

SUBJECT INDEX

- Antiwar protests, and newspaper coverage, 31
- Banking industry
 - as a *cause* of poverty, 174–175
 - credit union movement, 173–174
 - and ethnic economies, 184, 186
- Coalitions
 - advocacy tactics, 121–122, 124
 - decision making (centralized/decen-
tralized), 119–120
 - and the environmental movement,
112, 115
 - and intergroup competition, 113
 - leadership, 116–119
 - professional vs. amateur, 117
 - social connectedness (“joiners”)
dimension, 117, 118–119,
121
 - membership activity levels, 121
 - and policy success research, 112,
114–115
 - and solidarity boosts, 114
 - “structuring cues,” 114
- Confined animal feeding operations
(CAFOs), 83
 - community resistance, 98–101, 107–
108
 - quality of life vs. economic
issues, 99
 - substantive vs. formal issues, 99–
100
 - use of legal strategy, 100
- environmental impact, 86, 89–90
 - “hog smog,” 95
 - Ochiltree County CAFO tour, 94–
96
 - Palo Duro Feedyard incident, 87–
88, 101
- growth in Panhandle region, 85–87,
89, 92–93, 97
 - exploiting precarious economy
with inadequate environmen-
tal
precautions, 106–107
and recruiting, 96
 - location selection criteria, 84
- Conflict spiral concept, 223
- Copper mining evolution/history, 194–
195
 - “Cornish methods,” 199
 - and autonomy of work, 201–202
 - and discrimination, 200
 - discriminatory hiring practices, 211
 - anti-Chinese discrimination, 200–
201
 - prejudices and policies, 209

- isolation and reduced variables for
 - segmentation research, 195, 212
- “Mexican methods” (sixteenth century–1880s), 198
 - profit vs. prejudice, 200
 - and unsegmented labor market, 199–200
- post-1880s production scale and
 - mechanization growth, 202
 - new skilled workers, 205
 - segmentation and structural discrimination, 202–203, 205–206
- proximity to Mexico and turnover rate, 208–209
- “the labor problem,” 206
- unionization, 202
 - and “loyalty leagues,” 210
 - Western Federation of Miners (WFM) and immigration policy, 210
- Corporate power
 - and impact on communities, 84, 90
 - environmental justice and
 - democracy issues, 107–108
 - lobbying and regulations, 91, 97, 104
- political and economic, 83, 85
 - redefining sound environmental practices, 107–108
 - control environmental regulation processes and state
 - environmental agencies, 104–105
 - image maintenance, 101–104
 - use economic power over community, 105–107
- Culture
 - and “cultural division of labor,” 194, 195
 - definitions, 7–8
 - and economic status, 166, 184–185
 - in research, 5
- Economic status
 - and cultural traditions, 166
 - and government policies, 166
 - banking policies, 173–175
 - business development programs, 179–182
 - civil service policies, 175–179
 - refugee policy, 182–184
 - and structural conditions, 166
 - underdevelopment, and growth of
 - religious fundamentalism, 228
- Environmental damage and economic development, 86
 - strategies to target areas, 84
- Environmental movement
 - and coalitions, 112, 115
 - militant edge to activate membership, 122
- Ethnic economy, 167–169, 185
 - and economic mobility, 169–172
 - blocked mobility, 172
 - entrepreneurship goals, 167
 - and ethnic niche concept, 169
 - ethnic-controlled/ethnic owned* economy, 165, 167
 - and exploitation of women, 171
 - and government policies, 166, 184–185
 - banking case study, 173–175
 - business development programs case study, 179–182
 - public sector employment case study, 175–179
 - refugee policy case study, 182–184
 - and inequality, 170–171, 172
 - job creation vs. job substitution analysis, 168
 - theoretical perspectives, 166
 - transitional, 170
- Ethnic inequality in the workplace

