



Friday, June 7:

12:00 PM – 1:00 PM: Friday Opening Keynote Panel

Mobilizing for Global Justice: From the Arab Spring to the World Social Forum (Commons/Auditorium Building)

Chair: Lauren Langman, Loyola University, along with

Juliann Allison, University of California, Riverside

Christopher Chase-Dunn, University of California, Riverside

1:15 PM – 3:00 PM: Friday Afternoon Panels Session A

World Gender Studies (Cecilia Hall, Room 202)

Chair: Allen Kim

Women's Status and Fertility Differential in the World-System: A Cross National Analysis Rifat Akhter, University of Central Arkansas

Using World Systems and Gender and Development theories, this paper examines women's status and fertility in the high fertility countries. Here, I argue that fertility behavior is strongly related to unequal power relationship between husbands and wives, which occurs because of dependent economy. Dependent economy creates economic inequality and limit prospects of women's upward mobility, which may be important factor of maintaining high fertility. This research examines empirical data from 88 countries—where fertility rate is higher than 2. The study includes both semi-periphery and periphery regions with planned and market-oriented economies--to investigate the influence of investment and dependent development on women's status and fertility.

Reproductive Attitudes and Behavior Among Married Women in the U.A.E.

Madalla Alibeli, United Arab Emirates University

Reports of steep decline in births rate in United Arab Emirates (UAE) have alarmed policy-makers and heightened their concern about the country's identity and its demographic structure considering that almost 90 percent of the country's population are expatriates. To counter this problem, the UAE government adopted several initiatives to promote marriage among its citizens and implemented a number of incentives to encourage married ones to have more children. Yet, these policies' fate is largely hinged upon the reproductive attitudes and behavior of the country's women: married women in particular. Thus, the current study examines married women reproductive attitudes and behavior in the UAE and explores the effect of the change in women' socioeconomic status on such reproductive attitudes and behavior.

Globalization of White Western Masculinity

Allen Kim, University of California, Irvine

Researchers point out that globalization is changing family and gender relations worldwide. We take up this subject in an analysis of the South Korean inspired Father School Movement (FS). Analysis suggests FS is reconstructing Korean masculinity in conformity to Western ideals of the "new man," particularly around fatherhood. Their simulation of the "new man" relies on the disparagement of Korean masculinity, indicating the internalization of gendered racial oppression. We suggest the replication of the hegemonic "new man" ideology is a local response to the destabilizing effects of globalization, including the hegemony of Western masculinity, economic recession, and a changing gender order.

Sharing the Commons: Social Movements and Democracy

(Cecilia Hall, Room 203)

Chair: Raymund Liongson

Grassroots Participation in Reclaiming the Commons

Raymund Liongson, University of Hawaii-Leeward Community College

A slain tribal chieftain in Kalinga, Philippines once remarked: "How can you own that which will outlive you?" Yet, corporations, through complex legal maneuverings, have claimed ownership of the commons—our natural endowments and social creations. Under their administration, the commons are being irresponsibly abused and destroyed. It is time the natural heirs of the commons—the people—are mobilized to reclaim them for the sake of their children and the future. What is the role of the public in the struggle to achieve this end? How may grassroots voice and people power be optimally and effectively mustered?

Worker Owned Cooperatives, Reclaiming Social Capital

Jennica Vincent, Oregon State University

With the global economy in crisis, officials and policy administrators turn to economic and social research to navigate progress. Unemployment and underemployment are leading to social and fiscal dilemmas, for which leaders rely upon economic literature and research to solve. However, minimal literature addresses worker-owned cooperatives as both immediate and long-term solutions to the variability of a capitalist economy. In this research, I introduce the unique situation of WOCs, analyze problems with assessing democratic worker-ownership using the neo-classical economic model, explain barriers to development in the U.S., and discuss policies that have facilitated economic growth, community development, and social capital.

Morocco: Contemporary Contours of Political Mobilization

Allison McManus, University of California, Santa Barbara

This paper uses Morocco as a case-study for an analysis of dynamic new forms of social movements that have emerged in North Africa since the 2011 uprisings. Comparing data from interviews with members of the 20 February Movement and the Jamiat Al Adl Wal Ihsane to historic trends in political mobilization, I trace the dynamic nature of articulation of political visions. I conclude that while contemporary movements retain remnants of liberal perspectives on individual rights and democracy, they also employ new and exciting forms of emancipatory discourse.

A Generation of Zapatismo: Lessons in Owning, Sharing, and Maintaining the Commons

Duncan Earle, Marymount College, Palos Verdes Campus

As Mexico returns to a cartel-friendly PRI regime, Zapatista voices reemerge with their long-standing critique of politics, political economy and governance. Their approach to what is private and what is shared in their movement and the society it has created over the last twenty years are explored. Their heterodoxy with regard to political ideologies of the West fit their concerns for smallholder livelihood and community-based sustainability, as part of the long view of their millenarian political struggle, and Mexico's.

