



Friday, May 20:

2:30 - 4:00: Friday Afternoon Panels Session A

**🌐 Women and the Impact of Globalization
(Room SOC 009)**

Chair: TBA

**Hearing Women's Voices in South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission:
Listening for What is Unsaid**

Margaret Fitzpatrick, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

The inclusion of women in South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) revealed some of the ways entrenched mechanisms of patriarchy worked in tandem with apartheid to cause egregious harm to women while simultaneously silencing their suffering. The inclusion of women as commissioners and witnesses partially redressed these injustices, but women's voices nevertheless remained muted relative to their suffering. Attending to both what is and is not said in a small sample of transcripts from these hearings, renarrations of subaltern lived experiences begin to suggest the possibility of a reconstruction of the gendered relations of domination within South African society.

Aspects of Gendered Migration in Post-Communist Eastern Europe

Cezara Crisan, Loyola University Chicago

This presentation is about an exploratory project and on-going research of the shift in gender relations with the end of the Cold War, as experienced by Eastern Europeans (EE) both at home and through immigration. It will use the globalization, immigration and gender theoretical perspectives to understand the various types of migration undertaken by Eastern European women and how they are shaped by the globalization forces and gender ideologies of both sending and receiving countries. As recent research has shown, in most of the EE countries to be feminist is considerate shameful and even subversive in an immoral way, [...] feminism is a "hysteria" and "grotesque political correctness coming from American campuses" (Lovinescu, 1999). Furthermore, research delving in gender politics in post communist Europe concludes that the values of gender rights lag behind concepts of democracy, human rights and civil society. In the United States, there has been increased feminist research delving into the experience of immigrants from Latin America and Asia. However, the experience of recent waves of EE immigrants in general, and of women in particular remains understudied.

Fresh Cut Flowers and Exploitation

Christina Miller, Wayne State University

Our lives are filled with goods, from food to clothes to cars and everything in between. We purchase almost everything we use on a daily basis. Everywhere one turns there is talk of globalization and capitalism. These forces are significant factors in the daily lives of people all over the world. The availability of fresh cut flowers in the United States, Canada, and Europe is intimately tied to exploitation of workers in the third world. In this presentation I analyze two case studies on different hemispheres, Colombia and Kenya, and shows the exploitation of workers, especially women and children.

🌐 **Crisis in the Middle East
(Room SOC 010)**

Chair: Veda Ward

Emerging Models of Leadership in the Middle East? Intersections of Globalism, Militarism and Islamism

Veda Ward, California State University, Northridge

The first half of 2011 focused attention on turmoil in three Middle Eastern nations; Egypt, Libya and Yemen. In this presentation I examine responses by those nations' leaders when challenged to initiate comprehensive changes driven by internal social unrest, poverty and widespread corruption; while simultaneously addressing external political pressures by both western and adjacent nations. Analyses incorporate leadership theories, news media viewpoints and a case study of Egypt's Hosni Mubarak; who exemplified strengths and weaknesses of the region's traditional leaders. Findings suggest that forces such as globalism, militarism and Islamism will inform desired gender, character, and competencies among future Middle Eastern leaders.

Middle East Turmoil and Human Rights: How will the "New" Regimes Expand Civil Liberties

John Sutherlin, University of Louisiana at Monroe

During Spring 2011, there have been a number of significant developments in North Africa and the Middle East (MENA). Specifically, Tunisia, Egypt and Libya have all experienced levels of civil unrest not seen in more than a generation. Clearly there are cries for democracy and freedom, but what will this mean to groups that have historically been discriminated against or disenfranchised? For example, will women fare any better as a result of a new government in Tunis? Will gays in Cairo find a more tolerate government? The answers to these questions gets to the heart of meaningful transformations in governance structures in MENA states.

Humanities, (Cultural) Globalization and the Politics of Knowledge in Iran

Mehdi Semati and Azadeh Nazer Fassihi, Northern Illinois University

Recent political developments in Iran have placed humanities and social sciences under the watchful eyes of the state. Humanities are once again subject to political machinations of the state. We argue that the Islamic Republic's attempt to manage humanities is doomed for several reasons. In expounding these reasons we explore the dynamics of (cultural) globalization, technological transformations and the Islamic Republic's contradictory cultural and social policies. We argue that the recent efforts to delimit the scope and the nature of humanities reveal the limits of the state's power to counter internal and external (i.e., globalization) forces that overwhelm its reach.

Globalization and Iranian Regime Resistance

Majid Rafizadeh, University of California, Santa Barbara

Mark Juergensmeyer points out that religious movements in the modern era claim to bear a better social order as opposed to the secular nation-state system. One of these religious movements that has come to the power is the Islamist state of Iran. By drawing on Foucaultian theory "modes of power" and Mark Juergensmeyer notions of violence and modernity, in this presentation I attempt to examine the social order which the Islamist regime of Iran has brought. Drawing on Foucaultian theory of "modes of power", I seek to study the employment of these modes of power; disciplinary power, biopower and sovereign power in the Islamist regime of Iran. Moreover, it attempts to analyze if Mark Juergensmeyer notions of violence and modernity, in his book "Global Rebellion", apply to the political and ideological implications of Iranian state. Additionally, it studies ordinary people reaction to this new social order and to the government, during the last thirty years. Finally, it concludes that in this new social order, the Islamist state of Iran has employed all three "modes of power", at an unprecedented level, in the modern era. Furthermore, it has employed both modern apparatuses and violence in order to consolidate its power

and control the population. Finally, it has also failed to bring a better social order as an alternative to the secular nation-state system.

Latin America: The Crucible of Conflict and Change (Room SOC 013)

Chair: Marc Becker

Ecuador, President Correa and the Social Movements

Marc Becker, Truman State University

On September 30, 2010, discontented police officers and military troops plunged Ecuador into a political crisis as they took president Rafael Correa hostage, seized Quito's international airport, and stormed the Congress. In response, Correa declared a state of emergency and denounced what he termed a coup attempt. To outside observers, what appeared to be in process was yet another potentially extra-constitutional transfer of power in Ecuador's tumultuous political history, with some pointing to the heavy imperial hand of the United States at play. For some social movement activists, however, the political disruptions appeared to be an attempt by Correa to entrench his increasingly authoritarian control over the country. At play in these competing narratives were debates over what political and economic direction Ecuador should take, and whose interests those developments would benefit. Furthermore, the September 30 protests raise questions of how various domestic and international actors exploit political developments in Ecuador to advance their own competing interests. In analyzing these events, we gain a deeper understanding and appreciation both for the compromises local social movements make as well as the inherent difficulties in building transnational solidarity networks.

Cementing Class Differences - Globalization in Latin America

Nusta Carranza Ko, Purdue University

Critics of globalization address how international trade creates inequality and induces class differences in the international system. In light of this issue, in this presentation I examine the effects globalization and international trade have on cementing class differences in Peru. Through a qualitative assessment of various international trade agreements, Peru's membership in the regional trade bloc, and the continuing flow of foreign investment into Peru's textile and natural resources, I determine that the so-called "benefits" of globalization have yet to reach the Peruvian socio-economic minority.

