



Global Crises and Beyond Conference Abstracts

University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, IL

Friday, May 7:

12:00 – 1:00 Friday Opening Keynote Panel (Room 2)

Capitalism and Crises: Global Justice or Mad Max?

Chair: Lauren Langman, Loyola University

Capitalism exists as an enduring form of contradiction prone to episodic crises. The most recent of these crises, the most serious since the 1930s, might very well have brought the system down completely. But we should note that capitalism embodies a number of contradictions and crisis tendencies. As Habermas noted capital was prone to a number of crises of its economy, its governance, its culture and motivation -identity. Moreover, little discussed at that time, it is increasingly evident that we face environmental challenges that might end very life our species. Crises, stresses and strains in a social system foster a variety of mobilizations as many people attempt to cope with crises. On the one hand the various stresses and strains foster a variety of reactionary mobilizations ranging from nationalisms to evangelical religion and more recently, right populism the Tea Party would attempt to reverse social change and reestablish the 50s. Progressives on the other hand seek more democratic societies-as can be seen in a variety of social movements ranging from the world social forum to the proliferation of alternative kinds of economic organizations. During the 20th century, many people argued that the alternative socialism was barbarism. Today it more likely seems that the future may be thought as ranging from global justice on the one hand were mad Max at the thunder dome at the on the other.

3:15 - 5:00 Friday Afternoon Panels

Room 176 High Status Schools: The Cultural Dynamic of Global Elite Formations

Abstract Not Available

Room 192 Empire, Race, Rights and Cosmopolitanisms: Historical Perspectives on Globalization and Decolonization in the Early Twentieth Century

Framing the Edges of American Empire: The Anti-Imperialist and the Symbolic Power of the Constitution

Erin Murphy and Anna-Maria Marshall, University of Illinois

In this paper, we focus on the debates between anti-imperialists championing the cause from the transformative egalitarian tradition, which encouraged the expansion of legal rights and self-government for Filipinos, and progressive U.S. imperialists. Through these debates, we trace the development of “rights” as a master frame as it unfolded in anticipation of the first Supreme Court case on the legal status of the Philippines in 1901 – with regard to U.S. territory and the people who lived there – *Downes v. Bidwell*. In the course of their opposition, anti-imperialists invoked the Constitution’s limitations on federal power and its protection of fundamental liberties, such as the right to trial by jury and to habeas corpus for Filipinos. We examine this historical example to show how constitutional arguments were deployed in cultural and symbolic contests about the meaning of the American state and imperialism at the turn of the twentieth century.

Cosmopolitanisms in the Era of the First Universal Races Congress of 1911

Yaël Simpson Fletcher

The era before the First World War saw heightened global tensions among imperial states yet unprecedented cooperation among their subjects and citizens. International congresses and conferences brought together,

among other groups, representatives of what Immanuel Wallerstein calls anti-systemic movements. They addressed issues of war and peace, labor and socialism, suffrage and women's rights, and racial, national, and colonial oppression. The First Universal Races Congress of 1911 in London was remarkable for its ethical humanism, its scientific mission to question biological determinants of race, and the wide range of countries of origin of the delegates, including Egypt, Haiti, India, and Iran. Sociologist Robert Holton has noted the emergence at the URC of new kinds of cosmopolitanism, at one and the same time rooted and open to all of humanity, foreshadowing postcolonial cosmopolitanisms. He attributes this creativity to the interaction among non-European participants themselves and with the white American, British, and French organizers of the congress.

My paper investigates prewar cosmopolitanism by exploring the thought of two contemporary intellectuals and activists, Jean Finot (1858-1922) and Rosa Luxemburg (1871-1919). Polish exiles of Jewish ancestry, Finot lived in France and Luxemburg lived in Germany. Both were exemplary cosmopolitans, attentive to world affairs, collaborating with like-minded colleagues across borders, identifying with international causes, and addressing a transnational audience. They spoke from quite different standpoints, however, following from distinct explanatory frameworks and strategies for change. Finot, a humanitarian reformer and pacifist, focused on race and racism. In *Race Prejudice* (1905) and other works, he debunked then-current scientific explanations and justifications of racial hierarchy and argued for the existence of a single human race. Finot's scientific and optimistic cosmopolitanism informed the outlook of the First Universal Races Congress of 1911. By contrast, Luxemburg, a Marxist revolutionary, focused on capitalism and imperialism. In an important series of articles in 1908-1909, she predicted that humanity would one day unite under socialism, but only through popular struggle from below. World powers were bound to come into conflict; in the ensuing conflagration, workers and oppressed peoples could only shape the outcome if they constructed alliances that moved beyond their national, racial, and religious differences.

'Devoted to the Interests of the Coloured Races of the World': *The African Times and Orient Review* and the Globalization of Anticolonialism

Ian C. Fletcher, Georgia State

The years before the First World War saw the climax of European empire-building and the beginning of sustained challenges to colonial rule and white supremacy. In this contradictory moment, the First Universal Races Congress (URC), held in London in July 1911, sought to promote interracial understanding through an exchange of enlightened views among thinkers and advocates of different backgrounds from the colonial and semicolonial world as well as the metropole. Yet this discursive recognition of the common humanity, cultural and historical integrity, and the capacity for modern development of colonial subjects and people of color did not materially alter the unequal power relations shaping the world-system. In July 1912, one year after the URC, the London-based Egyptian-Sudanese journalist and activist Duse Mohamed launched the *African Times and Orient Review*. According to its masthead, the journal was "devoted to the interests of the coloured races of the world." Thus it rejected the view that civilization was "white" and "Western" and began to offer another view, irreducibly pluralistic and increasingly political, of worldwide developments. My paper will explore some of the ways in which the *African Times and Orient Review* globalized anticolonialism. How did it cover challenges to colonial rule and white supremacy, especially in Africa, Asia, and the Americas? How did it provide a platform for Pan African, Pan Islamic, and Pan Asian perspectives? How did it articulate "the interests of the coloured races" into a broader anticolonial project? With an eye to the recent work of Erez Manela and other scholars on the global explosion of anticolonial nationalism during and after the First World War, I will track and analyze the precocious emergence of anticolonial criticism and activism in the wake of the URC. Needless to say, the striking parallels and contrasts between the "alter-globalization" movements of the early twentieth and early twenty-first centuries are well worth reflecting on.

Jawaharlal Nehru's Cosmopolitanism: Sources and Meanings

Supad K. Ghose, Georgia State

Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India and one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement, is known as a nationalist leader who emphasized Afro-Asian solidarity in his government's foreign policy. Like Mao Zedong or Kwame Nkrumah, he offered a powerful alternative to U.S. hegemony in the interstate system, best represented by the internationalism of Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt. However, my paper will argue that Nehru went beyond strategic Afro-Asian solidarity and advocated a cosmopolitan form of decolonization. His cosmopolitanism was not a Western derivative. I will consider a variety of sources for Nehru's cosmopolitanism, including the example of the British Empire as a worldwide empire, the idea of socialism as an international system, and the model of India as an inclusive civilization. I will interrogate Nehru's understanding of the distinction between cosmopolitanism and internationalism. Finally, I will compare Nehru's views before and after the independence of India, in order to assess the impact of India's incorporation into the interstate system. My paper is based mainly on Nehru's speeches and his famous trio of books, *Glimpses of World History*, *The Discovery of India*, and *An Autobiography*.

