

# Globalization and the Struggle for Peace and Human Rights Conference Abstracts

Friday, May 8

## Opening Panel

1:30 PM - 3:30 PM

### **Obama: the New Contours of Power and Opportunity**

Room GS 118

*ABSTRACTS NOT AVAILABLE*

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#### **Obama and the Progressive Agenda**

Carl Davidson

#### **Obama and Globalization**

Jerry Harris

#### **The Horns of a Dialectical Dilemma**

Lauren Langman

#### **The Return of History?**

Thomas Ponniah

## Workshops

3:45 PM - 5:30 PM

### **Africa and Globalization**

Room: GS 107

#### **Khomanani: Critical Discourse Analysis of South Africa State Funded Publications on HIV**

Elizabeth Aulette-Root

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Two-thirds of people who are living with HIV, and three quarters of people who die as a result of the illness are from the area of Sub-Saharan Africa. The South African government has responded to the high numbers of South African people who are becoming ill, living with, and dying as a result of HIV in various ways. One action taken is government-funded media campaigns that provide information on “prevention, care, treatment, and support” with regard to HIV. Khomanani: Caring Together is the current central program of the South African Department of Health that creates publications on HIV. These publications are free, widely distributed, and governmentally promoted. What do the Khomanani texts tell their readers? This study identifies and reflects on the discourses that emerge in these official documents. A data set of the complete collection of Khomanani booklets and leaflets in English was discursively analyzed. The analysis focuses on ways in which emergent discourses in the text maintain or resist existing power structures in the context of post-colonial South Africa. The analysis revealed discourses reflecting: (1) hegemonic Western biomedicine, (2) gender inequality that places blame and responsibility on women, as well as (3) citizenship construction where the unequal power relations of 'citizen' and 'government' are reinforced. Although the discourses in the text are complex and contradictory, overall they reinforce dominant and oppressive power structures. Successful HIV education practices will necessitate a critical reworking.

#### **Beyond Watchdogs: The Roles of NGOs in the Campaign Against Conflict Diamonds and the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme**

Franziska Bieri

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This paper studies the role of NGOs in the campaign against conflict diamonds and the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, a voluntary international agreement regulating the global diamond trade. That NGOs' involvement in setting the agenda of various global actors has been well documented in the literature, but NGOs' involvement in decision making and implementation stages remains understudied. This paper furthers the understanding of NGOs in those more bureaucratic and formalized processes of global politics. Specifically, I give a nuanced account of NGOs' complex functions in their roles as experts, legitimizers, and watchdogs. My study, based on 24 interviews with NGO, state, and industry officials, shows that NGOs played a key role in all aspects of

decision making, which unfolded in a surprisingly democratic fashion and that NGOs significantly affected implementation of the KPCS. I shed light on how NGOs effectively served a dual watchdog function: as organizational insiders to the KP and as critical outsiders, unaffected by co-optation pressures.

### **Africa's Perpetual Poverty Trap: The Parallel Relationship Between the 'Scramble for Africa' and Globalization**

Jody-Ann Jones

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Contemporary Africa has been traumatized by many ghosts of the past. However, one of the most heinous atrocities that was inflicted upon the African continent was the 'scramble for Africa', an aggressively exploitative regime that was instigated by several European nations during the mid-nineteenth century. During this era, countries such as France, Belgium, Germany and Britain sought to improve their flow of capital by introducing and providing various products that could not be manufactured efficiently in the respective European countries. The African continent, at that time, was ripe with a myriad of economic resources and also, from the European's perspective, thriving with human capital. The captors plundered and pillaged for decades, acquiring capital, aggrandizing economic wealth and eventually, although in its incipient stages, commencing the global phenomenon that is aptly termed globalization. Presently, the African nations that were once subjugated to European rule are now independent; however, because of the drastic depletion of economic resources, the African states struggle to grasp a foothold on the global economy ladder. Globalization also poses deleterious effects to the impoverished African people. Global financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and World Bank stipulate unreasonable and stringent conditionalities that interfere with African countries' sovereignty; also, the African countries adversely affected by globalization are more susceptible to sweatshop abuse because of the desperation of poverty. Globalization, similarly to the scramble for Africa, excludes the African. The actors and the processes differ, however, the repercussions bear striking resemblances. These repercussions are the continued exploitation, degradation and humiliating penury of the African.

### **Jua Kali: An East African Artistic Strategy for Economic Survival in a Global Age**

Margaretta Swigert-Gacheru

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There have been studies of globalization on European art and culture, similar studies on Latin American and Asian culture and art, but few if any studies on the impact of globalization on East African art and culture. This research study aims to fill in this gap in the scholarship, which is especially gaping given that studies of colonial culture abound. My research question specifically asks: what is the impact of global culture on Kenyan jua kali art and culture: jua kali literally translated from Kiswahili means 'scorching hot sun'; metaphorically it refers to a style of work that is free lance, survival-oriented, and historically it was informal sector, performed in the open, under the equatorial sun. The Japanese call the dialectical transaction between the local and the global glocalization; Western global scholars call it creolization or hybridization. But I call it jua kali. It is this African entrepreneurial spirit of creative energy and innovation, interacting with elements of global culture that I examine and document in my research on contemporary Kenyan visual art and cultural. To conduct this research, I employ grounded theory, feminist methodology and visual ethnography at three separate sites or 'art worlds' in Kenya. I employ the Griswold 'cultural diamond' with its four point approach to cultural research to examine (1) artists (2) art produced, (3) audiences, (4) historical, political, economic and cultural context within which the three 'art worlds' operate. The sites include a semi-rural African art studio, a rural stone carvers' cooperative, and Kenya's first museum of modern art, all of which operate globally while locally inspired by the jua kali spirit of using art as an economic survival strategy in our global age.

### **Economic and Social Development in China and East Asia**

**Room: GS 111**

#### **Hegemonic Transition and the Social Basis of Developmentalism in East Asia**

Kevin Gray

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This paper takes as its starting point the debate surrounding developmentalism in post-crisis Korea and Taiwan. This debate has taken place between those who consider the state to have metamorphosised into a neoliberal model, and those who argue that the Korean and Taiwanese states still retain significant developmental capabilities. However, this debate has been conducted within the framework of comparative politics, I argue that this debate is particularly unproductive, since the narrow focus on state capacities comes at the expense of neglecting both the transformation state-society configurations in the region, and their inter-relationship with broader hegemonic shifts

at the regional and global levels. In the paper, I argue that changing forms of state can be more profitably examined through deploying Gramsci's concept of "passive revolution" to shed light on both the role of the state in attempting to forestall the formation of a "collective will" by nascent class subjectivities, and to illuminate the role of geopolitical rivalry in shaping and being shaped by these contested state-society relations. The analysis will therefore present "neoliberalism" as being a specific manifestation of Korean and Taiwanese elites' attempts to manage the emergence of new class subjectivities, and at the same time, to manage change modes of insertion in the international political economy. Thus, neoliberalism is conceptualized not simply as a global ideology, but as a practice that emerges in a differentiated form out of specific national contexts, albeit in the context of continued geopolitical rivalry.