Cultural Studies, Creating the Global World

(Cecilia Hall, Room 204A)

Chair: Richard Curtis

Graffiti Art, Taking Back Our Urban Commons

Richard Curtis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Within public spaces, people are increasingly bombarded with direct images of the urban reflecting commercial interests through branded signs and billboards, or through the normative idea of the clean, controlled, and pristine city. Acts disrupting this image are labeled as vandalism or public nuisance, resulting in a public space stripped of a legitimate ability to create a commons reflecting alternative images. Using the practice of "commoning", I argue that acts of graffiti become immensely political and reflect an attempt to take back public space from private interests, while ultimately expanding cultural and subversive boundaries around a new urban commons.

The Spanish Language and Culture: Global or Tribal?

Patricia Bazan-Figueras, Fairleigh Dickinson University

Research revolves around the socio-political, linguistic, and cultural aspects of 'Spanglish' while considering its future in American society. A speech modality used by many Hispanics in the United States, Spanglish mixes grammatical and lexicon elements from both English and Spanish, and is used for communication purposes. While the RAE's announcement to include "Estadounidismos" in its upcoming dictionary shocked many, placing Spanglish in the center of controversy again, it also presents Spanish-speakers with an opportunity to decide whether or not to remain fragmented or unite.

From Geographical Isolation to Shared Psychological Space, Mutual Appreciation and Social Justice

Jerome Rabow & Manpreet Dhillon, University of California, Los Angeles

The diverse UCLA community, while sharing a common geographical space, is a separated set of communities with limited shared psychological space. Barriers to mutual understanding, appreciation of diversity and inclusion are perpetuated by stereotypes, fears and prejudice. This paper describes how these barriers can be minimized so that tolerance is transformed into appreciation and respect and silence is transformed into social action for justice. Using web posts and final papers from an upperdivision class, we examine how the selected use of transformative pedagogy can affect student consciousness about race relations, gender, and sexual orientation and bring about a shared commons.

Partner or Perish: A Model for Incubating Trans-regional Tourism in Peru

Veda Ward, California State University, Northridge

Purposeful travel often combines free time recreational activity with learning, and is often associated with social, economic or political outcomes that extend beyond the individual experience. This case study employed a participant-observer framework to examine the extensive impact of a two-week all-inclusive group package journey to Peru, where tourism is ranked third in all regions (coast, sierra and rainforest) as it contributes to national economy. Analysis of reflective "posts" and written travelogue entries revealed a complex model for incubating trans-regional tourism by partnering local subcontractors with well-known travel package providers. Implications for sustainable future tourism growth are offered.

3:15 PM – 4:30 PM: Friday Afternoon Panels Session B

Income and Inequality (Cecilia Hall, Room 202)

Chair: Cliff DuRand

Global Per Capita Income Convergence Among Nations in the 21st Century

Nake M. Kamrany & Georgi Vassilev, University of Southern California

In this paper we document the recent phenomena of rapid global income convergence. We find evidence of unconditional income convergence looking at both the mean as well as the entire income distribution via ordinary least squares and quintile regression respectively. We also study the presence of an S-shaped growth curve for explaining the observed rapid progression of per capita income convergence and its impact on the expected future income convergence among nations. This reconciles our current observations with the well documented stylized hypothesis of twin peak distribution of income.

The Future that Never Came: Globalization and the Assumptions of Mid-20th Century America

Fredrick Lewis, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

In the 1950s and '60s, the conventional wisdom held that the then typical forty-hour workweek would soon be shortened as "automation" reduced the need for human labor. Popular magazines featured articles worrying about the ability of people to find constructive things to do in their soon-

to-be increased spare time. But since the 1980s when the impact of globalization began to be felt, and despite the very large increase in national income in subsequent decades, Americans have typically experienced longer work hours for a smaller share of that national income. Why were these mid-century assumptions so wrong?

Income Inequality and Economic Globalization: A Longitudinal Study of 15 Muslim-Majority Countries (1963-2002)

Tamer ElGindi, University of Irvine

Evidence from recent revolutions in the Middle East and their consequences indicates that income inequality—along with other factors—could well affect the stability of nations. The root causes behind increasing income disparities are not fully understood and the grave consequences of inequality cannot be easily anticipated. What are the trends in income inequality in these countries? And how has economic globalization, manifested in trade openness and increased foreign direct investment, affected income inequality? This research explores potential causes for increasing income inequality in 15 Muslim-majority countries during 1963–2002. I estimated different models using fixed effects regression models on an internal development model and globalization indicators. Results showed that foreign direct investment has robust positive effects on income inequality while other economic/social/political variables did not show the same robust effects. These findings add to previous literature on globalization's effects on income inequality and warrants policy makers to fully integrate income inequality as a major factor in their development plans.

Universities as Global Actors in Apparel Supply Chains

Chris Wegemer, University of California, Santa Barbara

Universities have exclusive power over the multi-billion dollar collegiate apparel market and have used their influence to raise labor standards for “sweatshop” workers. Recognizing that monitoring organizations are incapable of examining thousands of factories involved in collegiate apparel production and that pricing practices of apparel brands prevent sustainable improvements in labor conditions, student-activists have proposed the Designated Suppliers Program. Universities will need to critically and reflexively consider their position and influence in the global apparel industry. This presentation intends to address the gap in academic literature on the subject and evaluate, from the university perspective, the proposed supply chain reform.