Brazilian Immigrants, the Crashing Housing Market and Global Recession

Simone Buechler, University of Illinois at Chicago

Neoliberal restructuring followed by the current global recession led to the flourishing and then retrenchment of multiculturalism and economic opportunities for Brazilian migrants to Newark, New Jersey. Brazilian immigrants have been returning to Brazil, leaving their foreclosed homes after having transformed the community with their food, music, and ethnic businesses and celebrated neo-liberal ideals of homeownership with sub-prime loans. Neoliberal ideals of growth encouraged Brazilian immigrants to find jobs in construction and housecleaning, just to lose them with employer fear, crashing housing market, and recession. U.S. citizens in Newark celebrated multiculturalism, only to blame immigrants for taking away jobs.

The Global Crisis Seen Through the Lens of an Indian Community in Mexico

Luis Berruecos, Metropolitan Autonomous University, Xochimilco Campus

As a result of an expression of globalization seen in the recent installation of maquila factories surrounding a little Indian community north of Mexico City where I have been doing fieldwork for long years, that fact has provoked, among other things, the intensification of mobility of individuals from this Indian community to United States. In the context of global crises, the inhabitants of this community 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. The owners of these industries, (the maquilas) most of them foreign, pay very low wages and

exploit the workers: some of them formerly dedicated only to agricultural activities: consequently, people have to migrate. In this presentation I will focus on the results on interviews with the natives as regard to how they conceive global crisis and how they end up in some alienation factors developed from that situation, the alteration of lifestyles and the absence of attention to healthcare problems.

Cultures and Conflict (Room SOC 014)

Chair: Margaretta Swigert-Gacheru

Global Sushi

Paige Edwards, Western Michigan University

Let's go get sushi! In the U.S. twenty years ago, this suggestion would probably have been rejected. Raw foods, especially raw fish, have not always been considered foodstuff in the U.S. Today, sushi has become so fused into Americans' diets that it can even be purchased at popular supermarkets. Sushi's regard shows the influences of non-Western cultures in U.S. society. What occurs as a result of this global mixing? What effects does this have on local food cultures?

Relationships between the U.S. and Japan exist through their respective food cultures, particularly through sushi—a food that has a vast history in Japan and has become a part of the United States' food fusion culture. Sushi, represents a challenge to the idea that globalization is simply Americanization/Westernization. Through fieldwork in New York City, the Midwest and Japan, this study explores the complexities of the global flow of both sushi and popular imaginings associated with it.

The African Renaissance: Jua Kali, An Artistic Strategy for Economic Survival in an Era of Global Crisis

Margaretta Swigert-Gacheru, Loyola University Chicago

Before one can fully appreciate the impact of the global crisis on artists in East Africa, one must understand how the new global cultural economy has transformed contemporary East African art and how Kenyan visual artists, often operating on a shoestring, have adapted to conditions brought about by the global crisis and neoliberal capitalism generally. Devising survival strategies by using what I call jua kali *ingenuity [and what De Certeau calls makeshift creativity], artists, often working collectively in art networks, combine artistic skill and ingenuity with entrepreneurial resourcefulness and acumen, to create and market art works in both local and transnational markets. By these strategies they aim not only to survive but to gain greater control over cultural resources which until recently have been largely dominated and controlled by expatriate and neocolonial influences dating back to days before Independence.

**jua kali translates from Kiswahili to mean "hot sun" referring to informal sector work and workers.*

What if Peace Breaks Out? Transistor Development and Cold War Identities, 1948-1960

Eric Schuster, Loyola University Chicago

Cold War institutional and social ethos shaped the creation, perception and use of transistors in the years between 1948 and 1960, as well as the government-industry partnership in which transistors matured. The Department of Defense funded transistor development, framed its principal engineering and applications objectives, and served as its primary consumer. Advancements in electronic circuitry proved pivotal to a worldwide military infrastructure. Indeed, government contracts constituted the majority of electronics industry revenues, while transistor applications became a key technique in establishing the dominance of America's global power. Avionics, fusing, radar, and communications, relied on innovations in electronics to locate targets, deploy weapons, and allow command and coordination of U.S. forces everywhere.

In 1959 the influential industry publication *Electronics* asked its readers to consider the unthinkable: "What If Peace Breaks Out?" In this presentation I argue that transistor development was shaped by a social context defined and motivated by Cold War culture and national security demands, and implemented by men working within a specific cultural identity of science and engineering in a close government-industry partnership.

🌐 **Global Crisis and Critical Theory
(Room SOC 223)**

Chair: Lauren Langman

Global Crisis and Resistance Identities

Lauren Langman, Loyola University Chicago

Abstract Not Available

Coercing Millions: The Structural Coerciveness of Global Migration and the Failings of Normative Theory

David Ingram, Loyola University Chicago

For Habermas, legitimation crises could migrate from one sphere to another, and indeed, in his analysis, crises of capitalist economy or governance could migrate to realms of identity-motivation. While his example was the growth of the hippies as a response to unemployment, today the issue is more complex. More specifically, the legitimation crisis of today, namely income stagnation for most workers since the 80's, and a massive jolt in 2007 and now an enduring global slump (McNally) has impacted identity in a number of ways, and in turn, understanding of the nature of crisis becomes filtered through a prism of motivation identity. This can be seen quite clearly in the various resistance identities seen reactionary mobilizations as well as project identities of progressive movements (Castells). The result of this dialect is more than an academic exercise, given the precarious ecological hazards of our age, the very existence of humanity lies in the balance.

Financialization, Class and Surfeit-Repression

Jon Gobeil, Pennsylvania State University

While the economic crisis of 2007 and the subsequent recession has received significant attention from scholars across a variety of fields, as well as from the mainstream press, the stated causes of the crisis tend to emphasize the role of finance and its relationship to wealthy investors, bankers, and sub-prime borrowers. What is becoming clear, however, is that the most recent iteration of the financialization of the US economy is, for all intents and purposes, a logical outcome of the processes of encroaching technological rationality as defined by Herbert Marcuse in *One-Dimensional Man*. A close look at the features and processes of financialization show a remarkable similarity of to Marcuse's view of technological rationality. However, the role of the economic crisis has served to shed the false perceptions of the existing system, as well as the limitations of surplus-repression, a fundamental feature of Marcuse's "one-dimensional society." Because of this, I introduce the concept of surfeit-repression in an effort to demonstrate both the social and material outcomes of the iterative and compounding effects of financialization, particularly as it relates to class and increasing inequality.