### **The Heavy Price of Globalization in China**

Mohammad Soleymani

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The term "globalization" has become a lightning rod for economists, historians, farmers, health workers, policy-makers, and others. International meetings on globalization regularly inspire street demonstrations, angry editorials, academic essays, and other forms of expression. I acknowledge the constant conflicting debates surrounding the issue of globalization. There is a view that considers globalization as inevitable and irreversible. On the other side are those who regard globalization with hostility and even fear, believing that it increases inequality within and between nations, threatens national employment, and eventually lowers standards of living; moreover, it creates environmental damage. In this paper I will consider the uneven relation between economic growth and decline of agricultural products. My study will critically analyze the relevant body of data and information to test the appropriate correlation between theory and findings focusing on decline of agricultural products worldwide. Moreover, I will present my findings about China.

### **Law in China: Thoughts of Chint vs. Schneider**

Emily Zhao

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Wenzhou Intermediate People's Court (equivalent to a federal district court in the U.S.)<sup>1</sup> awarded RMB 334.8 million (equivalent to \$47 million) of damages to Chint, a Chinese company, in a patent infringement case in China in September 2007.<sup>2</sup> Chint Group Corp. v. Schneider Electric Low-Voltage (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.. It was alleged that the fast-closing contact mechanism (FCCM), included in the mini circuit breaker C65 of Schneider, had encroached on a Chint utility model patent under Chinese patent law. This is by far the largest damage award in China in an intellectual property dispute.<sup>3</sup> I will explain the background, procedures of the case, and the issues discussed by the first instant court. I will also discuss the significance of the case to foreign companies having intellectual property concerns in China.

## **Multimedia Dimensions of Global Discourse**

**Room: GS 115**

### **Visibility and the Art of Imagining**

Teresa Longo

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In this paper I address the role of contemporary literature, particularly literature of dissent, in the context of globalization. I am interested in why literature of dissent matters and how it works in resistance movements. My focus is on Ariel Dorfman's *Other Septembers, Many Americas* (2002) and John Berger's *From A to X, A Story in Letters* (2008). I propose that in opposition to the more dehumanizing forces of globalization, literature's role is crucial: It imagines alternatives, builds community, asserts human dignity and makes it visible.

*ABSTRACTS NOT AVAILABLE*

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### **The Resurrection of Cold War Rhetoric**

Martin Marinos

### **Neoliberal Contradictions: Economic Discourse and Rhetoric vs. Ground Level Results**

Daniela Popescu

### **Kosovo and South Ossetia as Global News?**

David Rossman

**The Global Addiction and Human Rights: Neoliberalism, Insatiable Consumerism and Human Nature**Luigi Esposito and Fernando Perez

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For the past several decades, the market ideology commonly known as neoliberalism has glorified insatiable consumerism as a natural human tendency under conditions of freedom. Yet various commentators predict that the current global economic slump will promote the “end of consumerism” and a “new age of frugality.” We content that these proclamations are premature and largely untenable. To genuinely break from the rampant market culture that has contributed to the depletion of critical natural resources and human rights abuses throughout the world requires more than simply a few behavioral adjustments associated with spending less. Insatiable consumption has become a global addiction whose treatment mandates a paradigmatic shift that breaks completely from patterns of production and consumption that have characterized neoliberal capitalism. Otherwise, global communities will promptly relapse and “frugality” will once again become an obsolete fad. Our aim in this paper, accordingly, is to: (1) address critically the presumed “natural” connection between avaricious consumerism and human nature; (2) discuss the dire prospects of this perspective for advancing human rights; and (3) emphasize the need to break completely from the market driven worldview that normalizes these patterns.

**Harnessing the Energy of the Anti-Nuclear Activist: How Young European Federalists Built the Rhine Valley Protest 1974-77**Steve Milder

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During the mid-1970s, members of the European integrationist movement worked hard to tap the remarkable energy of anti-nuclear activists. These globally-minded integrationists were convinced that grassroots anti-nuclear activism was an implicitly international, European project. Thus, integrationists adopted the anti-nuclear cause as a means towards their goal of developing Europe from the bottom up. My paper will explore the reasons local anti-nuclear activism was so appealing to globally-minded integrationists and examine the significance of this strange relationship for the re-shaping of the West German left and the emergence of a strong peace movement in the Federal Republic during the late-1970s.

**A Great Dilemma Generates Another Great Transformation: The Incompatibility of Capitalism and Sustainable Environments**Rubin Patterson

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Capitalism as we know it cannot sustain the environment and the environment cannot sustain capitalism as we know it. The twin pressures of hazardous waste and natural resource exhaustion are presently operating to limit the continuation of the inherent growth imperative of market economies. Eco-industrial production and the overall general “dematerialization” of production can sharply reduce hazardous waste and natural resource usage, thereby making it such that capitalism can sustain the environment. However, such a production paradigm itself undermines capitalism as we know it because it is an “economics of abundance” rather than the hitherto “economics of scarcity.” Under the economics of scarcity, the “market” dictates the allocation of scarce resources such as oil. Conversely, with the economics of abundance, there is no market needed (as we know it) to distribute, say, energy when we have, for instance, intensive and extensive solar powered homes and automobiles. The environmentally destructive nature of capitalism will force industrial production paradigm shifts, but in doing so it forces either dramatic changes in capitalism or contributes to the outright ending of capitalism. This paper explores how existing industrial technologies are hostile to a sustainable environment and how eco-industrial technologies of the future are hostile to capitalism as we know it today.