🌐 Race, Class and Education (Cecilia Hall, Room 203)

Chair: Jerome Rabow

Race and Class in Schooling Children of African Descent

Audrey P. Watkins, Western Illinois University

Bill Schubert maintains that critical praxis “seeks vigorously to point out inequities of educational access, opportunity, and quality, experienced on the bases of race, gender, socioeconomic class, and other differences.” I plan to use a critical theoretical framework to explore how race and class impact the education of children of African descent in Bermuda, Chicago and Jamaica. Despite differences in the sizes of the school populations in these locations, low achievement, high dropout rates, and increasing violence are similar challenges. This work has particular urgency because of the critical importance of schooling and education in the era of globalization and is part of efforts to help find ways to provide education that is empowering enough to help engage the social and political problems these nations face and help provide a foundation for a more just society.

Affirmative Action and Higher Education in California

Rosemarie Lerma, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

The 21st century presents higher education the opportunity to extend greater knowledge about the world to its students so that they are able to understand and contribute to the continuously changing economic, political, and social/cultural contexts that life presents. The University of California Los Angeles' (UCLA) mission is the "creation, dissemination, preservation and application of knowledge for the betterment of our global society". However, as a result of the passage of

California Proposition 209 and the elimination of affirmative action in 1996, not all perspective students will have access to the opportunity to learn and contribute to the global society. This paper examines UCLA freshman (never enrolled in a degree program) application, admission, and enrollment data from 1994-2011 to understand the type of population that is gaining access to training that will enable them to have an impact in their global society.

The American Dream Deferred- California's Undocumented Students and Higher Education

Laura Y. Hernandez, Marymount College, Palos Verdes Campus

Prior to 2012, many undocumented students did not have equal access to higher education. The primary reason these students were unable to attend college was due to financial hardships and their undocumented legal status. However, several policies (the California Dream Act and the Federal Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program) have been implemented in recent years that have the potential to increase the enrollment of undocumented students in higher education. This capstone project will examine this issue and its impact on a macro and micro level, which include the financial obstacles, emotional and psychological stresses that undocumented students face.

Global Activism within Dominant Forms of Economic Organization: Critical Education and Transnational Pedagogical Praxis

César Augusto Rossatto, University of Texas at El Paso

Masses of displaced workers are situating their struggles in a global context due to dominant forms of economic organization. Concern for democracy and human rights is moving in from the margins to challenge capitalist priorities of "efficiency" and exploitation. In some places, the representatives of popular movements are actually taking the reins of state power. New progressive movements are emerging to bridge national identities and boundaries, in solidarity with transnational class, gender, and ethnic struggles. The ideology of market competition has become more entrenched in schools. Thus, this presentation explores these implications draw upon the myriad social struggles shaping students' lives and communities, based on principles of justice, ethics, access, and emancipation.

The Emerging South: Surviving Globalization (Cecilia Hall, Room 204A)

Chair: Yousef Baker

Are the BRICs a Real Alternative to Western Development? A Succinct Assessment

Michael Calderon-Zaks, Editor of the Journal of Race and Global Social Change

This conference paper briefly examines the perceived role of Brazil, South Africa, India, China, and Russia as an alternative to the West in the Global South. Their patterns of development must be placed in the context of the West's development prior to the twentieth century. Largely, I argue that these burgeoning states are hardly decolonization projects and ignore Frantz Fanon's warning to "not pay tribute to Europe by creating states, institutions, and societies that draw their inspiration from it." In fact, the burden of "development" remains on the shoulders of indigenous peoples in the Americas and Africa, as I will explain.

The Global Drug Policy and Some of its Effects in Mexico

Martha Chew Sanchez, St. Lawrence University

This paper attempts to participate in dialogues about global drug policy that has been implemented since 1912. It tries to evaluate some of the effects of such policies in Mexico, particularly in regard to the efficiency on public policy, human rights, and its effects on militarization and social control in the most disadvantaged sectors of Mexican society. The paper attempts to explore at policies developed globally since 1912 through the International Opium Convention signed at the Hague, including the 1961 United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the war on drugs declared by former U.S. President Richard Nixon in 1971, the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and the increasing militarization of the conflict in many Latin American countries, particularly, Mexico and Colombia.

Mexican Health Policies & Deceitfulness of Universal Coverage in Puebla, Mexico

Luis Berruecos, Autonomous Metropolitan University, Mexico City

Two years ago, The Governor of the Mexican State of Puebla, declared that his State was fully covered by health services, which is not true. According to WHO, health is one of the most important human rights for every citizen and also that is stated in Mexican Constitution. However, according to our statistics, many indigenous communities of that State are still waiting for those services, even though the budget destined for that purpose has been incremented ten times in the last seven years. Since I have been working for years in the highlands of the northern part of the State, I will prove that medical services are not covering the total population which means that survival for the future is rather grim.