Room 242 Conceptual Frameworks for Understanding the Global Crisis

The Postcolonial Nietzsche: Skepticism and Third World Development Thinking Martial Frindethie, Appalachian State

In my communication, I seek to read Nietzsche, no longer necessarily as a Western social physician, but in the context of a Nord/South conversation, that is, Nietzsche as a social scientist claimable by the postcolonial social engineer in the age of globalization. I hypothesize that Nietzsche's indictment of Western top-down value system, his relativization of morality, his celebration of the will to power as detachment from doxology and affirmation of individual *élan vital*, for instance, could constitute the framework for a new attitudinal posture, a new philosophy of development in the Third World.

What Kind, How Deep? A Multiperspectival Approach to the Contemporary Global Crisis

Francis Shor, Wayne State

A Multiperspectival Approach to the Contemporary Global The recent economic meltdown in the West, and especially in the US, has given rise to predictions of the demise of capitalism. While clearly such a prediction may be premature, there are many approaches to the contemporary global crises, from world-systems, to Marxist, to anarcho-green, which offer important insights into the multiple meanings of these crises. This paper will provide an overview of such approaches in order to investigate the the nature and depth of the contemporary global crises.

Globalization and Ideology: Challenging the Case for Realignment

Rafal Soborski, University of Richmond, London UK

The paper engages with the ideological implications of the concept of globalization. Working with a neutral, inclusive definition of ideology, it takes ideologies to be constellations of mutually defining political concepts. The analysis centers on the question of whether long-standing ideological currents have been capable of absorbing the idea of globalization in ways that do not undermine their integrity or whether, as some scholars have argued, they have been disrupted by the force of a new entrant to the extent that they no longer make sense. On the basis of conceptual analysis I conclude that no such ideological rupture has occurred. While conceptual shifts are to a greater or lesser extent identifiable, the changes have occurred within existing ideological configurations and according to their logical or functional requirements. The idea of globalization has not destabilized any of those conventional clusters sufficiently to render them incoherent. On the contrary, they remain meaningful as distinct sets of political beliefs and as such play an important part in the debate on globalization.

Global Imaginary to Global Village: Anderson, Steger, McLuhan and Mumford

Jack Lule, Lehigh University

This essay is a theoretical and critical exploration of globalization and media. Its starting point is the imaginary, a concept that has enriched scholarship in numerous fields. The essay focuses on the ways theorists have employed the imaginary in study of how individuals, nations and societies imagine themselves and the world. It contends globalization and media have combined to produce an emerging global imaginary – the globe itself as imagined community – a phenomenon anticipated by McLuhan’s global village. The essay concludes with Lewis Mumford’s ferocious critique of the global village and his dark, alternative global imaginary.

Room 323 The Economic Crisis and Its Impact on the Working Class

Transnational Unionism and Strategy

Jamie McCallum, City University of New York (CUNY)

This dissertation revisits the widely held assertion that globalization necessarily undermines the power of workers. Through a comparison of transnational union campaigning in the private security industries of South Africa and India, coordinated by the US-based Service Employees International Union, I show the varied ways that unions in the global South attempt to revitalize their respective organizations in response to a crisis as they cooperate to win a campaign for recognition against G4S, the world’s largest private security company. This research constructs a theory of labor transnationalism and union renewal that contributes to a growing sociological literature on labor movement strategy in the global era.

Questions of Vulnerability: The Impact of the Financial Crisis on Remittance Flows to Mexico

Ellen Prusinski, Indiana University

This paper seeks to assess the impact of the global financial crisis on remittance flows from the United States to Mexico. In spite of the growing importance of remittances to the economies of developing countries, relatively little is known about the vulnerability of remittances to global financial shocks or about the stability of relying on remittances for economic growth. A regression model is used to estimate the extent to which the current financial crisis has affected remittance flows to Mexico. Additionally, this paper examines the role of remittances in developing countries, particularly in Mexico, and explores issues of vulnerability and accuracy in remittance data.

Information Communications Technology and Global Ethics - Call Center Work in Morocco

Sanae Elmoudden, St John's University

The paper investigates the social and organizational impacts of the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) on employees in the global South. Considering the offshore call center as an epicenter for the use of ICT, this article illustrates the promise and perils of work in a Moroccan offshore call center. The ethnographic study depicts a workplace that is “cursed” and “blessed” situated in both Moroccan/Muslim and Western-Secularist cultures. When lines between culture, ethics, and organizational patterns become blurred through ICT, employees 1) engage in strategic identities reproduction and 2) reframe global offshore ethics through their daily work.

The Case of Migrant Domestic Workers in Turkey

Eren Karace, University of Illinois

As the capital has transcended the borders, people with their labor power have followed the capital to where the capital creates labor demand. This fact has rewritten the story of domestic workers and made it a transnational one. These kind of stories related to globalized capitalism have always needed local stages to be played on. In this paper, I focus on the reproduction of global forces in the local, more specifically how the stories of migrant women domestic workers in Turkey are written by the local organizations. Since these

migrants work illegally in Turkey, the role of organizations acting as intermediaries, some of which are NGOs, has to be questioned.

Room 385 **The Third World: Impact and Challenges of the Global Crisis**

Bilateral Economic Assistance to Latin America

Francis Adams, Old Dominion University

This study offers a comparative analysis of the bilateral economic assistance programs of six donor nations to Latin America since 2000. The six donor nations included in the study are Canada, China, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Each donor nation has structured its foreign aid initiatives in Latin America to achieve a range of political, economic, social, and cultural objectives. The study draws upon alternate theories of international relations, (idealism, realism, Marxism, pluralism, and constructivism) to identify the unique objectives of each donor nation in the region.

The Global Crisis and the Developing World: Impacts, Strategies and Challenges

Kwan S. Kim, Notre Dame University

This paper presents an overview and evaluative analysis of the economic consequences in the developing nations of the current global recession and their exit strategies. The global recession initially triggered by the American housing bubble and financial-sector excesses has left few nations in the global economy unscathed by the crisis. Both amplitude and depth of the consequences vary across different regions of the world. While the industrialized world have also been suffering their worst economic downturn since the Great Depression of the 1930s, the developing nations have been hit unevenly with many of them more severely. Several newly emerging markets that include China, India, Brazil, and Russia are seen better able to resume sustainable growth, while other developing countries are expected to continue to suffer from the crisis with a deepening impoverishment process for their marginalized populations. The focus of the paper is three fold: It begins with the process and channels of transmission of the crisis to the developing world. The paper then assesses the impacts of the crisis on the poor nations. The final section of the paper compares the conceptual frameworks of country-specific responses to the crisis and evaluates their attendant prospects for recovery. The exit strategies will be discussed in the context of prospective global concerns on such issues as trade imbalances; protectionism, sovereign debts, U.S-China relations. It will be argued that in the absence of effective international financial reforms and coordination to move toward a stable global macroeconomic balance, any fragile domestic effort for recovery by a small developing nation would take a step backward.

The Influence of NAFTA on the Current US Economy

Steven Sands and Bharat Thakkar, Argosy University

The current unemployment rate in the United States is close to 10% and in Mexico at over 6%. The objectives of NAFTA were established to promote trade between Mexico, Canada, and the United States. In doing this, it was understood that Mexico would be the benefactor of real economic growth. After seventeen years of its first implementation stage and 2 years after its final implementation stage, there is a need to evaluate its effectiveness toward the intended objectives. This paper describes the relationship between NAFTA's execution and the general health of current economy.

Room 389 **Global Experience at the Heart of the Matter: A Panel of International Students from Northern Illinois University**

Abstract Not Available

5:15 – 7:30 Friday Evening Keynote Speakers (Room 2)

Robert McChesney: The Crisis of Journalism is a Global Crisis
Abstract Not Available

David Schweickart: Yes, Virginia, There Is An Alternative

The United States is in the midst of a collapse of its journalism system, a major aspect of which is the sharp decline in intentional reporting. This talk assesses the crisis, why it is happening, its implications for the U.S. role in the world and international relations, and what can and must be done to address the situation.