**Islamic Environmentalism: A Green Revolution?**John Sutherland

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Although the focus of much of the world’s attention in the Middle East remains fixed on Iraq, the Iranian nuclear issue and the US lead war on terrorism, certain issues simply do not get the attention they deserve. One such issue is environmental policy in the Arab-Muslim world. While the industrial democracies have been debating and creating environmental regulations and their outcomes for more than thirty years, very little international attention toward Arab-Muslim states. Here, this paper will develop some themes regarding the role that ecology has played in Arab-Islamic thought, writings and governments. Next, this paper will compare states across the region in a

variety of urban environmental sectors with those of comparable economic and development status elsewhere. Then, looking at specific environmental policy mechanisms, e.g., laws or regulations, an explanation will be offered to determine what is working and what is not working for Arab-Muslim states. For comparative purposes, Pakistan will be included in the analysis. This paper will rely on reported data from a variety of sources, including US Census Bureau's International Data Base, the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the World Bank and the United Nations Human Development Index, as well as nationally reported statistics. It is the thesis of this paper that Arab-Muslim states are falling behind in this area and the results will add yet another point of conflict between the West and Islam. The result could be further ecological disruptions for these states.

## **Violence and the Security State**

**Room: GS 118**

### **Does Terrorism Have Economic Roots?**

Pinar Derin

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This paper investigates the roots of international, domestic, and separatist terrorism using a new, extensive, multi-country panel data set obtained from MIPT (Memorial Institute of Prevention of Terrorism). I augment the MIPT data by recording the target country and the terrorist's country of origin. I also classify each terrorist incident as international, domestic or separatist. International terrorism refers to terrorism committed by foreign nationals. Domestic terrorism refers to terrorism committed by domestic nationals. Separatist terrorism is committed by domestic nationals engaged in separatist causes. Using a panel data analysis with country fixed effects, I find striking results at considerable odds with the literature. Whereas the previous literature finds that terrorism is unrelated to economic conditions, I find that the richer the country, the fewer the terrorist attacks committed abroad by the country's nationals. Similarly, I find that when a country is richer, the country's nationals commit fewer terrorist attacks at home. I build an entirely new data set with regional GDP of separatist regions and find that the higher the GDP of the separatist region, the fewer the terrorist attacks committed by native separatists.

### **Calling the Shots, But for Whom? The American Military in a "Transformed World"**

Andrew Lee

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What is the overall purpose of the extensive, expansive, and expensive American military in an age of global capitalism? My paper will address this question through an analysis of the political economy of the contemporary U.S. military, set in a relative context of fear over the loss of American hegemony. Its aim is to more clearly conceptualize the role(s) of the U.S. military within the contemporary global order. I begin by interrogating the obsessive American emphasis on "security" and "defense" vis-à-vis the massively inflated annual budgets of the U.S. government, the potential political and economic motivations for this spending, their effects (both intended and unintended), and the lucrative opportunities that have opened up for particular sectors of the burgeoning armament industries. I will argue that beyond official justifications of needing to maintain "freedom" and "democracy" worldwide, 21st century American military spending is a politically safe and economically ready-made strategy of capital(ist) accumulation. At the same time, the notion that the U.S. dictates the overall conditions of capitalist expansion to the world (through the instrumental use of its hegemonic military apparatus) needs to be called into question. In fact, the extent to which the U.S. is viewed as an unquestionable world power must be rethought in light of recent "warning statements" articulated from within the U.S., which have challenged the neoconservative ideology popularized during the Bush years. The National Intelligence Council's newly-published report entitled, "Global Trends 2025: A World Transformed," warns of the possibility of "the end of U.S. dominance" and predicts that "the multiplicity of influential actors and distrust of vast power means less room for the U.S. to call the shots without the support of strong partnerships." I will attempt to negotiate between the opposing visions of the U.S.-as-military-superpower and U.S.-as-hegemon-in-decline. I will conclude, in contradistinction to both models, that in the context of our chaotic present, we need to begin thinking about the ways in which American militarism now operates in a transnationally-organized system of capitalism. As such, the U.S. military will inevitably maintain its capacity to wage war and destruction around the world, but it will increasingly do so in relation to global capitalist interests of management, discipline, and accumulation outside of and beyond the American state.

## Keynote Speaker

ABSTRACT NOT AVAILABLE

5:30 PM - 6:30 PM

Student Union, Majestic Palm Room

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### **The Sixtieth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Exploring the Past and Anticipating the Future**

Micheline Ishay

## Saturday, May 9 - Morning Panels

### Opening Keynote

ABSTRACTS NOT AVAILABLE

9:00 AM - 10:00 AM

Room GS 118

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#### **America and Darfur: Notes for a New Policy**

Stephen Eric Bronner

#### **The Dynamics of Israeli Human Rights Abuse**

Joel Kovel

## Workshops

10:15 AM - 12:00 PM

### **Global Institutional Power: Failure and Transformation**

Room GS 107

#### **Multilateral Responses to the Financial Crisis, the Future of the IMF and What that Means for Development**

Christian Brutsch

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The current financial crisis shattered not only hopes and aspirations of many, but also assumptions about the relationship between the international states system, the financial markets and the IMF. In my paper, I map the multilateral responses to the crisis, outline scenarios for the future of the IMF and discuss how the emerging (or collapsing) financial architecture is likely to affect social and economic policymaking in the developing world.

#### **The Transfer of Governance from the Nation State to a Corporate Global Economy**

Jose G. Vargas-Hernandez

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The purpose of this document is to analyze the emerging phenomenon of the transfer of state governance to global economic corporate governance. After determining the economic globalization processes driven by a corporate global economy, which affects the formation of glocalized business – intergovernmental networks, we discuss their outcome and impact. Finally we outline the main challenges facing governance driven by a corporate global economy.

#### **Deconstructing the Success Story of a World Bank Project**

Meltem Yilmaz Sener

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To cast doubt on the World Bank's presentation of many of its projects as successful implementation experiences that have largely increased living standards of people in several countries, it is crucial to look at a case that was portrayed as successful and to shed light on the problems and troubles related to it. In my paper, depending on my five-month field research, I look at the details of the implementation of a World Bank project, the Social Risk Mitigation Project in Turkey which is presented as an example for successful implementation by the World Bank, and I try to challenge the definition of 'success' that is given by the World Bank.

## **Emergent Transnational State and a Method for Study**

Jeb Sprague

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In today's epoch of globalization, parallel to deep and wide reaching economic and social change, political structures worldwide undergo a transformative process. Drawing on the theory of William I. Robinson and others scholars of the Global Capitalism School, a Transnational State (TNS), tied to transnational social and economic forces, is in a nascent phase. The TNS, as a network in formation, is the start of a dynamic synchronization of political relations globally. It is important to understand the TNS is emergent, a state-in-being to only a degree, with embedded fractional interests and interactions (as well as discordance and contradictions). The purpose of this thesis is to provide a sociological basis for how the emergent TNS can be studied by first setting it up within its proper theoretical context, problematizing critiques, and lastly framing a social research method for future study. The objective is to propose a research strategy to study the emergent TNS. The problematic in this study is how do we empirically study the formation of TNS apparatuses? A number of well-known works have examined power elites from a national perspective and their interactions with the nation-state. There have also been works examining power elites from a transnational perspective, uncovering dominant capitalist interactions at the global level. This thesis proposes that a study of transnationalising state and political apparatuses requires the same attention. The intent here is to set out a model for doing globally what past scholars have done nationally. The debate on the TNS needs to move from the more abstract level of logical argumentation to the more concrete level of empirical evidence based on clear and appropriate methodological strategies for study.

