



Editor's Introduction

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In the first issue of 2025, we are delighted to bring you some of the flavor of the International Conference on Global Disasters and World Society held in March 2024, as **Chris Chase-Dunn**, one of the founders of *Journal of World-Systems Research*, and **Fábio Pádua dos Santos** have organized a special section expanding on several of the presentations given at the conference. Topics in the special section range from the role of climate change in the rise of Islam in the sixth century to explorations of the possibilities and potentialities of a Global Green New Deal. In keeping with the philosophy of the journal, two articles in this section, by **Paola Huwe de Paoli** and **Giacomo Otavio Tixiliski** are presented in both English and in Portuguese.

Our new issue brings several original research articles. Undertaking an extensive and expansive archival approach, **Levin Elias Welch** asserts the idea that Nimiipuu/Nez Perce observations of white people can be read as an extension of W. E. B. Du Bois's contribution to world-systems analysis. Within that argument he also explores how crises within the world-system are sometimes exploited by Indigenous groups to reassert their own influence, providing possibilities to imagine and build worlds outside and beyond the capitalist order and nation-states. *JWSR* is proud to include an extensive Appendix of 120 Nimiipuu/Nez Perce resources, created by the author to compile one of the only known lists of known Nez Perce publications, with the hope that publishing the list in full will give the Nez Perce more access to their own literature.

James Parisot takes up the discussion on capitalism over the *longue durée* to offer interventions into the development of capitalism, positing that the history of the prison as it has often been explored insufficiently explores its role in class creation, placing the timeline of the



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development of capitalism alongside the timeline of the development of the prison as a contemporaneous, contingent process

Jasna Balorda undertakes a project to bring closer into conversation world-systems analysis and postcolonial theory, exploring the Covid-19 crisis as an observable instance of the perpetuation of peripherality within the world-system, and the ways in which this offers insight into the impact of geopolitical turbulence from the subaltern perspective.

In the most recent contribution to the world-ecology perspective, **Jeremy Santora** focuses on the centrality of law in the formation of capitalism. Exploring the formation of capitalism as a world-ecology from the perspective of legal infrastructure, Santora presents an analysis of the centrality of law in transforming property, territoriality, and Naturalism in the development of capitalism and the world-ecology. From an empirical, historical narrative his article takes up an argument that the historical development of capitalism has been contingent upon this juridical formulation of the management of nature and planetary life. In the similar spirit, but with a different analytical twist, **Crelis Rammelt** and **Raimon C. Ylla-Català** offer updates to earlier research on unequal ecological exchange, identifying a new phase of intensified disparities since 2015 and challenging assumptions about global divisions of labor.

Moving from world-ecology to a world translation system, **Fuad Rayyan** and **Mohammad Thawabteh** scrutinize what they refer to (without a hyphen!) as a “world translation system,” part of an international division of labor in knowledge production which privileges knowledge production from the core, with scholarly work more likely to be translated across many languages, over knowledge from the semi-periphery and periphery, which is more likely to be the recipient of translation rather than its source.

Observing wars through the analytical prism of world-systems analysis is not a new intellectual endeavor, but **Efe Can Gürcan** offers an intellectual exploration of the tradition, replacing the cyclical focus with the one of systemic chaos.

Finally, exploring the deconcentration of world leadership, **Layton Mandle** applies quantitative measures of power to make statistically informed comparisons between the distribution of power during historical and present contingencies, examining the period of British deconcentration alongside the current period of American decline and the need for ongoing research into future possibilities of instability and global war.

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