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Abstract

Theorists of hegemony combine a concern with the causes of war and peace with questions of dominant trade regimes. While this combination addresses issues of central importance for studies of international relations, it may somewhat confound the role of hegemony studies within a world systems perspective. The power of the world systems perspective lies in the consideration of entire worlds, not simply as the appropriate unit of analysis, but as integrated units of production and exchange. Hierarchy within this system reflects not simply politically enforced relations of unequal exchange, but the subordination of production in different parts of the world to regimes constructed and manipulated by core powers to their own economic and political advantage. The processes that create the power of the core and the processes by which the core subordinates the periphery constitute the critical questions within this perspective. Part, but only part, of the answer lies in the superior productive capacity and efficiency of the core, and resulting ability to dominate trade. Another part, and we believe this is primary, lies in the ways that, in order to become so productive and so efficient, economies rising to core status must organize other economies and international transport systems to assure the increasing, secure, cheap supplies of the raw materials that support productive efficiency and economic growth.

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• Measure at issue: Export restraints imposed on the different raw materials: (i) export duties; (ii) export quotas; (iii) export quotas management (iv) minimum export price requirements; (v) export licensing requirements; and (vi) administration and publication of trade regulations. The complainants identified 40 specific Chinese measures in connection with their claims. Although the overheated situation on the raw materials market in 2008 has temporarily disappeared owing to the economic downturn, the issue of access to raw materials remains highly important for European industry. This is because our concerns relate not only to prices but also to availability and relative prices. A growing trend is that countries rich in resources are increasingly introducing discriminatory practices, limiting the availability of their raw materials to other markets in order to support their domestic downstream industries. The European chemical industry Raw material is very important in ceramics in various aspects. It is one of the most decisive factors for the quality of a product [1]. Roughly speaking, half of the quality of a product is determined by the characteristics of raw materials in the current production technology. Use of proper raw material is critical for producing ceramics of high quality at a minimal cost. Technologi-cally, the raw powder sets a fair starting point for industries. Raw materials of high quality are in the market, and are equally available for all users for their disposal. Proper selection of raw powders and the