Saturday, May 8:

9:00 – 10:30 Saturday Morning Keynote Panel (Room 2)

Chip Berlet: Taking Tea Parties Seriously: Corporate Globalization, Populism, and Resentment

Globalization on behalf of corporate interests destabilizes traditional hierarchies of race, gender, and class. Populist movements arise in a variety of forms to construct some measure of perceived stability and safety through collective action. Whether these movements ultimately gravitate to the right or left is unpredictable. However, they often develop into a dualistic xenophobic force that demonizes and scapegoats target groups. The outcome is aggression, discrimination and violence that in the most extreme cases are the building blocks for fascism. Meanwhile, too many analysts still cling to the notion that fascism is unilaterally imposed from above when in reality it bubbles up from below and forces a sector of the elites to harness its anger and resentment to maintain their unfair power and privilege. While full-blown fascist movements are rare—and fascist states even rarer—the dynamic of right-wing populism flirting with fascism creates many harmful outcomes in a society. Liberal elites and the Democratic Party first responded by trivializing and antagonizing the anti-Obama Tea Party movement. It is up to progressive forces to engage in counter-recruitment that recognizes the real anger and fear but redirects it toward constructive societal outcomes.

Cary Nelson: Higher Education's Perfect Storm
Abstract Not Available

10:45 - 12:30 Saturday Morning Panels

Room 176 **Women in Africa and the Middle East**

The Sensuous Body of Afropolitans: Reverse Brain Drain and Ghanaian Women

Laurian Bowles, Western Illinois University

Immigrants herald the US as the land of opportunity, however unemployment balloons and visa restrictions tighten. Scholars describe the migration of Africans to lucrative jobs in the West as a “Brain Drain”. In contrast, African writer Taiye Tuakli-Wosornu describes Afropolitans as educated Africans who travel the globe for work, leisure and reverse brain drain. As self-described, “citizens of the world, with roots on the continent”, a burgeoning number of highly skilled African immigrants return home in art and business ventures. In this paper, I examine how Afropolitan women in Ghana work as traders who reconfigure transnational identities that serves as an alternative to South to North migration polarities.

Revisiting Achebe: Reconsidering Igbo Women by the Light of Van Allen's Feminist Scholarship

Margaret Fitzpatrick, University of Illinois

In 1972, Judith Van Allen wrote, “‘Sitting on a Man’: Colonialism and the Lost Political Institutions of Igbo Women.” Reading this paper for the first time in 2010, I wish I had read it many years ago, before I taught

Chinua Achebe's famous 1958 novel, *Things Fall Apart*, to dozens of teenagers in my capacity as a high school teacher. Revisiting this mid-twentieth century masterpiece with Van Allen, I finally found the Igbo women. The difficulty many readers may have in understanding the significance of the women in Achebe's male-centered novel underscores the need for feminist analysis to be mainstreamed.

Gender and Environmental Concerns in the Middle East

Madalla Alibeli, University of Louisiana

The effect of gender on environmental concern among samples of college students in the Middle East is examined in this study. The current study investigates gender's influence on environmental awareness, degree of support for efforts to solve environmental problems, and willingness to make personal contribution to solve environmental problems. Data were obtained from the Unit for Community and Environmental Studies in the SSRC at Mississippi State University. To achieve the study's objectives, Factor Analysis and multiple regressions were used. In line with the literature, results indicate inconsistent and unclear effect of gender on respondents' levels of concern about the environment.

Room 192 **Crossroads of Global Culture**

Popular Culture and Globalization

Thomas Nelson, Elon University

Popular culture and globalization fuel each other. It can be a question of what came first the chicken or the egg although who fathered whom is not the focus of our talk only a speculative moment stemming from the increasingly apparent connection between popular culture and globalization. Let's look at three areas that link the two ideas in a brotherhood of synergy that creates common bonds among people of the world. These areas are cinema, music and the tactile arts.

Western Contemporary Art as a Vehicle of Globalization/Westernization

Teresa Pac, University of Arizona

The objective of this paper is to examine American contemporary art within the framework of the globalization process. The study argues that contemporary art is the summit of the nineteenth-century Western art historical narrative which served to promote societies sharing cultural traditions of the Western World, by exclusion of non-Western cultural traditions from the main art historical narrative. Within the global order, contemporary art marginalizes non-Western artistic traditions and accompany American nationalism that in fact dismantles subaltern nationalisms. By applying historical and sociological lenses, this study examines contemporary art within the framework of the institution of art history, its exhibitions, and its patrons.

A Bridge Over a Crossroad: Mixed-up Metaphors in Muslim-Christian Relations in Eastern Europe

Judith Pintar, University of Illinois

Much of the scholarly attention paid to Muslim-Christian relations in Europe is a response to processes of migration and globalization. The situation in states with growing Muslim populations, however, does not reflect experiences in Eastern Europe and Eurasia where long-standing Muslim communities have existed in intermittently peaceful and violent relations with Christian neighbors. Dynamics of globalization are in play, but they express themselves in locally specific, and often contradictory ways. This paper looks particularly at how new developments in linguistics and population genetics are being used to shape the real and imagined relations, both religious and cultural, between Muslims and Christians in Eastern Europe.

Room 242 **Global Shift in Education**

Implementing CMC in Online Educational Settings.

Min Lun Wu, Michigan State University
Abstract Not Available

Implementing Videos in Online Educational Settings.

M. Laeeq Khan, Michigan State University
Abstract Not Available

Implementing Hyperpersonal Communication (Walther 1996) in Online Educational Settings.

Kari Richards, Michigan State University

With the growing number in cut-backs in education, more focus has been geared toward online education. Amongst a myriad of online learning tools, the importance of video cannot be ignored. In this session we will focus on how to implement videos in online education. Not only will this session focus on how videos can be a dynamic educational tool, we will also focus on how videos can be used for computer mediated communication (CMC). Through hyperpersonal communication (Walther 1996) CMC can enhance the educational experiences for participants in an online learning community.

Room 323 **The Global Economic Crisis and Alternatives**

Structural Reform and Bridges to 21st Century Socialism: the Mondragon Model and its Alliance with U.S. Unions and Community Groups

Carl Davidson, co-chair of the Committees of Correspondence for Democracy and Socialism
Abstract Not Available

Voting for Chaos: Global Democratization and Financial Collapse

Michael Lee, Indiana University

Financial crises are often discussed as unique events with national-level causes. I adopt a different approach. I use a model of military, political, cultural and economic globalization processes to predict the incidence of systemic financial crises. I argue that democratization, when combined with financial openness increases the risk of a crisis. Vote-seeking political actors subject to international lobbyists, and constrained by domestic veto players are less likely to accept the political costs of reining in speculative excesses. This suggests a tradeoff between political openness and financial openness.