Globalism in the Age of Communicative Capitalism

Tim Luke, Virginia Tech

Abstract Not Available

4:15 - 5:45: Friday Afternoon Panels Session B

Education in the Global Classroom (Room SOC 009)

Chair: Walter Metz

Dr. Seuss Goes to Asia: Alphabetics and Globalization in Children's Literature

Walter Metz, Southern Illinois University

Abstract Not Available

Critical Literacy: In East Asia Literacy Classrooms

So Jung Kim, University of Illinois

This non-empirical study examines the significance of implementing a critical literacy curriculum into EA literacy classrooms, focusing on the Korean and the Vietnamese context. Although critical literacy is a not new issue in most countries, no study has been published about critical literacy in EA countries. The fundamental goal of this study is to provide a more democratic vision for literacy teaching and learning to teachers, educators and policymakers, especially in EA countries. This study will be beneficial not only for teachers in EA but also for Western countries that still need more knowledge to develop appropriate usage of critical literacy throughout the world.

Graduate Business Faculty and Researchers: Change Agents in the Social Economic Ascendancy Triad

Quentin E. Jackson, Trinity College

In this presentation I consider the evidence around the idea the graduate business school faculty and researchers consciously and unconsciously operate with the Toffler triad of social-economic change. The Socio-Economic Ascendancy Triad is assumed to be engaged during most graduate business school learning activities and can become the catalyst for social class transitions. Few graduate business school faculty may see themselves as change agents in the movement of people (i.e. learners) of varying social classes along the socio-economic class spectrum. However, most business faculty may not recognize that the content and intentions of their learning activities contribute to class-consciousness and socio-economic class aspirations. I seek to discover the degree of awareness possessed by graduate business faculty and researchers concerning their impact as members of an entrepreneurial social class whose educational or learning agendas promote social class movements within nation-states and into the global marketplace.

Emphasizing a Common Destiny Through New Education System in a Globalized World

Arifa K. Javed, Wayne State University

As we move from a colonized to a globalized world, education is the most important institution of society needs to be restructured to lead the social change. In this presentation I focus on broadening horizons through our education system to a holistic perspective of global coexistence. Existing educational curriculums both in the developed and the developing world were designed on the modernization model of colonization. While developing nations still struggle to make it to that model, the developed nations have outlived it, made amendments to suit their post industrial needs, and moved on. But the basis of the system both in the developing and developed world remains 'divide and rule.'

The twenty-first century marks an era of global decolonization and a leveling of playing field through communications and technology into a global village, not based on the principle of ruler and ruled, but rather on the principle of co-rulers and co-owners of the global world. In order to meet this challenge successfully we need an updated system of education that will prepare the global society by putting the remaining vestiges of colonization to rest. This new system of education, in its global as opposed to local focus, would emphasize coexistence and cooperation through convergence of energies from all layers of race, nationality and gender into a one new prosperous and peaceful world.

The Global Path in East Asia (Room SOC 010)

Chair: Hyun-key Kim Hogarth

South Korea's Sunshine Policy, Reciprocity and Nationality

Hyun-key Kim Hogarth, Royal Anthropological Institute

This presentation is an anthropological study of South Korea's 'Sunshine Policy' towards North Korea, through analyzing the much debated issue of reciprocity between the divided yet one nation. Owing to the long-standing political and ideological division, there has been very little contact between the two Koreas, although they are one 'nation' according to Gellner's definition (1983), sharing the same language, history and culture.

The 'Sunshine Policy' was so named based on Aesop's fable about the competition between the Sun and the North Wind to make a man remove his coat, in which the warm pleasant Sun wins over the forceful harsh North Wind. It was first instigated in 1998 by South Korean President Kim Dae Jung, to soften the belligerent attitude of North Korea towards the South by promoting interaction through the prosperous South's economic aid to the nearly bankrupt North. The policy initially seemed to work, leading to some communications between the two Koreas, and President Kim Dae Jung was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2000. However, as the North 'jettisoned' the principle of reciprocity, and the financial aid aimed to help the starving North Korean masses was used to develop weaponry including nuclear bombs and long-range missiles, the South Korean public began to question its validity. Since March 2008, the new South Korean President Lee Myung-bak has taken a harsher stance towards the North, and the Sunshine Policy has somewhat faded. According to some (Kirk 2009), it is doomed to fail.

As Marcel Mauss presents in his celebrated classic work *Essai sur le don* (The Gift) (1950), the principle on which all human relations are based in society is the three obligations, namely an obligation to give, to receive and to reciprocate. American anthropologist Marshall Sahlins (1972) further analyzes reciprocity, dividing it into three types, i.e. generalized, balanced and negative reciprocity, neatly co-relating them to kinship distance. So according to him, reciprocity between close kin belongs to the first category and the more distant the relationship, the more it leans towards the third. This theory fits in well with North Korea's attitude towards the South's aid, i.e. as an 'elder brother' the prosperous South has an obligation to give to the impoverished North, without the latter having to reciprocate. This attitude clearly suggests that the North still considers the South as belonging to the same 'nation'. However, I would maintain that no human relationships can survive long-term without the parties involved abiding by the rules of reciprocity, and although Sahlins' theory seems to fit many cases, all reciprocity is fundamentally of a 'balanced' nature. I (1998) would go as far as to maintain that even a parent-child relationship is based on 'balanced reciprocity' in Korea. In sum, in this presentation I analyze nation, state and reciprocity, and the reasons why the Sunshine Policy has encountered so many problems.

Hong Kong is Getting Our Undivided Attention. Why?

Ovid K. Wong, Benedictine University

An inductive reasoning logic will be employed to collect pertinent Hong Kong data and examine her economy and student achievement with special reference to the United States of America. How does Hong Kong vibrant economy make her a top ranking creditor of the United States? How did Hong Kong students leave the U.S. in the dust in an international testing comparison? A study of these questions helps us to understand why the United States is currently a major player of the global crisis.

Impact of the Chinese Currency on U.S. Manufacturing

Charles Yeager, Argosy University

Prior to the 2001 recession, U.S. maintained steady manufacturing employment of at least 17 million according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010). Today, U.S. manufacturing employment has sunk to 11.5 million jobs. Despite the Yuan/USD value appreciation of 21% since July 2005, economists believe

China's currency is still artificially devalued. China's 10 to 12 % high growth rate (Yueh, 2010) warrants stronger appreciation of their currency. Appreciating the Yuan/USD can help reduce the U.S. trade deficit with China and stabilize jobs. This research explores the impact on Yuan/USD currency ratio from 2005 until present on U.S. manufacturing employment.

Borders, Identities and Rights (Room SOC 013)

Chair: Arturo Marques Jr.

Crisis in "El Dorado": Labor Migration and Life Longings in Catalonia

Arturo Marquez Jr., Northwestern University

The economic recession in Spain has become a tangible phenomenon in everyday life for working class residents, especially migrants. In this presentation I approach the term "crisis" as a critical heuristic mediating the politics of migrant flows and settlement, on the one hand, and the constrictions on individual lifeworlds within and across borders, on the other. By drawing from interviews conducted in Catalonia and Senegal, I will argue that the local impacts of the current economic recession manifest along class, national and gender lines, and need to be situated within a framework of salient sociomoralities that captures the complexity of transnational forms of belonging.