- differential "mobility chains," 194, 196, 206–211
 and internal colonialism, 212
 language differences, 205, 207
 networks and market processes, 207–208
 prejudice and hiring policies, 209
 research away from stratification sources, 195
 split labor market theory, 196
see also Labor market segmentation
- Extra-movement outcomes, 5
 changes in *form* quantification difficulties, 8
 intended/unintended, 7
 research in cultural outcomes, 3
 methodological difficulties/solutions, 6, 8, 15–16
 research in political outcomes, 3, 5, 11
 rival causes/threats of spuriousness, 9–13
 case selection, 10–13
 "crucial experiments," 18–19
 hierarchical linear modeling use, 19
 increase in theory/*causal mechanisms*, 16–18, 22
 multi-collinearity information, 19
 statistical controls, 9–10
- "Framing contests," 59, 79
- Freedom Summer research, 7, 10
- Fujimori, Alberto
 authoritarian administration, 133
 and Maximo San Román, 151–154
 and small-scale industry development movement in Peru, 128, 129
- Hierarchical linear modeling (HLM), 19
- Industrialist movement (small-scale) in Peru, 129
- delegative democracy, 127–128, 145–151
 from ISI-accumulation to neoliberalism and regulation, 134, 136–137
 importance of NGOs, 136
machismo and *personalismo* influences, 145
 president as elected autocrat, 136, 145, 153
- ethnicity and class, 128–130, 137–139, 157
 abstract ethnic community, 148–149
 CPI-SNI vs. APEMIPE, 141–142, 147
 demographic shift in Lima, 129, 156
 industrial class alliance under populism, 139–141
 racism, 131
 under transition to democracy, 142–145
- global economy impact, 127, 134, 147–148, 156
 and diversity of political regimes, 134, 155
 and IMF, 144
 new leaders/competition for foreign funds, 150–151
- local institutional environment
 impact, 127
- national development strategy, 128
- National System for Social Mobilization (SINAMOS), 135
- populism movement, 127, 131, 137–145
 dwindling ISI/empty populism, 145–146
 industrialization by import substitution (ISI), 134–136, 140

- and micro-industrialism, 138
 - “Velasquismo,” 135, 145, 155
 - Shining Path emergence, 146
 - as a social movement, 130–132
- Interest group, vs. social movement debate, 130
- Intra-movement outcomes, 22
 - activist level, 5
 - collective identity/movement culture research, 5
 - research, 3, 4, 10
 - operationalization, 7
 - temporal continuity of movements, 5
- Israeli–Palestinian peace
 - and economic cooperation, 233–234
 - assumptions by Oslo peace process designers, 219, 220
 - during peace process, 221–223
 - effects on both groups, 222–223
 - vs. economic separation, 236–237
- Hamas, 229
 - call for *jihad*, 231
 - exclusion from peace process, 221, 231, 238–239
 - peace derailment attempts, 224–228, 232–233
 - PLO rivalry, 230–233, 240
 - popularity, 226, 230, 234
- Hamas-rejected issues, 221
- Intafada uprising, 229, 231
- Israeli-rejected issues, 221
- Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) vs. Hamas, 221, 236
- PLO factions, 230
- political relations
 - conflict spiral, 223–224
 - during peace process, 223–228
- research on workable policies, 220
 - inclusion of Hamas, 238–239
 - Jerusalem issue, 235
 - “leopard-skin”-like state, 235
 - model of Israeli–PA–Hamas relations, 233–234
 - refugee issue, 235
 - Wye River agreement, 226
 - see also* Palestine
- Labor market segmentation
 - and discrimination, 193, 194, 209
 - immigration impact, 195
 - and language differences, 205, 207, 209
 - research target with reduced variables, 195, 211
 - “scientific management” impact, 104
 - sojourners’ impact, 196
 - split labor market theory, 196, 212
 - technology and deskilling, 195
 - copper industry case study subordination of miners to machinery/supervisors, 203–204
- Lipietz, Alan *see* Regime theory
- Method of Difference (Mill), 9
- Movement fields, 5
- Movement organizations
 - coalition participation attributes, 111, 122–123
 - advocacy tactics, 121–122, 124
 - decision making (centralized/decentralized), 119–120
 - leadership, 116–119, 123
 - membership activity levels, 121
 - research design/data collection, 115–116
 - grassroots “personal commitments”/national “checkbook members,” 115, 121
 - incentive theory and coalitions, 112, 113–114
 - and “outsider” strategies, 112, 122
 - see also* Transnational social movement organizations
- Movement outcomes, 22
 - “acceptance,” 13