The Global Economic Crisis and the Migrant Domestic Workers' Counter-Frames

Ligaya Lindio-McGovern, Indiana University

Mainstream discussions on the impact of the global economic crisis have concentrated on workers in the production sector, but little about the reproductive sector. Yet, migrant domestic workers, who comprise the bulk of reproductive workers, have responded collectively and transnationally to the impact of the global economic crisis on their lives as migrant workers, as women, and as political activists. This paper will examine how the migrant domestic workers have framed issues that provide counter-frames to ideologies embedded in the responses of certain institutions to the global economic crisis. As reproductive workers, their counter-frames invite policy-makers and scholars to rethink about how we may re-interpret the global economic crisis. My analysis is on how the migrant domestic workers responded collectively to the impact of the global economic crisis manifested initially through the financial crisis in Asia, and continues today. This framework allows for an examination of how migrant domestic workers analyze the root causes of the global economic crisis, the solutions they offer and how they mobilize collective action to protect their interests and promote a counter-ideology to neoliberal globalization. This paper draws from a decade of research on the globalization of reproductive labor wherein I conducted fieldwork in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Vancouver, Rome, Chicago Athens and the Philippines. The domestic workers movement organizations focused in this paper include the Asian Migrants Coordinating Body (an alliance of migrant domestic

workers from Bangladesh, Indonesia, Philippines, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Thailand), the IMA (International Migrants Alliance), comprising mostly of domestic workers, which co-convenes annually the International Assembly of Migrants and Refugees.

Room 385 The Political Economy of the Global Crisis (Chicago Political Economy Group)

Abstracts Not Available

Room 389 Redefining Education for a Global Era

Transnational Educational Futures: International Schools, Borders, and Globalization

David Blake Willis, Fielding Graduate University, USA, and Soai University, Japan

One of the most extensive, yet least recognized, forms of education is the worldwide network of international schools. Far-flung yet deeply embedded in local cultural contexts, these international schools are in the midst of a dramatic and far-reaching expansion, reflecting the needs of transnational populations and a globalizing world which requires a range of sophisticated transcultural skills. In their organization, history, and cultures, international schools are always and in an ever-present way found around the idea of borders, both fixing and shifting. The multiple borders they reveal are a prescient vision for where we are going as a global society.

Globalization and the Challenge in Higher Education

Rosemary Papa and Navin Singh, Northern Arizona University

This paper explores the changing contexts of a globalized world, and its impact on higher education. The forces associated with globalization have conditioned the context in which educators operate, and profoundly altered people's experience. Higher institutes have become sites for branding and the targets of corporate expansion. The pervasiveness of the forces of globalization means that there should be a fundamental focus for higher education, to create new opportunities and avenues for students of diverse backgrounds. It is challenging for academia to explore innovative perspectives to educate humankind for future universal citizenship, where global cooperation is the social norm.

2:00 – 3:30 Saturday Afternoon Keynote Panel (Room 2)

Valentine Moghadam: Women and Economic Crisis Revisited

In the 1980s feminist scholarship was tackling the impact of the debt crisis and structural adjustment policies on women in various developing countries, arguing that the crisis was having a disproportionate impact on women in their productive and reproductive roles. At the turn of the new century, activists were decrying neoliberal globalization for its inequalities and lack of transparency, and feminists argued that the new trade policies undermined women's economic empowerment. Today we are faced with a global financial crisis and economic recession that has hit real economies and various markets, workers and employees on fixed incomes, those who depended on credits and loans, and those with portfolio investments. The focus of this paper will be the gender dynamics of the crisis across different countries and regions, showing similarities to and differences from the earlier economic crisis. Following a critique of the economic model, forms of economic decision-making and capitalist hyper-masculinities that generated the present crisis, the paper will highlight the implications for women of the squeeze on credits and loans and of plant closures and redundancies. Some issues to be discussed in terms of the gender dynamics of the crisis and the impact on women are employment, housing, health, pensions and social security, migration and remittances, and gender budgets. The paper also will describe new visions of global development and democratic decision-making advanced from within the global women's movement and in concert with the global justice movement.

Jan Nederveen Pieterse: Global Rebalancing, Two Scripts
Abstract Not Available

3:45 - 5:30 Saturday Afternoon Panels

Room 176 Financial and Political Instability: Governance and Security Issues

The Economic Crisis and World Organization: The Case for Robust Global Governance

Asaf Bar-Tura, Loyola University

The recent economic crisis is vividly demonstrating the global interconnectedness of economic markets and political entities. My essay explores the implications of this for the question of world organization. Some argue that changes in local economies are sufficient to address global questions. Others, like Habermas, argue for “thin” world organization, where world governance is limited to issues of security and enforcing human rights (but excluding economic governance). I argue that economic deprivation (such as severe poverty) must be treated similar to genocide, and its prevention requires robust world governance. I argue for its feasibility and necessity.

Monetary Governance and Exchange Rates

Bob Blain, Southern Illinois University

Money is operating without a metric. Every national currency today has a name that identifies its nationality with undefined numbers whose value users must judge subjectively. It is like pilots judging altitude by looking out the cockpit window at other airplanes. No wonder there are booms and busts. The center of gravity of currency exchange rates is equal work time, which tells us that money needs to be denominated in hours of work. Money in hours is the proper economic altimeter. By adopting an hour of work as the standard money unit, nations will be able to clarify, adjust, and stabilize their currencies and, like pilots with proper altimeters, every citizen in those nations who handles money will understand its value and social meaning.

The World is Flat? Colonial Governmentality and Trans-National Medical Practices

Amit Prasad, Missouri State University

Thomas Friedman’s book, *The World is Flat*, has been celebrated but also widely criticized. The criticisms of Friedman’s thesis are varied, but they largely focus on its celebratory tenor, its exclusions, and not to forget its superficiality. In this paper I argue that the topos of ‘the world is flat’ is a ‘god trick’ (to use a Donna Haraway’s phrase) to justify and utilize hierarchical operability of trans-national neo-liberal practices. I will focus on three trans-national medical practices – drug trials outsourcing, medical transcription outsourcing, and medical tourism – to show how these neo-liberal practices are operating through a complex straddling of colonial distinction and governmentality. Such practices therefore reflect inherent contradictions, as for example colonial marking accompanied with the logic of choice that is intrinsic to governmentality. Such trans-national practices seem to operate seamlessly and with relative ease not to mention with significant enthusiasm. This is because of a temporal play, wherein the colonial is made ‘invisible’ by relegating it to the past that no longer exists on the one hand (by the west, from where outsourcing is occurring), and to a past whose relics or specters are still present but would be transcended in the future by those in the non-west who are providing the services.

The Emerging US National Security Society/State

John Stanton

The US president’s National Security Strategy (NSS) directs and colors how US military and diplomatic personnel stabilize and reconstitute communities, regions, and states post-war or post-destructive environmental cataclysms. NSS is revised every four to eight years by an incoming US president. Existential and economic imperatives drive NSS and subsequent US Defense Department military strategy and tactics.

NSS also reflects values and trends within US culture and society. The forthcoming NSS will reveal that the US is a nascent national security state, panoptical by any measure, particularly with President Obama's push, to federalize cyberspace and involve the public in counterinsurgency/terrorism activities. A national security consciousness has emerged and with it a demand for identifying, labeling and tracking individual and groups. The need to feel secure now trumps ideals in the US Constitution. Bio-surveillance and geospatial technology, and immersive identification techniques ensure that exceptional societal space will vanish. This development is non-conspiratorial but suggests a fundamental change in the USA's practice of democracy. The paper will examine the next-generation security state's development pre and post 911 through evolutionary psychology lenses. It will argue that The USA is headed towards the society depicted in Yevgeny Zamyatin's *WE* published in 1921. This paper will also provide a case study on the US Army's Human Terrain effort which embeds sociologists, psychologists and anthropologists in support of the Kill & Pacify & Knowledge chains. Data harvested from the various US Army programs will also be used in US-STRATCOM for monitoring social cyberspace.