Indigenous Peoples and Education in Saskatchewan and North Dakota: Globalization and Indigeneity in Cross-Border Comparative Perspectives

Michael Cottrell & Robert Parry, University of Saskatchewan, Canada

Saskatchewan and North Dakota are contiguous Canadian and United States provinces and states separated by the 49th parallel. Historically, both are products of European modernist colonizing projects which marginalized Indigenous peoples on the march to nation-building; and currently the descendants of these Indigenous groups are among the most disadvantaged in terms of socio-economic well-being, including educational outcomes, in both jurisdictions. Given the striking similarities between the histories and current circumstances of Indigenous peoples in these two areas, their educational experiences provide a particularly appropriate subject for comparative inquiry. Comparativity allows for an interrogation of various theories of globalization, particularly 'hyperglobalization', as they relate to education through an examination of similarities and differences in the ways in which both of these jurisdictions have responded to indigeneity. We argue that by positioning ourselves on the border we are best able to discern whether, in the age of accountability, standardization, transferability and global systems, borders and states still make a difference in the lives of particular groups of people, specifically as they experience education or schooling.

Captive Labor, Mobile Capital and Migrant Lives: Remittances as Global Commodities

Phil Ashton, University of Illinois Chicago

In this presentation I trace the evolution of remittances into global financial commodities, focusing on new providers, platforms, and branding strategies. With mainstream institutions increasingly pursuing the remittance market, traditional money transfer operators have developed marketing campaigns to profile their distinctiveness. Working within political economy, rhetoric, and international law, we detail the financial and market packaging of remittances in terms of inclusion: how do banking and branding incorporate documented and undocumented migrants as clients? Analyzing financial products and global commercial campaigns, we highlight the forms of differential inclusion produced as banks and brands rework some of the apparatuses of national immigration systems.

Women and Sexual Identities in Turkey

Ezgi Sertler, Loyola University Chicago

Since the 1980s, rapid and pervasive cultural and economic changes (under the heading of globalization and European integration) have significantly affected the sexual identities of Turkish women and caused them to create "purposefully ambiguous" (Gul Ozyegin) identities regarding their state of virginity

because of the clash between internalized oppression and self-determination. I claim that the implementation of Diana Meyer's agentic skills into Susan Wendell's 'perspective of responsible actor' enables us to discern the responsibility of those women for their oppression. I underpin this claim by drawing on Anita Superson's analysis of deferential wives and Paul Benson's self-worth condition of responsibility.

Global Capitalism and Transnational Class Politics (Room SOC 014)

Chair: Jerry Harris

Offshoring and the Making of a New Middle Class in India's Silicon Valley

Amandeep Sandhu, University of California, Santa Barbara

In this presentation I explore the formation of a new transnational middle class in India's Silicon Valley in Bangalore through offshoring. Situating my analysis within the global capitalism school, I engage with debates around the formation of a new middle class in India under globalization, arguing for understanding the rise of a new transnational middle class as an extension of a transnational class formed by global capitalism. In India this process concretely unfolded in a shift from an old middle class based in the public sector and organized around national circuits of accumulation to a new middle class based on an IT led private sector organized around global circuits of accumulation post 1991 liberalization of the economy. In contrast to those understanding the rise of a new middle class primarily as a cultural phenomenon, driven by advertisement, multimedia or print media transformations, I emphasize its origins in the material changes brought by India's integration into the global productive structures via offshoring. The truly transnational labor force formed in offshoring sector exhibits cultural transformation and new consumption patterns because their work involves crossing nation-state boundaries either virtually or materially.

Global Capitalism, the State and Translateral Politics

Jerry Harris, DeVry University, Chicago

Transnational capitalist class theory has a fully developed economic analysis of global capitalism. But what is the relationship between national state power and transnational corporations? I will discuss two questions to explore this relationship: 1) uneven development between economic and political consolidation of new world systems and 2) the rise of translateral politics, different from both the unilateralism and multilateralism of the old state-centric international system.

Resistance to Neo-Liberalism: France, Greece and the U.S.

Keith Mann, Cardinal Stritch University

The recent struggle against union busting and austerity in Wisconsin, the huge mobilizations in France, and the general strikes in Greece reflect a current tendency in international capitalism. Capitalist governments are not only imposing aggressive austerity drives against public sector salaries and social services, and eliminating the remains of the welfare states established in the 1930s and 40s. They also aim to fundamentally alter the character of the modern state as a provider of basic social services in favor of a privatized world where basic services would be subjected to market mechanisms. In this presentation I explore the common features of this tendency in the US, France, and Greece.

My focus is education in post colonial Jamaica where the economic meltdown of overwhelming debt, widespread unemployment, diminishing resources, and, at times, negative economic growth fuel a desperate striving for education as a means of survival. I will discuss globalization and issues of equity and access in the Jamaican education system and in society. Jamaica needs trained teachers, yet the island's most experienced educators are being recruited to work in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. The island needs to focus the curriculum on nation building, yet the need to internationalize the curriculum is a constraint.

🌐 **Media: Access and Conflict**
(Room SOC 223)

Chair: Teresa Lively

Globalization and Cyberconflict

Justin Mueller, Purdue University

The processes of globalization have led to increasingly broad and dense digital interconnectivity, with more people than ever able to interact in cyberspace, and more institutions and economies dependent upon this connectivity in order to function. The political dimensions of this expanding cyberspace, however, have been woefully undertheorized, and the variety of the political actors that have taken up residence overlooked. In this presentation I will review some of the prominent tools used by political actors in cyberspace, from denial of service attacks to viruses to social networking sites. It will also examine major incidences of cyberconflict, the nature of these conflicts and the types of actors involved, including the “cyberwar” between Russia and Georgia in 2008, the rise of hacktivists (like Anonymous), and the use of social networking to circumvent authorities and coordinate activities in the recent uprisings in the Middle East.

The Role of Media in the Life of a Korean-American Child

Jiwoo Park, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

In this presentation I draw from an ethnography that explores a Korean-American girl’s media usage from television to new and transnational media. It explores how these media are involved in her cultural spheres and how they help her reconcile two different cultures: those of her host country and her parents’. The interviews investigate her media environment, her parents’ attitudes toward her media activities, and her cultural integration. The findings suggest how media may serve as an influential agent for children in migration families that strengthens family ties and constitutes a means of linguistic and cultural orientation into the host country.

An Overview of Global Media Accessibility

Teresa Lively, West Virginia State University

This study will present an overview of how global cell phone accessibility affects people worldwide. Mobile media accessibility is defined as either having or having access to a cell phone. In the past five years, cell phone usage has grown at a staggering rate. As such, the figures and statistics introduced in this presentation are current as of March 2011. The positive and negative impact cell phones provide to poorer countries without the extensive hard-wired infrastructure of the developed world will also be explored. Lastly I will touch on the role cell phones and social media is making on governments across the world. Current accounts of attempts by authoritarian states, such as Iran, China and Egypt to restrict web information outlets such as cell phones, Google and Twitter will also be presented.