The Foreignization of Large Scale Land Acquisition in Central Africa and its Implication on Water Security

Lotsmart Fonjong, University of Yaounde, Cameroon

There is a new phenomenon in developing countries where land previously used by communities is being taken over by foreign investors (from Europe, America, China, Gulf States, and other non-western countries), and governments within the current context of land grabbing. The central argument advanced in the process is that 'vacant land' is taken for development, of which the local communities are the prime beneficiaries. Many studies suggest that most of the land deals do not involve local communities or their interest and there seems to be no clear evidence of improvement in their standards of living. Rather, more people are trapped in the poverty web without means of subsistence as they no longer have access to basic human rights and needs, particularly water and food. Foreign agro-business investors focus on the cultivation of crops for alternative clean energy for western and not for local markets. Unfortunately, land deals do not only transfer the ownership and control of water sources found within the land to foreign investors but plantation agriculture also affects adjacent water sources through irrigation, run off and changes in water quality. Poor communities, particularly women that depend on natural sources of water have to travel over long distances in search of portable water. This study examines the extent to which: 1) community rights to water are reflected in large scale land acquisition deals, 2) investors' corporate social responsibility take into account water justice, and 3) the conditions of women who are traditionally responsible for water provision in the Central African region can be improved upon.

4:45 PM – 6:45 PM: Evening Keynote Panel

Contours of the Global Crisis (Commons/Auditorium Building)

Chair: Jerry Harris

Policing the Global Crisis

William I. Robinson, University of California, Santa Barbara

Clash of Capitalisms

Jan Nederveen Pieterse, University of California, Santa Barbara

From 'Made in China' to 'Designed in China': Does China's High Tech Turn Mean an End to the China Sweatshops?

Richard Appelbaum, University of California, Santa Barbara

Saturday, June 8:

9:00 AM – 10:30 AM: Morning Keynote Panel

The Struggle for Tomorrow (Commons/Auditorium Building)

Chair: Lauren Langman

Ecology and the Global Crisis

Carl Boggs, National University

The Shape of Resistance: Protest Snowballs and the Future of the WSF

Juliann Allison, University of California, Riverside

Media Spectacle and Insurrection on a Global Scale

Douglas Kellner, University of California, Los Angeles

In a series of books and articles I have been arguing that the concept of media spectacle provides a key to interpreting contemporary culture and politics, arguing that media spectacle has become a global phenomenon organizing news, journalism, politics, and entertainment. I will argue that in addition to politics, war, terrorism and media events constructed and presented as media spectacle on a global scale in 2011 democratic insurrections which have also emerged as a powerful form of political transformation. Engaging the North African Uprisings and what Al-Jazeera calls the "Arab Awakening", I will discuss how the democratic uprisings in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya produce new models of political transformation that have been transmitted throughout the region as media spectacle and have generated intense conflict. I argue that these events provide grounding to use once again the concept of revolution developed by Herbert Marcuse and will discuss the sense in which the Arab Uprisings are or are not revolution and how the Arab Uprisings impacted political movements in Spain, Greece, and the Occupy movements which became a global phenomenon. I will also discuss the key role of Al-Jazeera as a voice of democratic revolution in the Arab Uprisings and how 2011 may appear as a historical marker of political insurrection, much as 1968 functions in radical political imaginaries.

10:45 AM – 12:45 PM: Saturday Morning Panels

🌐 Teaching Global Studies to All Undergraduates: A Required First-Year Course (Cecilia Hall, Room 202)

Chair: Jeffrey Coker

Jeffrey Scott Coker, Elon University, North Carolina

Rosemary Haskell, Elon University, North Carolina

Thomas Nelson, Elon University, North Carolina

The Global Experience, GST 110, is a required interdisciplinary first-year course at Elon University, a 6000-student, liberal-arts-focused, institution. Personal and social responsibility, which are goals of Elon's core curriculum, provide the context for the Global Experience students' analysis and evaluation of the relationships that both connect and obstruct human interaction in an increasingly connected, technological, and rapidly changing world. Three Elon faculty, including the director of Elon's core curriculum, will explain the opportunities and challenges of delivering a course that has proved its flexibility and durability over the past two decades.

Social Media and Social Movements

(Cecilia Hall, Room 203)

Chair: Lauren Langman

Global Media Experiences of Disenfranchised Turkish Youth in the Periphery

Ece Algan, California State University, San Bernardino

Today one of the challenging and primary tasks of media globalization scholars is to research people's experiences of media without privileging the role of the market or the resistance of the "consumer." According to the latest data, Turkish people are the 7th largest Facebook users in the world. In addition to accessing Facebook via personal computers and internet cafes, the young people also use Facebook Zero, which is a simplified, text-only version of Facebook that can be accessed free of charge at 0.facebook.com on mobile phones. Drawing from my ethnographic research in Southeast Turkey, this paper will address the disparity of social media experiences between the urban educated youth and the disenfranchised youth who live in smaller urban areas of agrarian regions of Turkey.

Internet Use and Global Activism

Elizabeth Schwarz, University of California, Riverside

Scholars suggest that the global reach of the internet encourages global connectedness and activism. Using survey data from the 2010 United States Social Forum, this study extends research exploring internet use and transnational social movement activity by examining activists' use of four internet technologies. The results reveal that use of the four different types of internet technologies do not relate to global activism. However, the use of more types of online tools relates to involvement in more social movements internationally. The findings suggest that activists do use the internet to maintain their networks with other activists around the globe.