Room 192 **The Environmental Crisis and Renewal**

Going Green to Stay in the Black: Transnational Capital and Sustainable Energy

Jerry Harris, DeVry University

Although a young industry solar and wind energy companies have a transnational character. They operate with global assembly lines, foreign direct investments and a global reach. Although it is fashionable in the U.S. to speak of achieving world leadership in green technology this project is already well beyond the bounds of simply a national economy. Rather than leading, U.S. corporations are behind European and Asian transnationals and seek to integration as part of the transnational capitalist class. While green capitalism may have the ability to resolve some of the most pressing environmental problems, it cannot resolve the contradiction between labor and capital.

The Urban Habitat: How Globalization is Affecting Contemporary Architecture

Mir Ali, University of Illinois

Globalization is a transformative force affecting contemporary architecture in terms of aesthetics, climate change, socio-economic effects, and technology. In particular, although highly visible skyscrapers, displaying design and engineering complexity, have evolved in major world cities to overcome population density and urban sprawl, some sociologists argue that they create a rat-cage mentality. Others argue that they have become an agent of global Western cultural hegemony. Major cities worldwide have begun to look identical and the globalization of urban architecture is eroding local cultural traditions and creating a crisis of identity. The paper discusses these issues and their inherent complexities and contradictions.

There are Endless Solutions and the Role of the Rustbelt: Urban Farming for Sustainable Redevelopment

Stefanie Stauffer, University of California, Santa Barbara

Eliot Coleman's words conjure a world where urban farming initiatives in Rustbelt cities like Detroit, Ypsilanti and Toledo are recognized as models for viable, sustainable agriculture and urban redevelopment in an age of global crisis. So why do so few outside of the Rustbelt know about them? This project shows how such initiatives undermine neoliberal globalization by making communities, economies, and agriculture more sustainable and demonstrate how even the worst crises of scarcity can empower positive social change if people are brave enough to envision another world.

Sustainability Entrepreneurship and Ecological Marxism: New Partners or Future Foes

Rubin Patterson, University of Toledo

This paper explores the utility of scholarly articulation between sustainability entrepreneurship and ecological Marxism. The scholarship of sustainability entrepreneurship, a form of "greening" the economy, is only at the conceptualization phase. Conversely, ecological Marxism has a decades-long theoretical

tradition of critiquing fundamentally irreconcilable contradictions of capitalist production and environmental sustainability. On the one hand, since the nascent field of sustainability entrepreneurship attempts to meet two chief objectives of ecological Marxists—namely, satisfying the unmet socioeconomic needs of workers and environmental protection for humanity—it looks as though the newer and older scholarships can inform one another. On the other hand, since sustainability entrepreneurship does not directly challenge power relationships within the global capitalist economy, which is a fundamental tenet of ecological Marxism, perhaps the two scholarships should remain estranged. Does sustainability entrepreneurship merely sustain what ecological Marxism seeks to destroy or does sustainability entrepreneurship offer a new means of reaching the same objective? I attempt to shed new light for activism and the academy in these domains.

Room 242 **Women and Education on the World Stage**

More Religious, Less Religious: Effects for Women's Educational and Occupational Attainment Across 57 Countries

Lubna Asif, Southern Illinois University

Global trends of religious resurgence are integral to globalization processes, and remain subject of scholarly and general interest. However, their implication for women's educational and employment outcomes are not well examined. This study analyzes diverse effects of religious identity and religiosity on women's attainment levels across societies and religious groups. It presents comparative and quantitative analyses on women's life chances in developed and developing, Western and non-Western, and religious and non-religious societies. Intersecting religion, gender and developmental issues, the study extends the scope of contemporary globalization studies to incorporate social realities existing in the non-Christian, non-Western, and non-industrialized world.

Women and Islam in Contemporary Iran: Politics and Education

Rosemarie Lerma, University of Illinois

Inequalities between the sexes in Iran are entrenched in Sharia and Civil Law, and are reflected in political and social institutions that are organized to resist change. Women's freedoms rose immediately after the revolution and also after 1997, when a "reformist" president was elected to office. In both instances, these freedoms have been largely frustrated due to deeply vested societal interests and entrenched institutional resistance. Despite significant changes and improvements to their overall status in society, their access to various state services and resources, and a dramatic rise in their representation in the country's universities since the revolution, Iranian women continue to face a disproportionate share of the obstacles in their quest for upward mobility as compared to Iranian men. The birth of the male-dominated theocratic ruling system in 1979 has raised criticism towards the worldview of empowering women. The resulting inequalities are a product of deeply-seated patterns of institutional conduct that are greatly resistant to change. Women's freedoms and rights, within political and social institutions will be examined to demonstrate that under the theocratic regime gender inequality persists, but that Iranian women have made strides by becoming educated, economically empowered, and, whenever possible, politically active.

Room 323 **Global Educational Experience: Singapore and Mexico**

Schooling and Education for Globalization in Singapore: Prescriptive Experimentation in Education Policy

Aaron Koh, Hong Kong Institute of Education

This paper presents an analytic account of how a small city-state, said to be the most globalized city in the world, experiment with globalization by looking to "education" as the resource to produce subject-citizens with the requisite skills for the global economy. My analysis focuses on the "Thinking Schools, Learning Nation" (TSLN) policy rolled out in 1997 and a few other important reforms that took place thereafter. I mobilize the term "prescriptive experimentation" to reveal the culture of education policy making in Singapore, and its politics.

Embracing Compulsory Education in Times of Globalization: The Case in Singapore

Chaitut ROUNGCHAI, Loyola University

Singapore is a late adopter of the transnational policy, compulsory education (CE). Six years of schooling for all children became compulsory in 2003. Surrounding Southeast Asian countries passed CE legislation in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Singapore reported that its primary school attendance rate was 99% at the inception of CE legislation. Therefore, the research question of this paper is, "How do we explain Singapore's adoption of CE legislation in 2003?" I will answer this research question by relating it to certain themes in globalization. Globalization-related issues to address include: Does Singapore's legislation promote global agreements that education is a universal right? Is Singapore's reasoning behind CE legislation a result of international testing such as TIMSS? Overall, does Singapore's educational system clash with dominant globalization trends?

A Pedagogy of the Planton: Teachers, the Teaching Life and Political Action in the Mexican Southwest

Stephen SADLIER, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

This ethnographic project focuses on five professional teachers the rural Mexican Southwest as globalization actors. It examines practices like the "planton" or sit-in, as part pedagogy, part activism and asks how such practices emerge and how a teacher ethics of everyday life intersect with libratory praxes. The implication of this study is to articulate teachers as agents in actually existing Neoliberalism and to problematize the reified and nay-saying notions of "marketization" and "economism" in educational policy reforms and practices. It draws from notions of Bakhtin's answerability and Foucault's care of the self.

Room 385 Globalization and the Middle East

Women, Virtual Palestine, and Speech under Globalized Conditions

Deborah A. GORDON, Wichita State University

As Palestine has shrunk in terms of its land, it has grown virtually; this is one lesson and outcome of the second Palestinian intifada which due to the global communications environment is "Palestinianizing" the West. Women have played key roles in the emergence of Virtual Palestine, an object of globalization par excellence. This paper examines two case studies of controversy over Palestine that started in the U.S. and ended up going viral, analyzing how women allied with as well as competed against each other in ad hoc contests over the meaning of Palestine. I conclude by speculating as to how social institutions like universities work to manage these kind of controversies, while failing in part due to women's participation in progressive globalization.