6:00 to 7:30: Evening Keynote Panel

Global Capitalism in Crisis (Location: Beane Hall, 13th Floor)

The Global Slump

David McNally, York University, Canada

Abstract Not Available

Neo-Liberalism and the World Economic Crises

Anwar Shaikh, New School for Social Research

Abstract Not Available

Saturday, May 21:

9:00 – 10:30: Morning Keynote Panel

Globalization: Control from Above, Resistance from Below

Location: Beane Hall, 13th Floor

US Foreign Policy in the 21st Century: The Indelible Connection Among Neoliberalism, Military Intervention, and Humanitarian Crisis

Michael Schwartz, SUNY - Stony Brook

Abstract Not Available

On 21st Century Social Transformation: Class, Nation, Gender and Race in a Period of Revolution

Rose Brewer, University of Minnesota

Abstract Not Available

10:45 – 12:30: Saturday Morning Panels

🌐 The Declining U.S. Superpower & the Rise of China: A Critical Discussion (Room SOC 009)

Chair: Jerry Harris

Chinese Transnational Capitalism: Superpower Rival or Global Partner?

Jerry Harris, DeVry University, Chicago

In this presentation I will explore the development of statist transnational capitalism in China by examining the economic activity of state owned corporations in energy and finance, and their relationship to transnational capitalists through links in FDI, joint ventures and stock investments. Rather than challenging US economic power the Chinese transnational capitalist class has close links to US transnational capitalism. These links are key to understanding the US/Chinese relationship, rather than viewing it as a nationally driven competitive power struggle.

Global Competition and Realignment in an Era of Declining U.S. Hegemony

Francis Shor, Wayne State University

The evidence of declining US hegemony is apparent in a variety of domains - from the economic to the geopolitical. As a consequence of that decline and the rise of other contenders for regional and global power, the US confronts competition and conflict. In this presentation I will interrogate the nature of that conflict and competition and investigate the possible realignments among nation states, with a particular focus on the emergence of China as a contending global power.

🌐 Evaluating Millennium Development Goals - The Need for Feminist Perspectives (Room SOC 010)

Chair: Shweta Singh

The panel comprises presentations that discuss the application of feminist thought in developing adequate criteria for evaluating the Millennium Development Goals or the MDGs. Each presenter applies a feminist perspective and case examples of specific countries as illustrations. (Loyola)

Evaluating Millennium Development Goals - A Need for Feminist Perspectives

Shweta Singh, Loyola University Chicago

In the new millennium, the Millennium Development Goals or the MDGs are the single most important statement of collective will to work towards the wellbeing and better outcomes of people across the globe. As the UN and associated bodies, diligently measure the outcomes of MDG, to assess the success

or failure of a “global public investment approach”, and its ability to motivate the creation of “effective local delivery systems”. In this presentation I discuss the application of feminist thought particularly, poststructuralist feminist thought to identify local context of development and outcomes of wellbeing in examples from Asian countries.

Fiji and Millennium Development, Goal 3

Denise Hirsch, Loyola University Chicago

In this presentation I discuss the Millennium Development Goal 3, which focuses on gender equality and the empowerment of women, as relating to Fiji. The purpose of this presentation is to formulate questions that will increase an understanding of the large gap between men and women within the labor market despite the parity in primary and secondary education. It uses standpoint feminist theory as a framework in determining these questions to assess sexism and oppression as influencers in the implementation of MDG 3 in Fiji.

Maternal Health Crisis in Cameroon, Goal 5

Pyone Thi, Loyola University Chicago

Goal 5 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) represents a commitment by the global community to reduce growing disparities around the world. With the deadline of 2015 quickly approaching, Goal 5 has been problematic in achieving its objectives. In this presentation I argue that the fundamental problem is lack of cultural appropriateness even though lack of funding blamed commonly. Goal 5 attempts to solve a complex issue without recognizing important contextual factors: class and gender. We apply a generalized feminist perspective to analyze the failures of this policy initiative using Cameroon as a case example.

Unsafe Abortions and Feminism in South Africa

Stephanie Duncan, Loyola University Chicago

The goal of maternal health within the state of South Africa suggests progress however sexual and reproductive health continues to be a concern for less educated women in South Africa. Social, cultural, and economic factors increase South African women’s vulnerabilities to childbirth related death, unsafe abortion, HIV and AIDS, and reproductive Cancers. The inequalities between genders the resultant imbalance in decision-making power amongst women is the focus of this presentation. In this presentation I present ways to promote and improve maternal health in South Africa within the context of The World Health Organizations Department of Making Pregnancy Safer through an application of feminist research.

Globalization in Asia (Room SOC 013)

Chair: Amandeep Sandhu

Community Driven Development in Nepal

Gunjan Dhakal, Oregon State University

Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world with one-quarter of its people living below the poverty line. In addition to the rugged topography and the vacillating economic and political situation, the barrier to its development is the social and structural issues characterized by multiple arrays of gender, caste and ethnicity. Amidst several development interventions, in this presentation I look at Community Driven Development (CDD) - a latest development model and tries to explain whether such approach has helped the country to bring common people into the mainstream of development, irrespective of their gender, ethnicity, class and social status.

India's Cloud Water Campaign

Eklavya Prasad, Bihar artist/activist

In this presentation I will highlight the role of grassroots organizations like Megh Pyne Abhiyan. Megh Pyne Abhiyan (Cloud's Water Campaign) is based on the belief that every individual has a right to lead life with 'dignity, determination and dominance'. It is a commitment towards a behavioral change amongst the rural communities to effectively revive, innovate and institutionalize water management practices and mainstream issues concerning floods through collective accountability and action. The campaign is a functional network of grassroots organizations and professionals working in 22 panchayats across five flood prone districts (Supaul, Saharsa, Khagaria, Madhubani, and West Champaran) of north Bihar. Also, use of art will be described by the presentation of photography to understand the development trajectory of Bihar, one of the less developed states in India.

Does Government Intervention Matter? Revisiting Price Hikes in Bangladesh

Manoj Misra, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada

The specter of global food crisis is haunting us again. The Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) composite food price index is increasing again after a short period of decline since it peaked in the summer of 2008. This indicates that the 2007-8 global food crisis was far from a one-off incident. With a population of 145 million and a poverty rate of over 40%, the addition of 12.1 million people falling below the poverty line during the 2007-08 food crisis (CPD 2008) underlines the magnitude of Bangladesh's food insecurity situation. In this presentation, I revisit the rice price hikes of 2007-08 in terms of Bangladesh's liberalization of agricultural sector and the gradual elimination of market regulatory mechanisms in recent times. I demonstrate that despite Bangladesh's relatively minor dependence on the international rice market and a steady domestic supply, the lack of strong government regulation and monitoring of the market resulted in irrational rice price increases. Using Stiglitz's (2003) notion of market competitiveness, I argue that the Bangladesh rice market still remains vulnerable to speculative and manipulative business practices, and thus require strong government intervention. The methodology of this presentation involves critical review of literature and data collected from secondary sources.

