of Reconstruction, Inc., a grassroots, ethnic-specific organization that began in response to this confrontation and has as its mission to "productively" respond to "the rage of black men," especially within the context of prisoner reentry (p. xx). According to Price-Spratlen and Goldsby, rage on the part of African American men is warranted in light of these present and historic sources of oppression, and can be both a liability and a resource. The authors situate the book within previous research on prisoner reentry by identifying three little-addressed areas that their historical analysis of Reconstruction, Inc. will attend to: (1) a longitudinal

study of an organization in the reentry and reintegration process, (2) how sustained involvement with a reentry organization affects desistance for individuals, families, and communities, and (3) a focus on a grassroots organization that does not receive state funding and is not faith-based.

The book's primary strength lies in its thorough description of Reconstruction, Inc.'s organizational history. The book narrates the growth and development of Reconstruction, Inc. using a variety of archival data, including excerpts from the founder's journals, meeting minutes, interviews, and agency curriculum. This is a valuable contribution of the book, given that studies of grassroots, ethnic-specific organizations addressing the negative effects of mass incarceration are indeed scarce. The book is divided into three sections along Reconstruction, Inc.'s principal themes of culture, community, and capacity-building. Each section contains three chapters, one of which covers some portion of the organization's timeline from 1988 to 2007 with the remaining chapters devoted to such special topics as the role of women in Reconstruction, Inc.'s development, the agency's curriculum, and "best practices."

Perhaps one of the most intriguing episodes in the agency's history, described in Chapter Five, is the period of dormancy during the late 1990s, largely due to an overtaxed staff and budget. While this is a predictable stage in grassroots organizational development, the authors describe well the events precipitating it and the perceived positive outcomes that followed. Chapter Four's focus on women's involvement in Reconstruction, Inc. is also noteworthy. Of all the book's chapters, this one contains the most direct quotes from participant interviews, which bolster the credibility of the authors' characterization of the unique contributions of women in the founding and development of an organization focused primarily on meeting the reentry challenges faced by men.

On the whole, the book succeeds in providing a descriptive case study of an ethnic-specific grassroots organization that supports prisoner reentry outside the typical channels of state or faith-based structures and funding. Instructors may find some portions of the book useful on topics such as