Goodbye Paris, Hello New York: Fantasy, Consumption and Global Power in Beirut's Tourism Development

Ghada MASRI, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

Expanding tourism economies, driven by neoliberal economic globalization, have transfigured economic development, especially in the regions of the global south. Drawing upon multiple tourist fantasies and desires, Beirut's rebuilt downtown city center captures the competing discourses and tensions of globalization for local residents and visitors alike. Such tensions are drawn into and reflected by spaces of the city and the landscape itself. The twentieth century city drew upon the global power of France, remapping Parisian street design and structures onto the emerging Beirut landscape. In the twenty-first century post-conflict era, the city has begun shifting its reflection and simulation towards a new city of global power—New York. Based on field research, this paper examines the tourist redevelopment of Beirut as it serves local and regional fantasies for consuming western modernity. This process is enhanced by the growing securitization of United States borders, and New York in particular. Thus, Beirut serves not only as a reflection of diverse locally grounded histories, but as a simulacrum of "other" places that identifies shifting global power in an era of expanding securitization.

Room 389 **Globalization and Its Critics**

(De)Globalization: The Developmental Dialectic of Global Capitalism

Marek Hrubec, Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic

In their conception of the dialectic of enlightenment in 1940s, Theodor Adorno and Max Horkheimer analyzed the crises leading to the WWII, and articulated an illuminating model of social criticism. They used the model to criticize the developmental dialectic of the Western civilization. It is fruitful to reformulate their theory, and use it in the analysis of the developmental dialectic of capitalism which contains long-term tendencies of integration interrupted by des-integrative corrections, especially during the crises. A possible solution of the contemporary global crisis and a formulation of developmental social and political alternatives can be based on the reformulated model of social criticism.

Brenner on Global Turbulence and Its Critics

Martin Brabec, Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic

The paper will focus on the discussion elicited by Robert Brenner's theory of global turbulence, particularly his controversy with scholars from the journal of Monthly Review – John Foster and David McNally. First of all, I will analyse Brenner's conception of the long downturn and the crisis of world economy: the origin of these issues is founded in the anarchy and the competitive pressure of a capitalist mode of production. Next, I will present a critique and alternatives of this conception. In the end, I will finish my paper by assessment of the discussion from the broader context of characteristics of the crisis and its origin.

Are Human Rights Wrong? Towards a Human-Language Ethic as an Approach to Global Poverty

Timothy Weidel, Loyola University

In this paper, I offer an alternative approach to global poverty by challenging the current ethic of human rights. I argue for what I see as a true human-language ethic, influenced by Marx, which appeals to the claim that global poverty not only directly harms the poor, but actually harms everyone. As human beings, we all have needs that we must satisfy in order to survive. Contrary to human rights' treatment of individuals as atomistic beings, I argue that a sense of community and connection to the global poor is necessary to meet their (as well as our) human needs. In addition, since labor is a necessary vehicle for meeting such needs, the poor must have access to means of employment. They (and we) must dialogue and labor to meet the needs of all human beings.

Nancy Fraser's Non-Reformist Economic Reform in the Transnational Context

Nicoletta Ruane, Loyola University

In her debate with Axel Honneth in *Redistribution or Recognition?* A political-philosophical exchange, Nancy Fraser states that her “nonreformist reform” of economic inequalities may no longer be possible within a single country, given the current conditions of economic globalization, and welcomes nonreformist reform strategies carried out on a transnational scale. Using the comprehensive moral theory she presents in *Redistribution or Recognition*, I offer an analysis of the possibilities available to proceed with these economic reforms along the lines that she advocates, and identify the principle limitations her theory faces in this context.

Sunday, May 9:

10:00 - 12:00 Sunday Morning Panels

Room 176 **Media, Image and Identity**

Political and Apolitical Islam in Middle Eastern Satellite Television

Thomas Maguire, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

This paper asks how political content and themes are navigated by program producers and presenters at Huda TV, an English-language Islamic satellite television channel broadcasting from Cairo, Egypt. The platform of satellite television enables a substantive diversification of voices through which channels like Huda TV can thrive. However, the medium remains bound by the political and economic power structures that have long exercised strict control over media and information in the region. In the wake of decades of conflict between states and their Islamist opposition, channels with a distinctly Islamic message face particular challenges in navigating the realm of politics. This paper draws on participant observation research conducted by the author.

Globalization and the African Renaissance in Kenya

Margaretta Swigert-Gacheru, Loyola University

The implications of globalization on Asia, Latin America, Europe and the US have been discussed ad nauseam, but rarely is the impact of globalization on Africa explored in great depth. South Africa and West Africa are the exceptions to the extent that Africa as a topic of interrogation at all; but almost never is East Africa, and specifically Kenya, examined critically except to talk about athletes, HIV/AIDS or corruption. Practically no attention in the media is given to the fact that East Africa is currently undergoing a cultural renaissance that embraces not only music and dance, two aesthetic forms stereotypically associated with Africa, but also film, literature, and the visual arts. In fact, East Africa has been part of the globalization process from the beginning as fossil finds by paleontologists and archeologists have confirmed. But in the last decade, a plethora of rock art discoveries all across the region, including East Africa, led to the formation of TARA, the Trust for African Rock Art, and to a major multimedia exhibition at the National Museums of Kenya entitled "The Dawn of Imagination." In other words, now it is not only the physical origins of humanity that are being traced to Africa; but also the roots of humans' creative expression and imagination are being seen to be grounded there. Based on sound scientific evidence, the actual engravings and rock art paintings which have been preserved for tens of thousands of years are leading scholars to radically re-think the origins of our intellectual history and pre-history.

Room 192 **Modernity and Cosmopolitanism: Creating a Transcultural World**

The Intersection of Globalization, Modernity and Indigeneity: The View from Saskatchewan Schools

Michael Cottrell, University of Saskatchewan

Viewing education as a contested site in the wider intersection between globalization, modernity and indigeneity, here I explore tensions and ambiguities in the relationship between Aboriginal peoples and formal education in the province of Saskatchewan, Canada. Historically education was a weapon wielded against Indigenous cultures by the Canadian state as part of the larger Eurocentric colonization and globalization discourse which sought to relegate Indigenous peoples to invisibility and backwardness. Demographic changes since the 1960s and a trans-national decolonizing discourse have begun to restore previously marginalized voices, and demands for Indigenous control of education in the 1970s represented both a challenge to modernity's way of knowing and a determination to bring the voices, experiences and cultural legacies of "others". Almost forty years after the establishment of First Nation control of education in Saskatchewan, these schools are currently experiencing a crisis of confidence. Completion and

achievement rates remain disappointingly low. To achieve more equitable educational outcomes the province appears to be attempting to combine elements of School Improvement theory and a larger commitment to international testing, describe as tenets of “world educational ideology”, with a more locally driven vision of post-colonial reconciliation with Aboriginal peoples through the transformation of schools into sites of “ethical space”. I argue that this intersection between local and global discourses is typical of the hybridities emanating from globalization and will be a key dynamic mediating some of the forces of globalization in Saskatchewan. It is also likely that Indigenous people will continue to develop a counter-narrative based on an alternative globalization discourse linking Indigenous peoples in Canada, the U.S., Australia, New Zealand and beyond in a shared enterprise of decolonization.