Financialization, Crisis and Development (Room SOC 014)

Chair: Steven Sands

The Impact of Economic Globalization on Developing Nations: A Fresh Look at the Evidence

Dwight Hasse, University of Toledo

In this presentation I review the literature on four outcomes of economic globalization: growth, wages, poverty, and inequality. Special attention is given to the importance of these outcomes for developing nations. Findings in the literature show a correlation between economic globalization and economic growth, but the relationship is much stronger for some nations than for others. Evidence on wages also shows uneven benefits from economic globalization. The evidence on poverty is inconclusive, while evidence shows growing inequality within and between nations. These studies highlight the need for more research that refines the unit of analysis to highlight differences of race/ethnicity and gender.

The Failure of Market Economies During the Global Crisis

Bharat Thakkar, Argosy University

The free market needed control to level the economic wellness of the whole population rather than a few risk takers. The U.S. Government had to step in to help control some of the results of a market economy by curbing the building of wealth at the detriment of labor. The Government also realized the need to control other aspects of business including raw materials, flow of resources, and cross border labor movement to reduce costs. This was the beginning of the movement toward a greater reliance on a mixed economy in the United States. In this presentation I will focus on "Global Market Economy."

The Current Global Crisis: The U.S., East Asia and Beyond

Ganesh Trichur

In this presentation I investigate the onset of the global crisis of 2007-9 in the US and its world-scale contagion in the context of three inter-related tendencies and their global futures. The first tendency points to the end of US hegemony over the interstate system and the re-centering of world scale processes of accumulation in the East Asian region. A second tendency is the growing regionalization of the world economy alongside the outlines of an emerging Southern bloc (BRIC/BRICS) with an agenda substantively different from the Washington Consensus. What are the prospects of such a Southern bloc in the 21st century? Third the crisis appears to open some spaces for the emergence of a world left opposition to the generalized politics of austerity imposed within and outside the US. What are its longer-term potentials after the insurgencies in the Middle East and the large-scale struggles in the US?

Nationality and the Global Crisis: A Comparative Analysis of India, Philippines and the U.S.

Lowell C. Matthews, Argosy University

The global crisis has caused many countries to modify and transform their economic and political policies. These changes are precipitated by the country's effort to provide for their citizens and maintain their international status. The current interdependency of countries presents a new spectrum for conducting business that organizations and governments must respond to. The purpose of this presentation is to explore how India, South Korea, and the United States have reacted to the global crisis based on the origins and traditions that compose their nationality. A comparative analysis of these three countries is conducted to highlight the similarities and differences of their nationality. The authors conclude that the global crisis presents an opportunity for countries to use their distinct nationality as a means for bridging cultural differences.

🌐 National Identities, Global Existence (Room SOC 223)

Chair: Teresa Pac

English-only, American Nationalism and Globalization in Everyday Language and Visual Culture: Restricting Cultural Access on National and Global Levels

Teresa Pac, University of Arizona

The subject of this presentation is American nationalism promoted through visual expressions of the English-only movement in and outside of the United States during the first decade of the twenty-first century. The aim of this examination is to demonstrate that the English-only nationalist ideology not only forces the assimilation of languages minorities in the United States, but also the assimilation of members of diverse linguistic cultures to the "mainstream culture" of American society on the global level. In the spirit of the nineteenth-century "melting pot" metaphor, this English-only agenda is in accordance with the conservative Republican paradigm of the period, targeting cultural language access on both national and international levels. First, I will briefly examine English-only ideology, both visual and linguistic, generated by the fear of the Other, and how foreign languages endanger the prominence of English in the U.S. Second, the spread of English-only ideology within the global context is presented and how and why other societies conform to this ideology for their own benefits is analyze.

Multiple Modernities: The Role of Interpretation in a Global Age

John Conway, Loyola University

Globalization has become an essential component of the modern age. While the forces of international exchanges and flows have existed for centuries, advances in technology have accelerated the processes which allow these exchanges while simultaneously allowing them to become more visible. These changes have in a sense shrunk the world. The impacts and effects of this transition have not been evenly felt. Moreover, existing cultural frameworks have caused various nations to interpret these influences very

differently as they are fitted into an existing cultural framework. This process has given rise to multiple states of modernity which both mesh and clash.

Relationship of Cultural Aspects and Economic Growth: Case of Developing Nations

Arica Ostreicher, Argosy University

Scholars have long acknowledged that culture influences many aspects of national identity, and hence, indirectly affecting a nation's ability to achieve economic development. Existing cultural differences amongst nations creates unique opportunities for economic, growth and value. Duc Lu (2006) argues that human culture is two-part, composing of specific and universal components; and, these components evolve to form new values suitable for requirements of modern life. Culture dominates the foundation of societal values and governmental policies that influence a nation's complement or competitiveness within the complex framework of the global economic marketplace. The view that cultural dynamics affect economics is not a recent phenomenon; arguments prioritizing culture as prominent developmental factor to national economics were noted by Max Weber early in the twentieth century (Cuesta, 2004). Copious findings exist on the relationship between cultural and national economic development. However, much of this innovative research centers on the concept of organizational culture as inhibitor or growth stimulant within the context of the stages of economic growth and development process, as exemplified by the Stage-Gate model suggested by Robert Cooper (Cooper, 2008). This model argues that particular cultural dynamics must exist within an organization in order for that organization to precede with the innovation, feedback from experimentation and growth dynamics of change. In this presentation I seek to establish a relationship between economic growth and the specific cultural aspects of religiosity, individualism, and masculinity.

Perceptions of National Belonging and Citizenship: Views From Those Left Out

Evin Rodkey & Ruth Gomberg-Munoz, University of Illinois at Chicago

The current global crisis has galvanized support for immigration enforcement and renewed debates on the significance of US citizenship. At the center of this political controversy are both documented and undocumented transmigrants who make claims regarding their rights and belonging to in the nation-state, actively transforming the meaning of nationality and citizenship. By drawing on our ethnographic research with undocumented Mexican workers in the US and former US residents living in the Dominican Republic after deportation, in this presentation we will examine how the discourses of these transmigrants contribute to theoretical understandings of the meaning of citizenship in a global age.

