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William I. Robinson is a professor of sociology at the University of California, Santa Barbara, where he is also affiliated with the Latin American and Iberian Research Program and the Global and International Studies Program. He has previously published seven books, including, award-winning *Promoting Polyarchy* (Cambridge, 1996), *The Theory of Global Capitalism* (2004), and award-winning *Latin America and Global Capitalism* (2008). He has published about fifty articles in scientific journals such as the *Sociological Forum*, *Theory and Society*, *International Review of Research*, *International Sociology*, *Cambridge Review of International Relations*, *International Relations*, *Global Society*, *Globalization*, *Race and Class*, *New Political Economy*, *Third World Quarterly*, and *Radical Philosophy* and hundreds of essays, book chapters, and articles in the popular press. He is a member of the editorial board of fifteen scientific journals. In 2013, Robinson was elected chairman of the Political Economics Section of the World System of the American Sociological Association (ASA). He is a member of the ASA, the Latin American Research Association, the Association for Global Studies and the Association for International Studies. He was the founding writer and editor of *Pensamiento Propio*, a monthly magazine coordinadora Regional de Investigaciones Economicas y Sociales. Denise, M.B. (2015). Review of *Global Capitalism and the Crisis of Humanity*, quote; William E. Robinson. *World-Systems Research*, 21(1), 217-220. This exciting new study provides an original and provocative exposure to the crisis of global capitalism in its many dimensions - economic, political, social, environmental, military and cultural. Drawing on his previous work on globalization, William E. Robinson discusses the nature of the new global capitalism, the growth of a globalized production and financial system, the transnational capitalist class and the transnational state, and warns of the rise of a global police state to contain the explosive contradictions of a global capitalist system engulfed in crisis and spiral out of control. Robinson concludes the study of how different social and political forces respond to the crisis and alternative scenarios for the future. In this thoughtful and informative study, William E. Robinson shifts the theory of global capitalism he presented in a previous paper, applying it to the severe crises of an unprecedented moment in human history, when decisions directly affect the prospects for decent survival. The perspective he is developing is the most valuable, widely researched and carefully analysed in addressing issues of paramount importance. Noam Chomsky - Professor of institute (retired), Massachusetts Institute of Technology In this broad book, William E. Robinson offers a compelling compelling recent twists and turns in global capitalism. Moving from local to global with grace and conviction, Robinson traces mutations in modern capitalism, showing how they have led to the growth of a truly globalized capitalist class and state apparatus. It is a strong advocate for the obsolescence of traditional political economic categories in the face of these changes and provides a solid alternative basis, of which he is undoubtedly one of the leading proponents. And perhaps most importantly, it encourages us to understand the moral and ethical stakes in this work. This is a work that is of great importance to all students of the modern political economy. Vivek Chibber - New York University William E. Robinson has written an outstanding, exciting and comprehensive look at the reorganization of global capitalism and its consequences - potential and relevance - for the masses of the world's people. This book not only offers a unique and provocative way of understanding modern global capitalism, with the rise of the transnational capitalist class, but also gives an insight into the challenges that must be undertaken in order to build a strategy of fundamental social transformation to save this planet and its inhabitants from the dangers emanating from very toxic capitalism. This book spoke to the issues I was struggling with, and he spoke in clear and direct terms. I couldn't recommend this book any more. Bill Fletcher Jr. - writer/activist; co-author of *Solidarity Divided*; and author of *They Bankrupt Us: And 20 Other Myths About Unions* This is a welcome update of William E. Robinson's theory of global capitalism. In the current debate about deepening inequality, maintaining stagnation and sliding toward oligarchy throughout the industrialized world, Robinson's perspective is important. Craig N. Murphy - Research Professor, Department of Conflict Resolution, Human Security and Global Governance, McCormack Graduate School and co-director, Center for Management and Sustainable Development, University of Massachusetts, Boston 'William E. Robinson' critique of global governing and corporate rulers for geopolitical, economic and environmental reasons is strongly argued, convincingly, and urgently needed. Looking at this from the point of view of the BRICS debate, his contribution is a welcome correction for those who expect a rebalanced world or even an anti-imperialist project - for instead he describes the deepening crisis of globalized capitalism. It is impossible not to conclude that, like Robinson, only mass movements can generate counter-determinations of the global order and its crisis. Patrick Bond is a Senior Professor, Kwazulu-Natal University, Durban, South Africa 'Robinson is one of the most famous thinkers on the global and the transnational theory of the capitalist class, the class, his new job is challenging and vital ... In fact, the work is an important reading for all those who want to understand modern capitalism and are concerned about the fate of our planet. In other words, everyone should read this book. Jerry Harris Source: *Race and Class* Robinson emphatically documents the fragmentation of production in a new global capitalism in which labor, design, manufacturing, assembly and shipping times localized processes occurring in one factor have been broken down into their own industries and implemented around the world... The index is excellent, and the book is recommended for those looking for an alternative view of the developing, market, global political economy ... Summing up: recommended. I. Walter Source: *Choosing Building on Decades of Work, William Robinson's Global Capitalism and The Crisis of Humanity* is both a theoretical sum and set to take on the bumpiness - lightly - of our modern moment. Christopher Taylor Source: *American Journal of Sociology* Those readers who are looking for an explanation of the latest election results in places as different as Austria and the Philippines, not to mention the current U.S. presidential primary election will certainly find this book fascinating. ... Readers trying to understand local and national political, economic and military events anywhere in our world will also benefit from the global framework of capitalism presented in this book. Aldo Kaliari Source: The Academic Council for the United Nations System ([www.acuns.org](http://www.acuns.org)) cannot currently display usage data. Page 2 Page 2 Capitalism, the subject of constant interest ever since Karl Marx wrote *Das Kapital*, became the subject of intense scrutiny after the near-death experience