- definitional issues, 9
 - collective good definition, 13–14
 - solutions to definition and operationalization, 13–16
- research and methodological problems/solutions, 3, 4, 6, 20–21
- defending causal claims, 3, 6, 8, 9–13, 16–20
- defining/operationalizing outcomes, 3, 6–9
- triangulation usage, 21
- research suggestions/examples, 12
- sociology of culture methods in social movement research, 15–16, 22
- spokes-SMO (social movement outcomes spokesperson), 7, 13
- see also* Extra-movement outcomes; Intra-movement outcomes
- “New advantages” measure, 7
- New Social Movements (NSMs), 13–14
- Newspapers
 - advocacy position research questions, 32–33
 - and antiwar protests, 31–32
 - gaps in coverage, 34, 39–42
 - local research methods, 34–36
 - national research methods, 36–38
 - prominent papers estimating capacities, 42–45
 - “audience effects” research, 47
 - credibilities
 - coverage link to movement goals, 30–31
 - intra and extra-media evaluations, 30, 34, 38
 - rejection by communication scholars, 34
 - “selectiveness” dilemma, 30, 45–46
 - social movement vs. business coverage, 31
 - “stable biases” concept, 33, 46
 - as research data source of protest information, 29–30, 32, 45
 - and “movement emergence” theories, 36
 - vs. field research, 46
- Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)
 - adding new resources/mobilizing publics, 58, 68–70, 145
 - and adjustments to political realities, 66
 - develop policy proposals/mobilized alliances, 58, 62, 70–71, 80
 - impact assessment, 74–76
 - implications for international relations theory, 77
 - importance of access to government officials, 77
 - information increase, 57–58, 63, 67–68
 - link domestic and international policy processes, 58–59, 71–74
 - and multilateral political processes, 56
 - shaping global norms/policies role, 57
- Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) Review and Extension Conference (1995), 60
- paradoxical outcomes, 56
- Organizational divisions *see* Labor market segmentation
- Palestine
 - economic dependency on Israel, 223, 233–234, 236–237
 - PLO–Hamás political rivalry, 230, 238–239, 240

- roots of Palestinian Islamism, 228–230
 - Islamic Brotherhood Movement (IBM) roots, 229
 - Israeli–Palestinian conflict, 229–230
 - secular vs. religious social forces, 230–233
 - socioeconomic/demographic, 228–229, 230
 - statehood issues, 235
 - see also* Israeli–Palestinian peace
- Palestinian Authority (PA), 220
- Parliamentarians for Global Action, 59–60
 - “challenger frame,” 55, 56
 - flexibility, 66
 - impact assessment, 74–76
 - importance of access to government officials, 77
 - policy influence “from above”/“from below,” 72–73
 - role in nuclear disarmament negotiations, 56
 - “step-by-step” effort, 64
 - strategies in international negotiations, 66–74
- Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA), 20, 23
- Ragin’s solution *see* Qualitative Comparative Analysis
- Regime theory, 127
 - mode of regulation (political regime), 134
 - regime of accumulation, 133–134
- Social movement, 28, 79
 - abayed, 28
 - coalition participation/intergroup competition, 113
 - critics, 66
 - identity formation, 133
 - industries *see* Movement fields
 - as interactions set, 130
 - Latin American vs. Western, 130–131
 - new, and micro-level demands, 132
 - and politics of social change, 78
 - protest cycle, 28
 - small-scale industrialism as, 120
 - theories, 27
 - faulty media reporting and “movement emergence” theories, 36
 - regime theory, 127
 - “two-level game” framework, 78
 - see also* Transnational social movement organizations
- SSIs *see* Industrialist movement
- “Street tactics” *see* Visible mobilizations
- Transnational social movement organizations (TSMOs), 56
 - “framing contests,” 59
 - implications for international relations theory, 77–78
 - importance of access to government officials, 77
 - research on influence, 59, 61, 74–76
 - and world politics, 57–59
- Triangulation, 21
- “Two-level game” framework, 78
- Visible mobilizations, 28
 - counting concerns, 28–30, 32
 - “grid/density” approach, 47
 - newspaper coverage of antiwar protests, 31–32
 - “sensational flair” and stigmatization, 31–32
- Voice, and spokesperson issues in social movements, 13–14