1:30 – 3:00: Afternoon Keynote Panel

Dystopia and Escape

Location: Beane Hall, 13th Floor

The Afflictions of Anarchy at the Ends of Exchange: Disaster by Design

Tim Luke, Virginia Tech

In this presentation I will explore critically the implications of the Deepwater Horizon events of 2010 as an exemplification of destructive focal dialectics of local economic rationality coming with global ecological irrationality. For months, this offshore oil drilling platform was essentially an invisible background quality of the ceaseless quest for energy that ends only in the endless extraction of more and more inaccessible sources of oil. Without much clear concern, a network of sophisticated corporate entities, ineffectual state authorities, and contradictory social forces came together to drill for, and then lift, a large pool of oil to fuel the world economy. Yet, thanks to a series of technical mishaps, this ordinary site of global energy extraction experienced an "industrial accident," whose aftermath is now a remarkable study in the contemporary environmental catastrophes accepted as part and parcel of the reproduction of global exchange to the detriment of human and nonhuman life alike. While disaster was not the intended goal of BP and its corporate partners, the embedded anarchy of global energy markets as well as the active ends of energy producers and consumers implicitly are designed around accepting, enduring, and then

mitigating such extraordinary "disasters" as part of their ordinary operational logic. The incredible scale of the Deepwater Horizon disaster would appear to undercut this reality, but the full-spectrum efforts by the firm to manage the meaning, mitigate the effects, and maintain control over this catastrophe for weeks, months, and probably years underscores this point.

Mondragon, the Cooperative Alternative Strategy

Carl Davidson, Committee of Correspondence for Socialism and Democracy

Abstract Not Available

3:30 – 5:30: Saturday Afternoon Panels

🌐 Confronting the International Economic Crises (Room SOC 009)

Chair: Mel Rothenberg

Causes and Consequences of the World Economic Crises

Anwar Shaikh, New School for Social Research

Abstract Not Available

The Logic and Politics of an International Financial Transaction Tax

Bill Barclay, Chicago Political Economy Group and Democratic Socialists of America

Abstract Not Available

What Needs to be Done? Toward a U.S. and World Political Economic Transformation

Ron Baiman, Chicago Political Economy Group and Center for Tax and Budget Accountability

Abstract Not Available

The Development of Transnational Alliances Against Capitalism

Jackie Smith, University of Notre Dame

The current financial, ecological, and social crises, many argue, are the result of a larger systemic crisis and the decline of U.S. hegemony in the world-system. In response to the system's vulnerabilities, social movement activists and their allies have articulated important ideas and analyses that provide alternative models to the existing world-system. Many of these ideas are emerging from the World Social Forum process, which began in 2001 when movement organizers from different parts of the world decided that a global meeting space was needed for activists to come together to discuss ideas for making "another world possible." In many ways, the start of the WSF process was the result of many decades of transnational organizing and activist experiences in challenging the dominant powers in the world-system. Social movements have, over time, developed stronger networks that transcend national borders and encourage the development of new activist identities and analyses. The weakening of the welfare state and the demise of the social compact with Northern workers have strengthened possibilities for more potent alliances between activists in the global North and South. In this presentation I examine some of the transnational organizational bases of the World Social Forum, showing how changing patterns of transnational organizing reflect and relate to the decline of U.S. hegemony and the rise of new counter-hegemonic or antisystemic challengers. It also explores the emerging discourses and practices of the contemporary World Social Forum process to identify whether and how this process, and the movements it supports, can generate new understandings, political analyses, and identities that might indeed lead to global systemic transformation.

Respondent

Joe Persky, Chicago Political Economy Group and University of Illinois at Chicago

Gender: Tradition and Challenge

(Room SOC 010)

Chair: Shweta Singh

An Ethical Analysis of Female Migrant Care Work: Insights from Social Justice and Ethics of Care

G.K.D. Crozier, Loyola University Chicago

International patterns of migrant labor have drastically changed in recent years with the ‘feminization of migration’ – a phenomenon largely driven by an increase in the migration of female care workers, such as nurses and nannies. I identify the main insights into this trend that are offered by two distinct schools of ethical analysis: the ‘ethics of care’ of Joan Tronto, and the ‘capabilities’ approach to social justice developed by Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum. I explore the value of a synthesis of these views by concentrating on the relationships between the ‘need for care’ and other important needs.

Paternalism, Toleration and the Burqa Question

Eun-Jung Katherine Kim, Wayne State University

Is it morally permissible to forcibly remove the burqa from Muslim women in liberal democracies? In this presentation I answer the question by considering two arguments that are consistent with political liberalism, and yet, they lead to two conflicting positions on the issue. The Argument from Paternalism endorses the removal on grounds that paternalistic acts can be justifiable if they promote future opportunities to exercise liberty. The Argument from Toleration would not endorse the removal on grounds that no one should be forced to accept any particular way of living. In this presentation I provide a critique of both arguments.

Colonial and Transnational Masculinities in the Fiction of Junot Diaz

Ryan Peters, Loyola University Chicago

What is the connection between contemporary masculinity studies and global fiction? Many contemporary masculinity critics argue that large-scale institutions associated with international economics and politics are gendered—indeed, often gendered male—which suggests that gender is central to the transnational processes of travel, interaction and identity construction. The construction and transmission of these transnational masculinities figures predominantly in recent global fiction. In *The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao*, Junot Diaz depicts the predominant form of transnational masculinity as a hegemonic, violent outgrowth of Western colonial masculinity. In this presentation I will first look to contemporary masculinity studies to construct a definition of transnational masculinity, and then turn to a more detailed reading of Diaz’s presentation of counter-hegemonic forms of storytelling and narrative.

Global Women's Rights and the Habermas Solution

Nicholas Locke, Loyola University Chicago

In the face of globalization and pluralism, the way to engage gender oppression in foreign countries has become complex. On the one hand, the U.S. must respect the indigenous cultures of people. While, on the other, we cannot stand idly while violence is done against women which is not some sort of relativism, but is cross-cultural. I believe this problem cannot be resolved prescriptively, but Jurgen Habermas can aid us through it with procedural inclusion. We must include global discourses in global discussions about gender, violence, and systemic inequalities. We must centrally focus on the inclusive procedure of democracy.

Technology in the Construction of Globalization (Room SOC 013)

Chair: Shweta Singh

Globalizing Research Ethics: Justice & Biomedical Research in Developing Countries

Alex B. Neitzke, Loyola University Chicago

A variety of factors, including those behind economic globalization, are pushing biomedical research (e.g. pharmaceutical drug trials) to be increasingly performed in developing countries by foreign sponsors from wealthier nations. However, research takes on unique ethical dimensions when studies are performed in developing countries. Factors like poverty, imbalances of power, and cultural difference between sponsors/researchers and participants make for increased possibility for research abuse. In this presentation I argue that an ethical framework for research in developing countries should be formulated through the adoption of four important conceptual changes: i) accounting for vulnerability among subjects, ii) acknowledging contextual factors including social structures, culture, and political climate, iii) challenging “reasonable availability” and other narrow concepts of benefit to research subjects, and iv) by utilizing relationships with institutions already established in developing nations.