of 2008. In *Global Capitalism and the Crisis of Humanity*, Professor of Sociology William I. Robinson pays more attention to the impact of the system developing under capitalism. The combination of crises that approach systemic proportions is on the move, he argues, threatening the ability of billions of people to survive, and raising the spectre of the collapse of world civilization and degeneration into new dark ages. The grim book serves as a warning: the world is more integrated than we realize, and humanity can either prioritize sustainable development or suffer the consequences. Capitalism is a system torn apart by internal contradictions that create crises, Robinson said. Crises can disrupt the community overnight. Few communities can protect themselves from the effects of war, climate change, the spread of infectious diseases or pollution. Any community is vulnerable, protectionism is unpromising and ignorance is dangerous. Unfortunately, Robinson's message is esoteric, even sometimes quibbles when he on the fact that the world is different from the global, transnational is more corporations are no longer multinational, but globally integrated. By defending his arguments about global capitalism and globalization so subtly, he risks hindering the broad discussion of the real problems of inequality and instability. Globalization is very uneven - regions, countries, cities, villages have their own pace, tension and transformation. However, in his view, uneven accumulation was not a function of the Territory, but rather social relations, including relations between capital and labour. He questioned the feasibility of a closely integrated world, where the richest 10 percent of people have 85 percent of wealth and the lowest 50 percent hold, but 1 percent. He supports many other writers and economists, pointing out how the global elite and industry leaders have more in common with each other than with their fellow citizens regardless of nationality. Networks of elites, not nations, conduct deals. Colonization is no longer a country over a country, but corporations over countries, including advanced economies. Control is in several hands with the frenetic pace of cross-border mergers and acquisitions, overlapping board members, mutual investments between companies, cross-border alliances, global outsourcing and subcontracting networks that minimize accountability and transparency, 24-hour trading. Global currency trading is not related to underlying assets. Citizens are encouraged to strive for the way of life of the elite and to take on debts. Finance permeates all deals, even quick trips to the grocery store or a regular lunch, creating the illusion for manufacturers that everyone has more to spend. Securitization makes every pile of money - pensions, for example - as well as the debt itself, or negative money traded and therefore a source of speculation, a global casino, according to Robinson. The speculative economy, with its unsustainable excesses, masks the real economy. Governments take on more debt and then adopt policies to protect bondholders - which encourages more speculation along with demands for cuts to social programs including education, health care or social security for the elderly. Widening inequality gives a license for more exploitation, and reckless financial behaviour seems to go unpunished. Global capital mobility in the face of globalization and especially its ability to move money almost without friction and instantly ... allowed him to extend the mechanism of capital flight, or its veto or blow of power, to the planet as a whole, writes Robinson. This mechanism is, in its content, the class power of national capital for the most part than popular classes around the world. Huge interconnected systems show many that it is impossible to tame the excesses and crises of capitalism. Especially especially about work - insecure, vulnerable and disposable: Transnational capital has subordinated almost the entire population of the world to its logic and In this sense, the peoples of the world live under the dictatorship of transnational capital - a dictatorship more powerful, omnipresent and deadly than anyone in history. Citizens who protest against the system, those who cannot secure their jobs are at best marginalized and ignored or, worst of all, repressed and criminalized by militarized means. Robinson insists that the United States is not imperialistic, but rather short-sighted, as it seeks to protect global capitalism and its own transnational interests in the same way as global police forces. Expensive businesses are accelerating their own recession, and steeped in debt, many in the United States are losing their will to constant global battles and crises. No country seems to be seeking or ready to take its place. People of all classes are impatient as the most powerful nation states struggle to unite to defend themselves against global threats. Controversy, polarization, corruption and failure weaken and discredit the government. The prospects for reform are bleak, and Robinson unfortunately gives little advice to deal with. Globalization and the integration of national economies have led to the interests of the common class. The task of the ruling class is to stabilize capital and minimize crises, and the task of the disaffected poor and middle class is to organize across borders. So far, elites have great cohesion; they are engaged in political activity, are able to manage or slow down policy at all levels. However, the most astute, the richest or not, recognize all too well that efforts to slaughter safe communities can fail against threats such as climate change, a global pandemic like Ebola and or determined terrorists who plot alone. Robinson concludes that a global strategy is essential to countering cycles of war, greed and profit - with all the distractions of panic between them. In an era of rapid communication and social media, the way forward can move in any direction: a sophisticated wave of fascism led by a militaristic, nationalist, expansionist elite that rejects education and imposes its own control; reforms and specific goals on global priorities by those who can mobilize the public across borders, workers and activists who are large in number but fragmented, distracted and under-resourced; or, the current complacency and intermittent panic that ensure self-destruction. A global organization is needed among resistance networks and those concerned about systemic crises. noted by former British Prime Minister Gordon Brown in 2008, the world has global financial markets and corporations, but stops with national regulation. Only a radical restructuring of national and global institutions can put an end to the uneven and futile response to interconnected systemic Robinson warns of stark choices: renewed critical thinking, political engagement and redistribution, or new dark ages with the collapse of trade, the spread of disease, the loss of technology and advanced skills. Susan Fraetschel has been with YaleGlobal Online since 2005. Her latest mysterious novel, *Fear of Beauty*, is set in Afghanistan and received the highest awards in mystery and suspense from the Military Society of Writers of America in 2014. 2014. global capitalism and the crisis of humanity pdf. global capitalism and the crisis of humanity summary. global capitalism crisis of humanity and the specter of 21st century fascism

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