A Cultural Capital Approach to Digital Inequalities in Romania

Mihaela Popescu, California State University, San Bernardino

This paper uses Pierre Bourdieu's (1984) insights on the formation of cultural distinctions and their role in asserting social privilege to identify the social fault lines that shaped digital inequalities in Romania from 2005 to 2010, and to explore what digital engagement means currently for different groups of users. I seek to answer two related questions: (1) What were the digital inequalities in Romania in 2005 and how did they change, if at all, by 2010? (2) How are individual social positions (as characterized by different combinations of cultural, economic and social capital) and these digital inequalities connected?

Occupy Wall Street & Occupy Wall Street Radio: a Community Media Project Consistent with the Movement?

James Simmons, California Institute of Integral Studies

On September 17, 2011, protestors and activists occupied Zuccotti Park in response to the economic inequality, Wall Street corruption, and wealth consolidation that has become pervasive in contemporary American society. They called themselves "Occupy Wall Street" and were a leaderless resistance movement that rejected the capitalist system and traditional forms of governing, while advocating a participatory democracy based on equality and inclusion that was loosely structured, decentralized, and non-hierarchical. The corporate-owned mainstream media (and even National Public Radio) ignored them at first, then they mocked them, and then they started firing supporters of the movement (as in the case of NPR's Lisa Simeone). Listener-sponsored community radio station 99.5fm WBAI, part of the Pacifica Network, was on the scene covering the occupation from the very first day while providing a very different perspective than heard anywhere else. Despite the stellar coverage by the Pacifica Network (and WBAI in particular), its organizational structure is still hierarchical and centralized. This meant that WBAI/Pacifica was providing the only anti-capitalist and anti-authoritarian perspective in the biggest media market in the United States, but was structured in an authoritarian manner. That is until Occupy Wall Street combined forces with WBAI/Pacifica to create Occupy Wall Street Radio, a radio show that emulates the organizational structure and horizontalism of its parent movement. Occupy Wall Street Radio is pointing the way to a change in not only what information the media covers, but how this information is presented.

By subscribing to a non-hierarchical organizational structure, they end up tearing down the traditional notions on how information should be presented. Featuring a constantly rotating cast of hosts, guests that are physically involved in the issue rather than pundits, and a narrative with a conversational style, Occupy Wall Street Radio redefines the power structures and dominant roles that traditionally exist in media and seeks to create a model that is horizontal and inclusive instead.

**Global Energy Demands and the Surviving Environment
(Cecilia Hall, Room 204A)**

Chair: Wolfgang Brauner

Until the Last Bit of Ice... A Critical Analysis of the 'Scramble for the Arctic'

Leonardo E. Figueroa Helland, Westminster College

This paper critically analyzes the 'Scramble for the Arctic' by drawing upon the elements of Realist, Liberal, Critical, and Normative theories of Global Politics. Anthropogenic climate change resulting from the burning of fossil fuels, economic growth, and globalizing trade has substantially contributed to the reduction of Arctic ice. This in turn has enabled powerful states and corporations to 'scramble' for control over the Arctic, which is known to encompass vast deposits of exploitable fossil fuels, strategic trade routes and coveted geopolitical sites. This 'scramble' perpetuates the vicious cycle of anthropogenic climate change. This paper decodes the Scramble for the Arctic by drawing upon various theories, including the classical realist theory of great power hubris, the neo-realist theory of 'relative gains' under structural anarchy, the neo-liberal theory of 'market failure', the neo-Marxist theory of neo-imperialism, the post-modern critiques of sovereignty and territorial geopolitics, the post-colonial critiques of the coloniality of power, and the normative philosophies of feminist, eco-critical, post-human and Indigenous cosmopolitics.

Can Green Capitalism Save the Climate? The Alternative Energy Dilemma

Jerry Harris, DeVry University, Chicago

The Self-Subversion of the Global System: The Impacts of Energy Depletion and Climate Disruption

Wolfgang Brauner, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green

This paper argues that the functionally differentiated global system subverts itself by depleting natural resources and by degrading the environment. This increases the scarcity of vital resources and ecosystem services, leading to economic contraction and escalating conflicts. It focuses on the twin crises of global energy depletion and climate disruption, and on their combined impact on habitable and arable land, water scarcity and food production. It concludes that this convergence of crises leads to an escalation of social, political and military conflicts. The best response to this predicament is to strengthen the resilience of local communities around the world, which can take many forms depending on local conditions.

Large Energy Projects and the Costs to Local Communities in Latin America

Felicia C. Graham, University of California, Santa Barbara

For decades the prevailing assumption has been that exploitation of natural resources in developing countries would benefit local economies. Recently it has become clear that while large energy projects produce billions in revenue for multinationals, they provide few local benefits. Worse, in practice these projects have detrimental impacts on local communities by increasing social costs, such as crime and sex trafficking, that remain hidden and ignored. This paper surveys the hidden social costs of energy development in Latin America by examining local communities in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, and in doing so reveals local conceptions of resistance and modernity that are challenging the dominant development discourse.

1:45 PM – 3:30 PM: Afternoon Keynote Panel

**Surviving the Crisis: Capitalism, Insurrection and Democracy
(Commons/Auditorium Building)**

Chair: Jerry Harris

"Crisis of What?" End of Capitalism or a New Systemic Cycle of Capitalist Accumulation?