## **Democracy: The Individual/Community Nexus**

**Room GS 111**

### **Global'i'zation: The Global-Individual Nexus**

Jiaming Sun

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Most studies examining globalization in macro structure and by using macro approaches, we presume that local transformation embedded in micro foundation and can be interpreted by relational and micro approach. The global-individual nexus refers to global connections necessarily involve the adaptation of global value and lifestyle to individual behaviors. As such, the argument has a direct bearing as concrete examples of global'i'zation with the spatial-social connections: "individual globalization", or "global socialization". Global connections as micro-experiences through global'i'zation can exert a strong impact on local societies in many aspects and produce movements and changes that can result in local transformations in macro-pattern.

### **Culture and Democracy Under "Globalization"**

Tijen Tunali

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The dynamic cultural strategy of Neo-liberal Capitalism has been to expand the cultural sector and its appeal to philanthropic investors, local governments and cultural tourists. Culture has become a resource for political and economic pursuits and has been used to re-legitimize regressive social redistributions. While, the symptoms of "globalization" signal the de-centralization of culture, its economic and political program sustains the control of cultural diversity. Yet, culture has also been operating as a way of sanctioning dissidence and popular struggle in the late global order. My paper analysis the specific contribution of globalization discourses to our understanding of contemporary culture and considers the critical powers of culture in the era of globalization. I seek answers to questions such as: Is democratization of culture possible under today's globalization? Can strictly market culture breed democratic life?

### **Globalization and Arts Education**

Calvin Walton

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This paper examines how economic globalization has led to the creation of a national education policy that systematically reduces student access to instruction and meaningful experiences in the arts. The No Child Left Behind Act is theoretically designed to create a workforce that will enable the United States to reclaim global economic dominance. Through its requirement of comprehensive assessment in reading, math, and the sciences, NCLB has effectively led American public schools to reduce arts instruction opportunities. Findings reveal that there is a strong positive correlation between access to arts instruction, cognitive development, and student achievement. This study is significant because it has implications for the systematic expansion of arts education opportunities within the K-12 curriculum.

*ABSTRACT NOT AVAILABLE*

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**Learning and Peacebuilding in Global Times: Opening Up Community Conversations**

Shara Pavlow

**Human Rights and the United Nations**

**Room GS 115**

**United Nations Development Assistance to Latin America**

Francis Adams

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Economic conditions in Latin America have changed dramatically in recent years. More people are living with greater affluence than at any time in the history of the continent. Unfortunately, most Latin Americans have not benefitted from this economic transformation. Urban areas continue to be characterized by immense slums and shanty towns and rural communities lack such basic necessities as clean water, adequate nutrition, primary health care, and decent education. Economic growth is also threatening natural environments in the region. More equitably distributing the benefits of economic growth without compromising natural ecosystems is the central challenge for Latin American nations today. The United Nations has long sought to aid Latin American development. UN agencies have worked to improve basic nutrition, preventative health care, and primary education while simultaneously preserving natural environments. This paper reviews and evaluates United Nations development assistance to Latin America during the early years of the twenty-first century.

**The UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

Christian Tran

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Decades now have past since the passage of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Yet, violations continue to persist and remain fundamentally unchallenged. Partly, this reality can be argued to have been directly implicated by the restructuring of the international division of labor, which has unequivocally made violations of human rights subsidiary to global capital accumulation. More importantly, I contend that the emergent of the so-called transnational elites in the past decades as the main barrier to the enforcement of accountability for the violation of human rights; their main function is to sustain and reproduce legitimacy of the states.

*ABSTRACT NOT AVAILABLE*

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**Decoupling Human Rights from Development: Movements, NGOs and UN Agencies**

Mark Frezzo

**Conversations on the World Social Forum**

**Room GS 116**

**From Atlanta to Detroit: The US Social Forum and US Movements and Visions**

Walda Katz-Fishman and Jerome Scott:

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This presentation will look at the historic realities of Atlanta and Detroit as sites of different aspects of the black freedom struggle in the 1960s: the southern Civil Rights Movement and the League of Revolutionary Black Workers in the auto plants of Detroit. We will examine fundamental shifts in political economy from the 1960s to today and the significance of these transformations for US social movements and visions for the world we are struggling for. This offers the context for the 1st and 2nd US Social Forums

*ABSTRACTS NOT AVAILABLE*

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Mark Frezzo

Marek Hrubec

Thomas Ponniah



**The Malaise of Modernity in a Mexican Indian Community**Luis Berruecos

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As a result of the process of globalization and the neoliberal economic policies derived from that situation in Mexico, that have being applied in the last decades, several effects have been going on in our country. One of them is clearly seen in the transformation of Indian cultural patterns of alcohol consumption as we will show happen in San Sebastián. This is a community close to the City of Teziutlán, Puebla, located in the north of Mexico in which vicinity, the recent installation of many maquila industries has provoked important changes in the everyday lifestyle experiences of the community; such changes include alcohol consumption. Currently, it is no longer easy to find workers for the field in agricultural activities since the majority of the people now are working in the maquila industry producing clothing for exportation and have practically abandoned agriculture. In this essay, I will analyze the effects of globalization via the installation of maquila industries upon the socio-cultural aspects of the members of an Indian community in Mexico. I will pay special attention to the transformation of alcohol consumption patterns of the inhabitants of this community.

**Political and Social Conflict in Tierradentro, Cauca, Colombia**Jeffrey Blick

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This investigation considers the region of Tierradentro, its geographical aspects, its past, its cultural features, and its modern characteristics. A discussion about the indigenous population of the region, the Nasa or Paez, follows, including some demographic features of the population: population density, fertility rate, infant mortality rate, etc. The disaster of June 1994 and the social problems created by the earthquake mudslide are considered. Next, a brief discussion about the history of the violence and the political unrest is explained, noting some significant events in recent years from the 1950s to the present.