Cosmopolitan Citizenship Education for Global Peace

Huseyin Esen, University of Illinois

This paper attempts to problematize the “modernist” and “Kantian” uses of the philosophical-political understanding(s) of “cosmopolitanism”, claiming that this particular version of ‘global citizenship’ concept carries with it Eurocentric and modernist notions of “cosmos” (world) and “polites” (citizen). This paper first aims to question and discuss the singular and authoritative character of Kantian understanding of “cosmopolitanism” and then, attempts to imagine a democratic re-conceptualization of global peace under the notion of “cosmopolitanism” (poly meaning ‘more than one - many’) which values the multiplicity of worlds, knowledges, ways of living and being in a globally interconnected and interdependent world. Education, particularly citizenship education which is based on the notion of diversity and “cosmopolitanism,” instead of singularity and “cosmopolitanism,” might play a crucial role in a world where there is too much talk and conflict on ‘the end of history’, ‘clash of civilizations’, the rise of China and religious fundamentalism. This paper uses a Foucauldian approach to question the Kantian notion of cosmopolitanism and bases its argument on Foucault’s discussion of “subjugated knowledges”.

Globalization, Cosmopolitanism and Creolization: Re-imagining Japan as Transcultural

David Willis, Fielding Graduate University, USA, and Soai University, Japan

In the discourse on globalization, cosmopolitanism, and Creolization, how might we re-imagine Japan, a striking example of nationalism and local ethos, and thus our world, as transcultural? This paper examines borders, borderlands, and frontiers that are physical, psychological, and cultural. These are to be protected or opened, defended against the new or used as conduits for positive change. The deep historical relationship of Japan with these questions, strikingly vivid in its contrasts to other nations, is an extraordinarily compelling example for studies of globalization (Willis and Murphy-Shigematsu, *Transcultural Japan: At the Borders of Race, Gender, and Identity*, Routledge, 2009).

Universal Moral Values? Comparative Research on Mainland Asia

John Williams, Principia College

Effective diplomacy and cross-culture communication are premised on an expectation of shared values. One of the most controversial areas of research into moral values argues that there are universal moral principles, shared among diverse cultures. If accurate (and depending on the shared values), this argues well for success in conflict resolution and defense of human rights. This paper documents studies to test the fundamental assumption of universality, using values asserted to be universal by Dr. Rushworth Kidder and the Institute for Global Ethics. Kidder has identified two dozen values, including trust, respect, responsibility and loyalty, as universal and not culturally dependent. The purpose of this paper is to document and compare the results from four independent replications, using university student cohorts (both undergraduate and graduate) in three different countries—China, Mongolia, and India.

Room 242 **Neoliberalism and the Urban Crisis in Transportation and Education**

Educational Policy in Japan 'After' Neoliberalism

William Bradley, Ryukoku University, Japan

In the past decade, an increasing array of neoliberal policies and practices were imported to Japanese education under successive Liberal Democratic Party administrations. With the inauguration of the Democratic Party of Japan government in September 2009, media attention has been focused on the degree to which the Hatoyama administration would remediate neoliberal reforms.

This paper analyzes the climate of reform in Japan since 2009, in the context of debates over recent global neoliberal policy crises. I focus on Japanese educational policy to provide examples that suggest that the current government is implementing neoliberal policy in more efficient and strategic ways.

Post-Neoliberalism or Deepened Neoliberalism? An Examination of Chicago Public Transportation Service and Labor Cuts During the Great Recession

Stephanie Farmer, Roosevelt University; Sean Noonan, Harper College

Many voices herald President Obama's economic stimulus program as sounding the death knell of the global neoliberal accumulation regime and inaugurating a form of Neo-Keynesianisms. Although some funds have been earmarked for urban infrastructure projects, elite actors have used the shock of the crisis as a pretext to delimit and dismantle the public sector. In this paper, we examine the case of Chicago's public transportation in order to evaluate these countervailing forces. Federal stimulus money has been used to rehabilitate deteriorating public transit infrastructure. However the local response to budget shortfalls has been a combination of service cuts and intensified attacks on unions to "share the burden". The evidence tilts in favor of deepened Neoliberalism.

The New Terms of Race in Light of Neoliberalism and the Transforming Contexts of Education and the City in the Era of Globalization

Cameron McCarthy, University of Illinois

There is often a profound methodological individualism and isolationism associated with contemporary scholarly treatments of the topic of race; a tendency, particularly as it translates into policy discourses and practices of multiculturalism to separate the discussion of race from other critical discourses such as Marxism, Neoliberalism and Globalization (Wallace, 1990; McCarthy, 1998; McCarthy, Giardina, Harewood, & Park, 2003; McCarthy, Rezai-Rashti & Teasley, 2009). In this presentation, Cameron McCarthy situates the topic of race within the context of a discussion of globalization, neoliberalism and the class conquest of the city, focusing attention particularly on how developments associated with these dynamic processes present us with new philosophical and practical challenges to addressing the topic of racial antagonism within the school and the university in the new century. Specifically, this essay is formulated against the backdrop of important changes in social, economic, and cultural dynamics taking place on a global scale—dynamics which have as profound implications for racial affiliation and "its" cultural and social uses in the new century as "they" have for the organization of knowledge in schooling and in the university.

Room 323 **India: The Politics and Finance of Globalization**

FDI Outflows and Domestic Investment in India: An Empirical Exercise

Nandita Dasgupta, University of Maryland

The increasing FDI outflows from India in recent years have raised valid concerns about the repercussions on India's domestic investment and capital formation. Evidences of substitutability between OFDI and domestic investment are found mainly in the experiences of the developed countries. Contrary to this, there also exist instances of positive/complementary association between OFDI and domestic investments of the source economies. The central goal of this paper is to empirically investigate and evaluate the evidence of the dynamic and causal relationship between OFDI and domestic capital formation for a developing

economy like India over 1970 through 2007 using the time-series approach of cointegration and vector error correction modeling and employing other macro variables relevant to the study.

Parliamentary Democracy, Poverty and the Maoist Insurgency

Tripta Desai, Northern Kentucky University

India is the largest democracy in Asia and the success of that democracy is very important for us to spread democracy as the best possible system in the world to maximize the happiness of the greatest number of people. The big problem of India is the huge population which stands at 1.2 billion in a country which is only the third of the USA land. India has produced everything since her independence in 1947, but the resources and the goods produced are not enough for the huge population. This imbalance between the Haves and Have-nots creates tension in the country and is one of the reasons for the rising crime and the growth of the Maoist terrorist movement in states like Orissa, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. These groups well-armed seek to kill the rich landlords in the countryside like Mao-tse Tung did in China before the Communists seized power in 1949. My paper goes into the Election Manifestoes of the various parties in 2009 when they were campaigning for the popular vote. Do they address the basic problem of India- the huge population which requires a very drastic policy from the Indian government and its rapid implementation? Poverty of the masses breeds terrorism in the name of any ideology, be it a religious fundamentalism or some other ideology like communism.

Encountering Social Justice in a Neo-liberal Context: Globalization and the Renegotiation of Citizenship and the Rule of Law in India

Badrinath Rao, Kettering University

One of the most enduring bromides about India in the Western media is that it is the world's largest democracy with vibrant institutions, rule of law, and a robust civil society. Coupled with its enthusiastic espousal of neoliberal globalization, these traits will, apparently, catapult India among the major 'superpowers' in the 21st century. Like most such bombastic assertions, it is based on a sliver of truth camouflaged by a generous dose of casuistry. Indeed, India is in the throes of a major transformation but not in the sense in which it is touted by the Western media. What is unfolding in India is a predatory form of development which has aggravated socio-economic inequalities and eviscerated the very idea of citizenship. The staggering agrarian crisis driven by corporate farming, the forcible alienation of farmers from their lands to create special economic zones, the exploitation of mineral resources by MNCs from tribal areas disregarding its environmental impact, the wanton abrogation of the rights of the working class to attract foreign investments, the summary eviction of slum dwellers for urban development projects, the courting of big business in all segments of the economy.....the list is endless. In a nutshell, the reckless agenda of the state and the propertied elites has severely eroded social justice. Depressing though these developments are, they are, in my view, harbingers of newer, more meaningful forms of citizenship, social justice, and the rule of law. One of the most positive developments has been the serendipitous globalization of dissent in India. Rejecting the governmentality of the state, the victims of development are demanding their entitlements as citizens. They are also pressing for the renegotiation of the substantial aspects of the rule of law. Albeit nascent, these developments hold promise for the invigoration of genuine democracy, civil liberties, and human rights in India.