Christopher Chase-Dunn, University of California, Riverside

Creating Democracy in a Globalized State

Cliff DuRand, Center for Global Justice, San Miguel de Allende, Mexico

Socialism in the 21st Century

Jim Devine, Loyola Marymount University

3:45 PM – 5:30 PM: Saturday Afternoon Panels

🌐 Global Studies and the Classroom (Cecilia Hall, Room 202)

Chair: Eve Darian-Smith

Understanding the Global Experience: Shaping Responsible World Citizens in Global Studies Classrooms

Rosemary Haskell & Thomas Arcaro, Elon University, North Carolina

To combat the multi-disciplinary and often diffuse quality of the typical undergraduate Global Studies class in the United States, and, in many cases, the disparate quality of the Global Studies major field itself, we advocate that the concept of global citizenship be central to Global Studies curriculum design and development, and to classroom teaching.

Designing and Teaching a Global Studies Curriculum

Eve Darian-Smith & Philip McCarty, University of California, Santa Barbara

🌐 Global Capitalism and Its Impact (Cecilia Hall, Room 203)

Chair: Yousef Baker

Currency Union and Trade in CFA Franc Zone

Kossi Makpayo, Marymount College, Palos Verdes Campus

While other developing countries increasingly move towards a flexible exchange rate regime, the African countries in the CFA franc zone have maintained a de facto currency union alongside a relatively stable peg, first with the French Franc and then with the Euro, for more than half a century. This study investigates the impact of the currency union and the peg on bilateral trade flows for the fourteen countries in the CFA zone. The empirical methodology consists of a theoretical gravity model in which a binary variable for the currency union (the western part of the CFA zone, the entire CFA zone or the CFA franc-euro peg) is included as an additional regressor. The data consist of a matrix of 150 exporting by 150 importing countries. The results indicate that, the volume of the trade flows between two members of WAEMU (West African Economic and Monetary Union), which is one of the two parts of the CFA franc zone, is not significantly different from the volume of other bilateral trade flows, when other determinants of trade are controlled for. This finding also holds for the 'soft' currency union which comprises all CFA zone countries. Contrary to the literature, I also find that peg (CFA franc-Euro) has a negative and significant effect on exports from a CFA country to a Euro zone country.

Hawai`i in the 21st Century, the Age of Globalization

John Redden, Computer Scientist and Hawai`i Coffee Farmer

In this presentation I will discuss a brief history of Hawai`i; the rise and reduction of the pineapple Agra-business in the Hawaiian Islands; cultural trends in the Hawaiian islands in the last forty years; the Hawaiian Electric Company - a tale of two faces; economic profiles of Maui, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai, and Hawai`i; development versus the preservation of island; the class structure of the Big Island, and two movies that explain trends in Hawai`ian culture in the 21st Century.

Global Counter Insurgency; Global Capitalism and Political Control

Yousef K. Baker, University of California, Santa Barbara

The 21st century so far is marked by a global economic crisis. We witnessed intensification of resistance, most profoundly with the rebellions across the Middle East and North Africa. Protest movements faced off against new modalities of political control that are part and parcel of "Global Capitalism." I argue that Global Capitalism introduced three innovations of political control. The first is neo-liberal development strategies. These strategies achieved hegemony among development agencies worldwide, making neo-liberalism objective economic science rather than a political and ideological idea. Thus it is held above the realm of critique and buffered from political contestation or deliberation. The second is the mainly legal process by which economic decision-making is made autonomous from the "public" and put in the hands of a technocratic cadre. This takes economic decision-making away from popular accountability and opens up the economy to disciplining by market forces. The third innovation in social control by global capitalism is "democracy promotion" or more precisely the promotion of polyarchy as the model for the state. Polyarchy, sold as "democracy," is the curtailing of democracy to an institutional understanding and limiting it to the public act of choosing between different elites in ritualized electoral processes. The combined effect of these strategies is to undermine, co-opt, and otherwise neutralize counter hegemonic opposition movements. This presentation will elaborate on these innovations by using the cases of Iraq after the 2003 invasion and most recently the case of Egypt after the fall of Mubarak.

The Political Economy of South-South Regionalism: Lessons from the Middle East

Omar S. Dahi, Hampshire College

The last several decades have witnessed a rise in economic linkages among the countries of the global South. This has manifested itself in a number of ways: a higher number of South-South Preferential Trading Agreements (PTAs) as well as deepening and broadening of existing South-South PTAs; increased intra-regional as well as inter-regional South-South trade and FDI; increased political-economy coordination and the rise of new South-South blocs or official ties (e.g. UNASUR, China in Africa). The first half of this paper examines these trends from a theoretical and empirical perspective. The second half is a case study of the ambiguities in south-south regionalism through an analysis of Syrian-Turkish relations in the past decade.