Moreover, a list of groups participating in the violence includes the indigenous peoples themselves, the paramilitaries, the guerillas, the narcotraffickers, the police, the military, the Colombian government, and external forces such as the U.S. military and government. Reasons for the violence include drugs, especially coca and opium, persecution of people for their political and social activism, and primarily, the struggle to control indigenous lands. The indigenous population of the region, the Nasa, is "caught between two fires," between the paramilitaries and the guerillas who attack the indigenous peoples from both sides in both the physical and ideological senses. The difference in world views is also noted between the indigenous peoples and the paramilitaries. It is concluded that Tierradentro is a region of beauty marked by violence. All of the news from the region is not bad, however, and a discussion of recent projects to improve the lives of the Nasa includes: a solar energy project, recuperation of the region after the 1994 earthquake and mudslide, a bovine management program, a European Union rural development project, and a world-wide web project to spread knowledge of the human rights abuses in the region.

**Dynamical Systems Approach to Understanding & Resolving Conflicts****Room GS 118**Panelists: Dr. Peter Coleman, Dr. Robin Vallacher, Dr. Andrzej Nowak, Dr. Larry S. Liebovitch, Dr. Andrea Bartoli

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We live and work in an increasingly complex and dynamic world. Due in large part to physical, biological, and human cultural evolution, negotiators today are being confronted with progressively more complex ecological, political, economic, and social problems. In addition, the situations they face are in a constant state of flux; changing from moment-to-moment, and over the days, weeks and months of the negotiation process. The demands of working in such environments require that negotiators come to understand situations of conflict and work with them in correspondingly complex and dynamic ways. Failing to do so typically results in a misreading of situations and in the generation of short-term solutions to problems that prove unsustainable, or that bring unintended negative consequences.

Against this backdrop, we present a new pedagogy for teaching negotiations in a complex world. It was first conceptualized as a methodology for working with stakeholders attempting to comprehend and address chronic patterns of destructive conflict and violence in New York City public schools. It has since been developed as a platform for teaching multi-stakeholder negotiations in various situations of protracted social conflict. This

methodology is one component of an extensive research project on dynamical-systems and conflict, which is working to apply the many important insights and tools from dynamical-systems theory to enhancing the understanding of difficult social conflicts described at: <http://www.jsmf.org/grants/d.php?id=2006012> and <http://www.dynamicsofconflict.iccc.edu.pl/> ). This research suggests that it is particularly useful to conceptualize ongoing, destructive conflicts as strong attractors: a particular form of self-organization of multiple elements comprising the mental and social systems associated with conflict. The centerpiece of the teaching platform presented in this workshop is a computer simulation of conflict attractors that allows participants to visualize and work interactively with the dynamics of conflict as they unfold over time.

## **Keynote Panel**

**1:45 PM - 3:30 PM**

*ABSTRACTS NOT AVAILABLE*

**Room GS 118**

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### **Human Rights in Haiti**

Ginette Apollon

### **The Global Food Crisis: Event or Conjuncture?**

Farshad Araghi

## **Workshops**

**3:45 PM - 5:30 PM**

### **Fighting Transnational Corporate Power**

**Room GS 118**

### **Will the Next World Economic Order Promote Peace and Human Rights?**

Patrick Loy

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We live in a world dominated by global capitalism. Unfortunately, war and class polarization are the natural by-products of this system. However, the current global economic crisis provides an opportunity to work toward a new world order that promotes—rather than undermines—peace, human rights, environmental protection, and a host of other egalitarian values. We need to analyze, evaluate, and extend upon, the various models for a new global economy that have been proposed. Changing the existing paradigm for the better will not be easy, but the stakes could not be higher.

### **The Hold-Up Game Between the Chinese State and State Owned Enterprises**

Qiang Yan

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In this paper, I analyze the relationship between the Chinese state and a special kind of State Owned Industries (SOEs), the TFIs, by intensively exploring the shirking of the TFIs in the 1970s and the hold-up strategy taken by the Chinese state in the 1980s. The main purpose of this paper is to try to extend the application of the hold-up and the agency cost model by detailing the game between the Chinese state and TFIs from two perspectives. The first is that in the 1970s, the Chinese state was highly specialized in political movement and the TFIs had more power in shirking the economic responsibilities assigned to them by the Chinese government. Since the 1980s, however, the Chinese state began to successfully diversify its role in Chinese political economy by staging economic reform while the TFIs were still highly specialized in producing goods for military uses. The state had the upper hand in denying most of the benefits that it once promised to the TFIs. The main result was that in the 1970s the TFIs were inefficient in supplying civilian goods and the state had very limited leeway in altering this situation; while after the mid-1980s, the TFIs had to face increasing competitions from foreign and domestic firms which pressured most of TFIs to bankruptcy. In sum, this paper shows that the difference of specialization of the two bargaining players, even in a centralized economy, actually affected their relative power and status in negotiating with each other. The main method of this paper will be qualitative although some quantitative skills may be applied if necessary. The data are mainly collected from Chinese national and local statistical Bureaus. Related researches also provided some secondhand but still very useful.

## **A Challenge to One Method of Arguing for the Globalization of Intellectual Property**

Jonathan Trerise

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Those who own intellectual property (IP) rights, unsurprisingly, want to buttress and broaden those rights. One way of doing so is to extend legal IP rights from their local, national boundaries and globalize them. Now, the “incentives argument”, which purports to justify our current American IP system, might also be thought to justify said globalization. This argument specified for patent protection states: since we value innovation, and since patents provide an incentive to innovate, we should have patent protection. I claim that this argument is dubious. To justify globalization of IP rights, different arguments are necessary (and currently not obvious).

## **Global or Local Discourse of Change**

**Room GS 117**

### **Global Civil Society as Governmentality**

Jason Weidner

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There are two basic sets of questions around which the scholarly debate regarding global civil society has revolved: (1) the extent to which a truly global civil society can be said to exist, and the degree to which it impacts contemporary world politics; and (2) the nature of the impact of global civil society on world politics—that is, whether it has an essentially positive influence or whether it serves to maintain existing inequalities and injustices. This paper adopts a different approach. Drawing on the work of Michel Foucault, the focus of this paper is on the different ways that the discourse of global civil society functions as what Foucault has called a ‘technology of government’. Recent research on civil society in the Americas will be used to suggest ways for understanding the relationship between such projects and the broader dynamics and structures of rule in the contemporary world.