Fury and its Sounds: Media Representations of Recent Insurgencies in India

Rini Bhattacharya Mehta, University of Illinois

This paper examines the representations in the global media of the political phenomenon alternately called the Naxalite and the Maoist movement. The struggle of the rural and tribal poor of India against violent incursions by the MNCs has been relentlessly portrayed through the lens of 'Operation Green Hunt,' a federally organized effort by the government to eradicate the Maoist menace. How have the various agents of mainstream media in post-global India shaped the popular debate/discourse on insurgency and protest? Are the Maoists 'Gandhians with Guns,' as Arundhati Roy claims? The paper will look back at representations of similar insurgencies in pre-global India and present a comparative perspective.

Room 385 **Crisis and Development in the Third World**

Far Beyond Global Crisis and Deep Within People's Minds: Indian Perceptions and Migrant Solutions

Luis Berruecos, Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco

In the context of global crises, Mexican Indians living in a little community north of Mexico City have been compelled to abandon agricultural activities as well as their families in the quest for jobs that neoliberal government has been unable to create, as a result of the lack of policies regarding native Mexicans. This intensification of mobility of individuals from an Indian community to United States has to be seen in the context of the recent installation of maquila factories surrounding a little Indian community north of Mexico City. The owners of these industries, most of them foreign, pay very low wages and exploit the workers: consequently, people have to migrate. This paper will focus on some migrant experiences in the context of their relationship and interaction with host societies and other immigrant groups and forms of alienation, resistance and the recovery of a sense of self.

Society of Cities, Regions and Borderlands: A Roadmap to the Indo-Iberian-American Dream

Manuel Freire Barcia, Venezuela

The Pro-Development Committee of Barinas State (COMBAR) has been engaged for the last thirty years in regional and local development issues in Venezuela. Through this work, it has developed significant amounts of information, up-to-date contacts and experience dealing with local, state and regional sustainable economic development issues involving governments, universities, productive sector and non-government organizations (NGO's). . We intend to describe in this paper the methodology advanced and applied by COMBAR to promote the "*Digital-Global-City-Region and Borderland*" concept.

Sub Saharan Africa in the World Economy: The Challenge of Integration into the Global Trading System

Joseph Fosu, Western Illinois University

Developing countries that are integrating quickly into the world economy are able to grow faster and with impressive increases in real standard of living of their people. South Korea, China, India, Malaysia are some developing countries that have been able to take advantage of the global economy to promote economic growth and development. In contrast to these successful countries, Sub Saharan Africa as a region appears to have been marginalized in the global economy. For this region, the promise of globalization appears to be only a mirage. The textile and apparel industry in the region illustrates the daunting task ahead for the quest to engage in the global economy. Being unable to share in the benefits of globalization, Sub Saharan Africa continues to rely on foreign aid for its economic development. But what is true of the countries that are fully engaged in the global economy is that they did not depend on aid for their impressive economic achievements. They took appropriate initiatives to foster integration into the global economy which allowed them to fully share in the benefits of global trade, and the international flow of ideas, technology, investment and financial capital. The challenge for Sub Saharan Africa then is to give more consideration to becoming well integrated into the global economy to avoid being marginalized. What must the region do for itself and what external assistance may be needed to fully integrate the region into the global economy?

Emerging Markets in the World System: Jumping on the Multilateral Bandwagon

Brittany Van Putten, Roosevelt University

This paper explores the dialectic between emerging markets and the current US led system in light of the view taken that the former can address the problems created by the latter. The emerging markets of Brazil, Russia, India and China have increasingly adopted a stance contra Western dominance in the world system. While looking for alternatives to the ubiquitous global social dislocations engendered within the current order, emerging systems must be viewed as critically as the current order. The multilateral, anti-unipolar rhetoric of the BRICs is quite appealing given recent international events and awareness of large-scale global

problems. Their summits have resulted in official statements that call for balanced global development, increased international cooperation, as well as global accountability and justice (Chaudury, 2009). Although espousing this rhetoric appeals to those disadvantaged by western dominance and may gain their support, BRIC is making market based claims to legitimacy in international policy making circles. This could allow access to implement system-wide changes but may equally be a method to garner a larger economic share without attending to the gross inequities created by our current capitalist arrangement.

Room 389 **The Impact of Globalization: Education, Pedagogy and the Classroom**

US Study Abroad from Periphery to the Center of the Global Curriculum

Mousumi Mukherjee, University of Illinois

Five years ago the Lincoln Commission report proposed an ambitious goal of sending one million students abroad each year. The aim of all this expansion in study abroad was to promote educational and cultural exchange for intercultural understanding and peace by "preparing a new generation for global citizenship". A recent legislative and federal policy, the Simon Study Abroad Bill was passed in 2009 following the Lincoln Commission Report in November 2005. US Study abroad has thus evolved from the periphery- with the Higher Education Act in 1965 for the first time giving discretionary authority to campuses to use federal financial aid in support of students studying abroad- to the center of the curriculum with the Senator Paul Simon Study Abroad Foundation Act authorizing \$40,000,000 in funding for fiscal year 2010, and \$80,000,000 for fiscal year 2011. On June 10, 2009 the Senator Paul Simon Study Abroad Foundation Act was approved by the U.S. House of Representatives as part of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011 (H.R. 2410) by a vote of 235-187. This broad foreign relations bill authorizes funding for the operations of the U.S. Department of State and the Peace Corps, and includes innovative new programs like the Simon Act that enhance U.S. capacity to engage with the world ("NAFSAI Study Abroad," n.d.). In my paper I propose to trace this historical development and its link with the current pedagogical discourse on global citizenship and its ideology.

Global Pressures on Education and Reform

Efrain Rivera

Educational reform on the teaching profession has come as a result of global trends. This is being mediated by institutions of educational management at the international and national level; such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, U.S Department of Education, Council of International Schools and others. Currently, these governmental and non-governmental organizations have put great effort on policies of assessment, accountability and standardization, attempting to cope with our global reality. This has put a great stress on local, district and national educational systems, which are adapting their policies in effort to comply and supply those skills and talents that are needed in a growing global competitive market. This paper will examine how global and trends pressure the policy process, through regulatory bodies, instruments and mechanisms, established to organize, manage and regulate teacher's performance.

Teaching Global Studies: Pedagogy and Structure at the Undergrad Level

Meenal Shrivastava, Athabasca University, Canada

The study of transnational processes or globalization is essentially interdisciplinary, engaging insights from many disciplines. This is necessary to increase the 'depth' and the 'breadth' of the understanding of the complex concept of 'globalization', which is used as a description, a process as well as an ideology. However, it is particularly challenging to teach this multilayered field and an introduction to the tools for understanding global issues at the undergraduate level. Furthermore, the task of designing an undergraduate programme of Global Studies get complicated by the apparent overlaps between 'Global Studies' (as an emerging interdisciplinary field to study contemporary global issues) and 'global approach' (which is applied by a variety of disciplines from different vantage points to broaden the scope of world history, cultures,

societies, and institutions). In view of these challenges, the paper considers a strategy of designing and teaching GLST at undergrad level.