Saving the Global Commons (Cecilia Hall, Room 204A)

Chair: Duncan Earle

On Common Ground: What We Owe to Each Other in the Global Commons

K. Violet McKeon, University of Irvine

I develop a broadly contractualist argument for a framework of moral duties that arise when agents share a common resource. The argument is applicable to both small, localized common-pool resources, but more importantly, to global commons like the atmosphere. I argue that a special class of moral duties arise in virtue of our common plight, and suggest a framework to guide what these duties entail and why. I consider what it is to be a natural resource, and my argument is sensitive to shifting conceptions of value over time, with surprising consequences for both our conceptions of fairness as well as to our obligations to future generations.

Cultivating Opportunity in the Soil of Crisis: Urban Agriculture and Local Food in Michigan and California

Stefanie Stauffer, University of Santa Barbara

The local food movement offers the simple premise that changing the way we eat can change the world. As the global adoption of neoliberal policies has led to the erosion of political representation, extreme economic inequality and acute difficulties meeting basic needs, it has encouraged many to reject globalization outright or attempt to guide it down a more sustainable path. To better understand the nature of such responses to neoliberal globalization and where the local food movement fits in, we ask: how does the local food movement challenge the economic inequality, resource scarcity, and social fragmentation exacerbated by neoliberal hyper-production?

Between a Rock and Hard Place: Seawalls, Politics and the Future of the Maldives

Summer M. Gray, University of Santa Barbara

The small archipelagic nation of the Maldives has become the poster child of the climate justice movement and a portrait of disaster yet to come; yet ask anyone in the country if the islands are sinking and you will get a resounding “no.” In contrast to popular imagination, the Maldives has adapted to the encroaching sea for many decades with seawalls, land reclamation, artificial islands, and food importation, all of which have enabled the capital city to become the fourth most densely populated island in the world. Now caught in the crossfire of political revolution, religious fundamentalism, and a lingering dictatorship, the Maldives must leverage the challenges of global climate change with promises of local development. In this politically polarized and engineered environment where land is exceptionally scarce, it can be difficult to locate the commons let alone identify who manages them. Based on ethnographic research in the Maldives and interviews with a wide range of experts and communities, this paper argues that the future security of the Maldives is contained in the political and economic relations that have shaped decisions about land use and coastal adaptation.

Gulf Coast Volunteerism: from Tourism to Activism

Ian Breckenridge-Jackson, University of California, Riverside

More than a million short-term volunteers, largely white, have travelled to the Gulf Coast since Hurricane Katrina made landfall in August 2005 to engage in recovery efforts, and a number of these volunteers also engaged in contentious collective action. While these volunteers draw domestic parallels to the 1964 Freedom Summer Campaign and AmeriCorps, they also draw important global parallels to the Peace Corps and other international volunteer tourism programs. This paper critically grapples with the role of volunteerism (from tourism to activism) within neoliberalism and the construction of the racialized and classed Other at the domestic and global levels.

Sunday, June 9:

10:45 AM – 12:30 PM: Sunday Panels

Human Rights and Globalization (Cecilia Hall, Room 202)

Chair: Stephanie Limoncelli

Worldwide Efforts to Combat Human Trafficking: The Role of NGOs

Stephanie Limoncelli, Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles

Worldwide efforts to combat human trafficking have emerged in the last 20 years with advocates working to address the trade of people under conditions of force, fraud or deception. How has contemporary anti-trafficking advocacy spread around the world? Competing perspectives in global and transnational sociology offer different explanations, emphasizing either the development of global norms disseminated by international nongovernmental organizations or the influence of powerful states in the world system that dominate responses to social problems. This paper reports findings of an ongoing research study that is collecting and analyzing data about anti-trafficking NGOs globally. Complicating both theoretical perspectives, anti-trafficking NGOs in the global south are often local and may focus on different types of human trafficking compared to those of the global north. The collection of empirical data on anti-trafficking NGOs will help us to better understand the characteristics and dynamics of anti-trafficking advocacy worldwide.

Unemployment among Asian Refugees in Utah

Yvette Young, University of Utah

The principle aims of refugee resettlement include acculturation and refugee self-sufficiency. However, refugees face unique barriers that make self-sufficiency difficult to achieve. And, it is an understudied problem. This project seeks to understand that factors affecting the employment component of self-sufficiency. It uses data collected by the Asian Association of Utah's Refugee and Immigrant Center that documents employment assistance provided to more than 4,000 refugees

over a 10-year period. Preliminary analyses employ event history analysis to examine the “hazard” of obtaining employment and a livable wage while controlling for known barriers as well as acculturation, immigration experience, and immigrant community.

Access and Quality: The Interaction between Deaf People and Law Enforcement in Mexico

Amanda Admire, University of California, Riverside

There is a widespread perception of corruption among the police in Mexico. Previous research has shown that Mexican people do not trust the police and consequently, do not seek their assistance. The present study addresses whether this result is generalizable to vulnerable populations in Mexico, specifically the deaf population, using a sample of 55 deaf asylum seekers in the U.S. from Mexico. This paper documents the respondents' subjective experiences and reports on how they interpret their treatment by law enforcement. The results highlight issues of access and quality that limit the respondent's ability (and willingness) to seek help from the police.