*ABSTRACTS NOT AVAILABLE*

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### **Social Justice and Diversity Programs**

Nicolae Harsanyi

### **The Public Sphere in Eastern and Central Europe**

Noemi Marin

### **Political Transitions in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia**

Renat Shaykhutdinov

### **The Rhetoric of Citizenship in Putin’s Words**

David Williams

## **Human Rights and Women**

**Room GS 116**

### **Myth and Fetish in Films about Ciudad Juarez**

Carla Olson Buck

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In this paper I argue that films about the murdered women of Ciudad Juárez, such as *The Virgin of Juárez*, *Trade* and *Bordertown*, despite all good intentions, mythify and fetishize these women whose human rights have been violated at the most basic level, that of their bodies. The films’ appeal to pathos in an effort to raise public awareness actually further commodifies the women who have already sold their lives and labor to the global market.

### **New Directions in Women’s Human Rights: Notes from the Field**

Manisha Desai

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It’s been over a decade since the international women’s movements began to define themselves in terms of the discourse of human rights. In this talk I will look at how women’s movements have used the human rights discourse over the years, the successes of this endeavor as well as the ways in which this discourse has disciplined and seduced feminism. I will then examine some of the contemporary responses and reflect on some of the possibilities for a more fruitful relationship between feminism and human rights.

## **Globalization and Women's Property Rights in South Korea**

Hyun-key Kim Hogarth

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This paper discusses the South Korean law decreeing women's rights to equal inheritance that came into effect on 13 January 1990 in relation to globalization. A historical perspective and comparison with western societies will be presented to analyze the influence of globalization on women's property rights. The former is important in that the law reflects social changes, and the latter is necessary, since globalization in non-European context usually suggests westernization.

Although in ancient Korean society, women enjoyed greater equality with men, during the Chosŏn dynasty (1392-1910) women's status was very low, their inferiority to men being sectioned by the prevailing Confucian cosmology. For over five centuries, woman had no property rights, and had to depend financially on her father before marriage, her husband after marriage and her eldest son in the event of her husband's death. Primogeniture meant women had no inheritance rights, married women being considered 'outsiders' in their natal homes.

In the 20th century, Korea went through great changes from a hermit kingdom to a war-torn impoverished country struggling to survive in the bewildering modern world, finally emerging as a newly industrialized nation towards the end of the 1970s. The economic plight and/or loss of significant men in their lives often meant that women had to take on the financial burden themselves. Many succeeded in not only earning a living for their families, but accumulating considerable fortunes. Nevertheless, the women's social status did not improve drastically, the long-prevailing ideology of 'namjon yŏbi (respected men and subservient women)' being firmly established as the social ethos.

In the 1980s globalization fever swept through Korea, which culminated in her hosting the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul. It was in early 1990, immediately after the decade of globalization campaigns ended, the equal inheritance law was promulgated. This paper explores whether globalization played a significant part in bringing the law about, through examining women's property rights in Western societies in the modern era.

*ABSTRACT NOT AVAILABLE*

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## **Indian Women and the Dowry Issue**

Tripta Desai

## **Struggles for Human Rights**

**Room GS 115**

## **Global Events and Domestic Civil Rights Campaigns: Precedents in the United States**

Michael Calderon-Zaks

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This paper argues that global events have been successfully used as leverage to gain civil rights/human rights in the US, and that it's important for US minority activists to "think globally." Currently, the mistreatment of Mexican immigrants is being broadcast abroad (in Mexico and Spain). With Hugo Chavez recently threatening to cut off oil to the European countries that draconian immigration policies (albeit not successful), what is the potential leverage could be applied to contest similar proposals in the US? This paper looks at precedents in the twentieth century in which civil rights organizations leveraged global events to gain civil rights victories, and what the present possibilities are.

## **The History-Work of Global Peace and Justice Activists**

Ian Christopher Fletcher

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The history of globalization from below as well as above, in past times as well as our times constitutes a strategic resource for struggles for peace and human rights. My paper explores the history-work - varied efforts to produce accounts of the past that explain the present and imagine another future - of activists in Atlanta. The city was the site for the 2007 Social Forum and 2008 Historians Against the War. Human Rights Atlanta, a citywide coalition, has organized observances of UDHR 60 and International Women's Day 2009. What kinds of narratives have activists produced? how have they engaged with movements and publics? Why is history-work a critical component of global peace and justice struggles?

## **Consciousness, Vision and Strategy for 21st Century Bottom-Up Building: The Social Forum and World Social Forum**

Walda Katz-Fishman and Jerome Scott

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Today's historic moment of the deepening economic crisis of global capitalism, the Obama administration, and Latin American processes for socialism in the 21st century are the context of developing social movements in the U.S. and globally. We assess the social forum process – the WSF and the USSF – in terms of what they tell us about movements for fundamental systemic transformation, visions and strategies for the 21st century. U.S. social movements are preparing for the USSF 2 in Detroit in the summer of 2010 as a strategic next step.

## **The Humanitarian Impact of Economic Sanctions**

Ioana Petrescu

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Economic sanctions are often criticized on the grounds that they have negative humanitarian effects on the civilian population of the sanctioned country. In this study, I estimate these negative effects by looking at the health and mortality of children exposed to sanction conditions. I use data from the Demographic and Health Surveys and from the Peterson Institute for International Economics sanction dataset. I find that sanctions have the largest negative impact on children exposed to sanctions in utero. The policy implications are that sanctions on elites are more desirable and that sanctions should be accompanied by aid for pregnant women.

## **Human Rights as Global Legality**

**Room GS 111**

### **Authority and Consent**

Jason Craig

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The work that the paper is focusing on is David Estlund's (chair of philosophy at Brown) new book *Democratic Authority*. Estlund is trying to solve the problem of legitimate authority by carving out a new kind of consent theory. On what one might call a "strict" consent theory, the only way one can legitimately be placed under a moral obligation to obey another is through giving consent. But this leaves open the possibility that people can refuse their consent, and thereby escape the binding directives of that authority. Rawls and others have developed hypothetical consent theories to try and solve this problem, but those theories have serious limitations. So Estlund claims that when it would be wrong (morally wrong) for one to refuse to consent to an authority, that one's non-consent does not count, and, in fact, one is under the same obligations that one would have been under if they had given their consent. I find this problematic for various reasons explained in the paper. Would you like me to send you a .pdf of the paper?

## **The Institutional Expansion of Human Rights 1863-2003: A Content Analysis of International Legal Instruments**

Michael Elliott

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This paper summarizes the results of a recently completed, comprehensive coding of 779 human rights instruments from 1863 to 2003. As such, it addresses a growing need for quality human rights data by offering an unprecedented portrayal of how, and to what degree, they have been formally institutionalized over time. Following a brief discussion of the data collection process, selective results from this study are reviewed and key findings are discussed, particularly those that are seen as striking and unusual. Finally, brief suggestions are put forward regarding the use of these data for human rights education.

