

MISCELLANEOUS

Still more additions to the many dimensions of global governance involve processes of multilateralism and regional regimes, single-purpose regimes, and anti-globalization forces. **The New Dynamics of Multilateralism: Diplomacy, International Organizations, and Global Governance** edited by James P. Muldoon Jr. of the Rutgers U Center for Global Change and Governance *et al.* (Westview Press, Sept 2010, 352p), shows how diplomacy helps to transform the international system of governance, mechanisms of multilateralism, international secretariats, etc. **Upgrading the EU's Role as Global Actor** by Michael Emerson of CEPS *et al.* (Center for European Policy Studies, Jan 2011, 100p) focuses on improving the EU presence in the multilateral system of organizations and conventions of international law. **Cross-Border Governance in Asia: Regional Issues and Mechanisms** edited by G. Shabbir Cheema of the East-West Center *et al.* (UNU Press, Dec 2010, 300p) describes the growing list of cross-border issues addressed by strategic alliances at regional level.

Institutionalizing Northeast Asia: Regional Steps towards Global Governance edited by Martina Timmermann and Jitsuo Tsuchiyama (UNU Press, Nov 2008, 432p) highlights cooperation through regional institution-building. **New Challenges, New Approaches: Regional Security Cooperation in East Asia** edited by JCIE president Tadashi Yamamoto (Japan Center for International Exchange, Feb 2010, 125p) explains regional mechanisms for dealing with terrorism, nuclear development, peacebuilding, and piracy. **International Migration** edited by Khalis Koser of the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (*Global Governance* Special Issue, 16:3, July-Sept 2010), considers global governance of migration, a new protection framework for survival migration, climate change migration, etc. **Migration Apparatus: Security, Labor, and Policymaking in the European Union** by Gregory Feldman of UBC (Stanford UP, Oct 2011, 264p) sketches the EU's emerging migration management apparatus that combines a "whirlwind of disparate policies" and attempts to harmonize legal channels for labor migrants.

Illustrative of single-purpose regimes, **Global Governance of Hazardous Chemicals: Challenges of Multilevel Management** by Henrik Selin of Boston U (MIT Press, March 2010, 240p) suggests the future of the chemicals regime, under continuous development since the 1960s, as states and organizations collaborate at difference governance levels to mitigate related health and environmental problems; four multilateral treaties form the core of the regime, e.g. the 1989 Basel Convention and the 2001 Stockholm Convention. **Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Model Regulations** (United Nations, 17th revised edition, Aug 2011, 110p), covers classification of dangerous goods, testing and approving of packaging, bulk containers, consignment procedures, etc. **Import Safety: Regulatory Governance in the Global Economy** edited by Cary Coglianese *et al.* of the U of Penn Law School Regulation Program (U of Penn Press, Dec 2009, 224p) provides guidance on improving consumer safety in imported food, drugs, medical devices, etc. **Global Compact International Yearbook 2010** (United Nations, Aug 2010, 194p) reports on the UN Global Compact, begun in 2000 to shape corporate responsibility, which now has over 7,300 business and non-business participants. **The Politics of Space Security** by James Clay Moltz of the Naval Postgraduate School (Stanford UP, Aug 2011, 408p) considers trends in military space developments and the need for all countries to commit to interdependent, environmentally-focused space activity. In contrast to evolving and prospective regimes, the global drug control regime has markedly failed, according to **War on Drugs: Report of the Global Commission on Drug Policy** (Global Commission, June 2011, 24p), which states that "fundamental reforms in national and global drug control policies are urgently needed," transforming the global drug prohibition regime with fiscally responsible policies grounded in science, health, security, and human rights (members of the Commission include Kofi Annan, George Schultz, and former presidents, of Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico). **Governing Universities Globally: Organizations, Regulation and Rankings** by Roger King of the Open U and LSE (Elgar, 2009, 256p) describes the growing influence of global regulatory governance on universities and national higher education systems.

Finally, a small but important handful of books describe processes, movements, or proposals to impede globalization. **Walled States, Waning Sovereignty** by Wendy Brown of UC-Berkeley (Zone Books/MIT

Press) explains why national boundaries proliferate amid proclamations of global connectedness and a world without borders, and looks at the surge of new walls (e.g., dividing Texas from Mexico) as attempts to control forces unleashed by globalization. **The Struggle for the World: Liberation Movements for the 21st Century** by Charles Lindholm and Jose Pedro Zuquete of Boston U (Stanford UP, April 2010, 270p) describes revolutionary movements against modernity and globalization as a prominent and continuing aspect of our current condition. **Soft Despotism, Democracy's Drift** by historian Paul A. Rahe of ultra-conservative Hillsdale College in Michigan (Yale UP, April 2009, 384p) complains about expansion of paternalistic state power that gradually undermines the spirit of self-government, and explains what must be done to reverse this trend.