Taming the Hydra: How Urban Areas are Innovating to Address Large-Scale Violence

Horacio R. Trujillo, Occidental College

While considerable research has been done on the various factors that contribute to the outbreak of violence in urban settings, including the growing threat of violence due to the rapidity of growth of cities to sizes previously unknown, there is relatively little empirical research on effective policies to address large-scale violence in cities. This paper brings together case studies on promising innovations to address particularly large-scale violence in cities to contribute to moving the conversation forward in identifying what can be doing to curb this violence by highlighting good practices and conceptualizing a framework for further research on this important topic.

Nation, Class and Identity

(Cecilia Hall, Room 203)

Chair: Duncan Earle

Nationalism, Identity and Elite Political Hegemony

Sergey Salushev, University of California, Santa Barbara

The narrative of authenticity of national identity as being immutable, timeless and endowed with sacrosanct qualities is inculcated into public consciousness of every nation and constitutes an essential feature of individual self-awareness in relationship to the world around us. As a rule, every society willingly pledges allegiance to protect the purity and integrity of one's imagined community and embraces the false comfort of authenticity and uniqueness of its national character established by this narrative. Nationalism, as the corollary of this phenomenon, becomes the popular medium for expression of an abiding loyalty to the belief in unadulterated and narrowly defined homogenous community whose destiny permanently entwined with generally subjectively delineated territorial entity. This combination of vivid imagination and fierce fidelity to national identity engenders two important questions. First, how could something as blatantly spurious as nationalism acquire so much veracity? And second, what are the implications of a society having such an unflinching devotion to illusive integrity of a nation for the prospect of reaching the horizons of transparent and egalitarian global governance?

This paper argues that the authenticity of national identity is illusory because the concept of national identity is always fluid. Furthermore, national identity invariably is skillfully exploited to protect and entrench the hegemony of political elites. Lastly, international community must recognize that in the era of globalization, nationalism has exhausted its social utility and is detrimental to the welfare of the global civil society.

Contesting Identities: Xenophobic Nationalism and the Case of the Migrant Trail

Chandra Russo, University of California, Santa Barbara

This study examines contests over political identity through a case study of the Migrant Trail. Movement allies participate in this 75-mile walk through the U.S.-Mexico borderlands to contest the deadly impacts of current U.S. border enforcement policies. Scholars have long argued for the importance of identity formation among social movement adherents. Those studying neoliberal nation-states, especially the United States, have highlighted how security strategies forge a sense

of xenophobic nationalist identity. Drawing on five years of field-work, this paper examines how privileged activists engage in identity work to further social movement aims and assert competing claims about national belonging.

'It's my money': The Utility Perception and Control Remittance Strategies among Bangladeshi Migrants in Japan

Hasan Mahmud, University of California, Los Angeles

This study recognizes conflicting utility perceptions and control strategies of remittances between the migrants abroad and their households in Bangladesh. Through an ethnographic inquiry, this study finds migrants as concerned about their personal income and social status. Consequently, they claim authority in decision-making, which leads to competitions and struggles between the migrants and their households over spending remittances. Thus, this study recognizes the migrants as decision-makers vying for authority in family decision-making and raises question to the idea of migrants' total compliance with the family's decisions. Finally, it argues for incorporating the migrants in studying developmental impact of remittances.

Global Markets and Global Waste (Cecilia Hall, Room 204A)

Chair: Rick Anthony

Your Mall With it All: Private Consumption in Globalizing Africa

Deborah Hobden, University of California, Santa Barbara

The past thirty years have seen a rapid increase in the pace of globalization across Sub-Saharan Africa as major cities have been incorporated into global financial markets, often through coercive processes of trade liberalization, privatization, and the shrinking of state budgets. As private capital has flowed ever more freely into African cities, urban governments have been hard-pressed to provide basic amenities for growing urban populations, contributing to a pattern in which the provision of private consumption has come to supersede public, collective forms of consumption. My paper considers the development of luxury shopping centers as a symbol of this turn toward private consumption through a case study of Accra, Ghana.

Managing Resources for World Peace

Rick Anthony, Zero Waste International Alliance

Air, water, soil and earth generated material are today's commons. As our planetary resources are diminished with the increase in the world's population, we need to manage our resources not waste. Polluting air and water through improper industry discards is unacceptable. New rules are needed to protect organic and material resources from being contaminated by toxic materials. The closed circle economy has all products and food designed for recycling or composting back into its own type of commodity. The commons of air and water must be protected for the health and safety of the planet. The commons of mineral resource and agricultural fertility is needed for all life on the planet. New rules would include: source separation of organics and materials; organics managed to agriculture; toxic's must be taken back to manufacturer (redesign); all building and demolition must have a recycling plan. The first step is to require Zero Waste plans as part of a Climate Stability Plan that include: no burning, no burying and no toxic's.

Shared Brands and Supply Chain Politics: Cooperation and Value Creation in the European Wine Market

Betsy Carter, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies

Consumers use an array of signals to verify quality in the luxury market, including product origin, expert evaluations, price, and subjective quality assessment. Most economic, sociological, and business literature focuses on the relationship between a final product and the construction of value. My paper challenges this view, and demonstrates the significance of supply chain politics in constructing notions of luxury or of "market singularities". Within the European luxury wine market, we see two dominant patterns of supply chain politics: one relies on shared brands and market protection through cooperation. The other relies on individual brands and market protection through competition.