## **The Struggle for Social and Economic Human Rights**

Marek Hrubec

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The paper will analyse the contemporary legal obligations concerning social and economic human rights. On a supranational level, TNCs are directly regulated by various norms that are mostly non-binding. The relatively effective accountability and regulation of transnational organizations can be achieved only via the strong states' extra-territorial obligations. However, these instruments are only part of a very limited national/international framework. The current struggles of social forces for legal recognition try to empower an extra-territorial application of the contemporary legal norms of economic and social rights, and thereby disclose both a limited

power and a weakness of the application. We witness the beginning of the formation of transnational critical social forces and their possible just supranational legal order.

### **What Do We Mean by 'Human Rights'? Notes Towards a Restructuring and Re-Appropriation of a Much Abused Term**

Darren O'Byrne

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As commentators as diverse as Costas Douzinas and Conor Gearty have observed, the term 'human rights' has in recent years been so heavily appropriated and politicised by Western elites to support their interests as to have been stripped of its progressive potential. At the same time, populist debates about asylum or the necessity of torture have rendered 'human rights' a 'boo' term, to borrow from Austin, for the current 'age of terror', while human rights champions fight for governments to respect specific legal rights enshrined in international and national documents. Amidst this confusion, what we actually mean when we invoke these rights has been somehow lost. This paper will attempt to strip away the political and legal discourse on human rights and present claims to rights as manifestations of a small number of basic demands, social constructions born out of commonly held desires about what constitutes an ideal world.

### **Reflections on the World Social Forum**

**Room: GS 107**

Chair: Thomas Ponniah

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Panelists: Manisha Desai, Silvia Giagnoni, Juliann Allison

### **The Real Housewives of the World Social Forum**

Marina Karides and Lyndi Hewitt

## **Sunday, May 10 - Morning Panels**

### **Workshops**

**10:15 AM - 12:00 AM**

### **Crossing Borders: Human Rights and Displacement**

**Room GS 116**

#### **In-Kind Remittances: Survival or Luxury**

R. Randall Adams

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Remittance use by immigrants has gained popularity as a research subject and in the popular media during recent years. Often little distinction is made between sending cash or goods to the immigrant's country of origin. However, using data from the New Immigrant Survey, I examine predictors which may indicate that an immigrant might engage in sending cash remittance and examine the propensity of immigrants to send in-kind remittances using the same predictors. Controlling for cash remitters, the results indicate that cash remittances and in-kind remittances are not subject to the same predictors and indeed in-kind remittances may resemble a form of gift giving rather than an economic survival strategy. The results indicate that one category of immigrants may be choosing to send cash while those with different but distinct characteristics might be choosing in-kind or goods remittances.

### **Human Freedom as the Universally Inalienable Right of Citizens to Displace Others**

Mark Franke

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Efforts to establish an international human rights regime as truly universal in scope, where all persons may effectively claim protection, run into serious obstacles when addressing the rights claims of displaced persons. Given that modern human rights law and theory idealises the human as an emplaced member of civil society, persons without certain geopolitical situation are mapped outside of the human universe. Also, all efforts to index the rights claims of persons on the move as still somehow relative to and a part of a human rights discourse serve more the control of their irregular motion than support their human dignity. Consequently, theorists, politicians, and lawyers now seek reorientation of human rights principles to include the responsibility of citizens to extend

freedom and protection to the displaced, as a manner of embracing those enduring a lack of civility within a culture of human freedom made possible in states. Such a goal is impossible, though, given that the freedoms of modern states' citizens are bought at the right to displace others. Moreover, the freedom of citizenship is far less something that the citizens themselves have to give as it is the condition of their own control in service of geopolitical order.

### **Rethinking Sociocultural Change**

Giorgi Kankava

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If interpret the event occurred through Chicano unauthorized labor moving across the US boundaries in the American Southwest, called sometimes the Hispanization, in terms of “transnational social spaces” and “inclusive identities” as American Mexicans and /or Mexican Americans it would be difficult to explain the increasing tensions running there. This attempt to overcome Euro-Centrism in sociology entered by unilineal evolution is powerless as a description of events cannot replace their assessment that anyhow would be made by population, necessitating sociology to drag behind the events. I argue that it is not possible to understand a wheel of sociocultural change initiated by a culture encounter, as well as the problem itself to the adequacy enabling the parties to narrow communications gap less use of a concept of cultural identity tied closely to specifically human meanings. By a method I use comparative literature as, briefly, human can lie but the literature cannot lie about the human condition.

### **Conceptualizing Boundaries in Political Theory: A Critical-Hermeneutic Approach**

Brian Milstein

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In this paper, I show how the ways theorists tend to characterize boundaries fall dramatically short in reconciling the politically problematic nature of boundaries with the hermeneutic perspective of participants. I attempt to outline a more dynamic, “processual” model that better captures the full complexity and dynamism through which conceptions of boundaries are created, maintained, and transformed within and between political communities. This model is not only descriptive but critical-normative, to the extent that it draws attention to the importance of communicative freedom both within and across boundaries in maintaining social and political solidarity.

## **Labor Rights and Social Exclusion**

**Room GS 115**

### **The Globalization of Nightwork**

Aneesh Aneesh

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Based on a yearlong ethnographic study of call centers located in Gurgaon, India in 2004-05, this article explores the contemporary globalization of nightwork and the gradual lifting of legal barriers against the nocturnal shift. With special reference to questions of gender, the study also pursues a larger theoretical inquiry into the increasing neutrality of the global techno-economy to diurnal-nocturnal differences as well as felt differences of social, cultural, and bodily rhythms. Separating the notion of neutrality from its frequent association with freedom (e.g., from discrimination), the article seeks to add to the strong critique of neutrality available in studies of science by extending it to the putative neutrality of the new techno-economy.

### **CIW: Farm Worker's Rights, Undocumented Immigrants' Rights**

Silvia Giagnoni

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The Coalition of Immokalee Workers (CIW) represents a new, successful model of grassroots organizing. In the last few years the CIW has built a broad, diverse and nonviolent movement around farm workers rights in Florida and has contributed to the transnational struggle for Food justice. By exploring some of the CIW recent actions, I would like to further discuss emerging strategies for organizing undocumented workers in agriculture and other industries in the United States.

## **The Struggle for the Minimum Wage, Displaced Peasants and Human Rights in Haiti**

Daniel Michaud

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Batay Ouvriye (Workers' Struggle) is based in South Florida. BATAY OUVRIYE is an organization that regroups factory unions and committees, workers' associations and militants, all struggling in Haiti for the construction of an independent, combative and democratic union movement, and to organize wage-workers, self-employed workers as well as the unemployed for the defense of their rights. The organization is an alternative to the traditional bureaucratic and corrupt union movement that upholds the dominant classes' power among the exploited masses of Haiti. Not only do we take the initiative to develop spontaneous direct issue struggles, but also incite the working class to fight and to organize themselves to defend their independent interests. Batay Ouvriye also links these particular struggles with those, more wide-ranging, of the people. In this sense, we take part in all types of popular democratic struggles by encouraging the involvement of workers. In the Free Trade Zone in Ouanamitthe (CODEVI), Batay Ouvriye won international unprecedented new standards destined to lessen to some degree the ferocious global exploitation of multinationals.

## **Globalization, Social Exclusion and the Sustainability of American Cities**

Lynn Todman

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Globalization leads to income inequalities which, in turn, lead to political inequalities. These two forms of inequality are mutually-reinforcing and become entrenched overtime as the economically and politically advantaged systematically and progressively marginalize those whose interests contravene their own. The latter group of people constitutes the "socially excluded." Social exclusion creates conditions of social, political and economic instability, which undermines the long-term development and sustainability of cities.

Globalization-driven urban development efforts must be evaluated and monitored for their exclusionary effects; efforts must be undertaken to eliminate those effects; and, when necessary, social safety nets must be erected to protect those whom globalization-driven development efforts place at risk of exclusion. This is necessary to ensure the economic, political, and social sustainability of our cities.

## **Raza Media Within the Belly of the Beast: Past, Present and Future**

**Room GS 111**

Chair: Ernesto Bustillos

Panelists: Jose Moreno, Francisco Romero, and Antonio Velasquez

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### **The Raza Media Within the Belly of the Beast/Does a Socialist Anti-Imperialist Raza Media Exist?**

Ernesto Bustillos

### **How Raza Media Conveys Issues such as Capitalism/Imperialism, Worker Migration, Borders, to Raza Communities?**

Antonio Velasquez

### **How Important is the Media to Working Class Communities that Include a Large Migrant Population?**

Francisco Romero

The Raza Press Media Association (RPMA) has its roots in what was known as the "Chicano Power Movement" of the late 1960s/early 1970s. It was a period when there existed over 60 Chicano/Raza publications. These publications, with over 20 of them networking under the banner of the Chicano Press Association (CPA), informed not only on local issues (police brutality, slum lords, racist education, etc.), but also extensively covered the revolutionary movements coming down in Latin America and Asia, especially, the Vietnam War. A casualty of the COINTEL (Counterintelligence Program), the Chicano Movement had been destroyed by 1975, and thus the CPA ceased to exist.

Reestablished in 1990, the CPA (today the RPMA) continues struggling to inform on the issues that are pertinent and critical to the masses (workers and the poor) and our movement (struggle for self-determination). As part of this continuing struggle, the RPMA is proposing a workshop/panel discussion that will attempt to answer four critically important questions that should be of interest to those working in the areas Media, Global Studies, Working Class Studies, and Ethnic Studies. These are:



1. State of the Raza Media Within the Belly of the Beast/Does a Socialist Anti-Imperialist Raza Media Exist?
2. In What Forms Does Raza Media Manifest Itself Today (newspaper, net, video, art)?
3. How Does Raza Media Interpret and Conveys World Issues Such as Capitalism/Imperialism, Worker Migration, Borders, To Raza Communities?
4. How Important Is The Media to A Community That Is Primary Working Class and Includes a Large Migrant Population?

## **Sex: Abuse and Human Rights**

**Room GS 107**

### **Globalization, Migration and Reproduction: The Role of Hispanic Groups in American Fertility**

Emmanuel Alvarado and Daniel Nehring

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This article contributes to the sociological and demographic debate on the development of fertility patterns in contemporary U.S. society. Most industrialized societies are increasingly experiencing low fertility rates, which will amount to a considerable socio-economic challenge in coming decades. In contrast, the U.S. currently has a fertility rate close to replenishment level, which would enhance a stable population growth over the long term. Based on a review of relevant academic literature, this article describes this trend, focusing in particular on the impact of Hispanic immigration into the United States. Due to its high level and notable public profile, Hispanic immigration is of central importance to current debates on U.S. fertility patterns. In the first part of the article, we describe its impact on fertility patterns in socio-economic and demographic terms. In the second part of the article, we expand this perspective with an exploration of the cultural context of intimate relationships, sexuality, and reproductive choices among Mexican immigrants. Specifically, we focus on the impact of the migration experience and of changes in cultural models of intimate life in Mexico on Mexican immigrants' sexual and reproductive behavior. These cultural factors are commonly neglected in debates on the relationship between fertility patterns and immigration, and we use our argument to highlight their importance as a base for future debate. Overall, the present analysis underscores the way in which long term reproductive patterns of Hispanics in the U.S. are highly dependent upon the dynamic interaction between cultural patterns of reproduction, desired family schemas and the socio-economic prospects of Hispanic groups in America and in their respective countries of origin in Latin America.

### **Struggles Over Intimate Citizenship in Contemporary American Society**

Daniel Nehring and Kathryn Schmidt

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This study contributes to current debates about the scope of intimate citizenship and the cultural legitimacy of non-traditional forms of intimate life in contemporary US society. We examine advice manuals for married and engaged couples produced by evangelical Christians. Through narrative analysis of a sample of ten best-selling Christian self-help books, we demonstrate that these authors are articulating a vision of couple relationships as normatively heterosexual with strictly gender-differentiated patterns corresponding to patriarchal cultural models. These advice manuals manifest in a condensed form current cultural tensions and debates over the legitimacy of different forms of intimate relationships in the USA.

### **Sex Trafficking and Rescuing Victims of Abuse**

Mary Alice Morgan

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I'd like to speak about a group of first year seminar students in Macon, Georgia, who formed middle-Georgia's first anti-trafficking group (S.T.O.P.), changed police protocol in Macon, and helped free two sex trafficking victims. I'd especially like to explore the way in which educators can involve their students directly in struggles for global human rights and rescue victims of global abuse in their own cities and towns. You can see the complete timeline and story of these students here: [http://www.mercer.edu/stop/who\\_we\\_are.htm](http://www.mercer.edu/stop/who_we_are.htm).