Thailand's Trans Tourism: Globalization and Medical Tourism

Jillana Enteen, Northwestern University

Legal and social control over sexualities and what is considered normative, albeit highly differentiated among cultures, is a site of contestation on a transnational scale. Gender roles vary among nations and cultures, bringing i to the fore of the problems with understandings of sexuality as sexual practice and gender as a fixed, legible set of affects rather than both as diffuse sets of social, political, and interpersonal expectations with particular histories and effects. In my talk, I will consider transnational sexuality and cyberculture studies as theoretical framework to explain how Thailand's Kathoey population are positioned on the internet as well as how sex reassignment surgery is produced as a product available in Thailand for international consumption—a la tourism—via internet communication. This form of tourism designed to attract westerners to Thailand's surgery centers is in dialogue with Thai notions of “trans” as body modification according to one's own desire and financial means rather than western ideals of complete, pre-ordained, sexual reassignment surgery.

Thailand has expert plastic surgery—more sexual reassignment surgeries take place here than any other country yet sex reassignment in total is not the goal of most Thai hospital visitors. Instead, people choose how, when and where to transition and what requires transmodification—in terms of their personal choice and their pocketbooks. Westerners, however, represent a burgeoning medical tourism industry. They face a range of options and choices, yet western visitors book complete surgery: MTF or, occasionally, FTM.

By exploring the different practices of Thai and Western tourists who book online, I hope to illuminate some of the complexities of our current transnational juncture, using the Thai-related world-wide-websites and hospitals and clinics performing on Thai locals and Western tourists. Communication about gender and sexuality can be seen in this study to take many forms, suggesting multiple trajectories, cultural literacy's, and capitalist demands.

Labor is Beautiful: Efficiency, Technology and Poverty

Tim Weidel, Loyola University Chicago

In this presentation I will challenge the current economic system's maniacal worship of “efficiency” in production, and question the benefits of so-called “labor-saving technology.” The results of efficiency have become clearer in the wake of the global crisis: unemployment for many, and demands for increased productivity without greater wages for those who remain employed. While the amount of labor in production has been lessened (in order to “save” labor costs and time), we are in fact “wasting” human beings by forcing them into poverty and denying them the opportunity to labor in a meaningful way. Thus such technology is actually inefficient on human terms.

Given the level to which labor-saving technology has made human beings' lives worse off, I argue we must revisit the role that such technology should have in society and the productive process. To do so, I will incorporate the work of E.F. Schumacher and his focus on providing "Good Work" through what he calls "Intermediate Technology". This is a level of technology that is not wasteful in production, but instead allows for an appropriate amount of actual human labor in the productive process. As a result, there will be more opportunities for the poorest classes of the world to labor in a way which not only helps them avoid poverty, but also allows them to feel humanly productive.

Micro-Electronic Technology in Decision Making for Sustainable and Naturally Produced Global Livestock

Robert Fadojutimi, Walden University

The existence of problems or sometimes the mere desire for change of current condition in an organization's or community's settings for other alternatives lead to decision-making. The nature of the decision to be made can be either normative or descriptive. The identified problem for this discourse is the global poor quality of livestock product in the food chain requiring an exploration of natural alternative supported by the mechanism of decision-making tools using micro-electronic technology. The intended outcome is to redirect researchers to the alternative of sustainable and scalable redesign for agro-business.

🌐 The Neoliberal Crisis in Education (Room SOC 014)

Chair: TBA

Education Under Economic Meltdown in Jamaica

Audrey Watkins, Western Illinois University

My focus is education in post colonial Jamaica where the economic meltdown of overwhelming debt, widespread unemployment, diminishing resources, and, at times, negative economic growth fuel a desperate striving for education as a means of survival. I will discuss globalization and issues of equity and access in the Jamaican education system and in society. Jamaica needs trained teachers, yet the island's most experienced educators are being recruited to work in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. The island needs to focus the curriculum on nation building, yet the need to internationalize the curriculum is a constraint.

Identifying the Neoliberal Ideology Within Public Education Policy

Lilith Werner, Loyola University Chicago

Contemporary critical theorists posit that we live in a Global Age dominated by a hegemonic neoliberal economic ideology that has now embedded itself in social spaces outside of the marketplace. However, many of these theorists do not apply their understanding of the penetrating ideological processes of neoliberalism to the social structure of public education policy nor treat it in any great depth or length in their research. An examination of contemporary U.S. educational legislation reveals a national attempt to neoliberalize a social space. In this presentation I discuss the identification of the neoliberal ideology embedded within U.S. education policy and the subsequent implications for schools and students.

Feminization of Student Affairs from Global Perspectives

Mohamed A. Nur-Awaleh and Lydia Kyei-Blankson, Illinois State University

Global Education is intricately linked with transnational issues. Globalization is motivated by economic forces and driven by digital technologies; globalization links individuals and institutions across the world with unprecedented interconnection and immediacy. Global education is the forum for the critical study and exploration of the individual and institutional links that touch us all. Global education embraces diversity in human thought, action, and creativity and is an essential component of current educational reform. The unprecedented urgency of global education confronts and challenges us all. In this

presentation we will examine the feminization and development of student Affairs around the globe and how those services are actually delivered.

A Different Globalization: Creative Economics (Room SOC 223)

Chair: Manuel Freire Barcia

Buckminster Fuller: Spaceship Earth

Bob Blain, Southern Illinois University

Inspired by R. Buckminster Fuller, an instrument panel for spaceship earth is an excel spreadsheet of 11 variables that influence life expectancy and GDP per capita. A user enters their name as Captain then selects a country from the dropdown list to see how the 11 variables influence life expectancy and GDP per capita in that country. In the background are equations based on data in 2008 that calculate the contribution each variable makes. The “Captain” can then change parameters of each variable to see how such a change would change life expectancy. Bucky Fuller’s idea was that we could use data to decide policy for improving life on earth rather than simply intuition or ideology.

Global Credit Expansion Economies - Emunah V. Sechel

Gregory Morales, Mexican American Political Association (MAPA)

This century, we are seeing the global manifestations of the global credit expansion economy having reached its limits. This marks the end of a growth cycle based in the majority upon credit, associative values, and the applied interest and arbitrage of value systems – a Creditist Economy. And, much as our initial foray into and away from an actual capitalism into a credit expansive economy was marked by a marked speculative expansion follow promptly by a global economic collapse (the great depression as a global event) we are realizing the passing of the Credit Expansion Economy with our currently forming global economic depressions; what will follow? As noted in 2003 the International Credit Consortium (ICC) was able to extend the expansion of credit economies for the near typical sixty-year cycle. With the use of triangular and comparative arbitrage in value systems, and with the building of money systems with solely aesthetic and associative values the ICC continue to attempt to project the emunah-economic representations even-though the sechel-economic have long realized what is actually represented by heterogeneous and compounded economic memberships.

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

Manuel Freire Barcia, Comité Pro-Desarrollo del Estado Barinas (COMBAR)

COMBAR has been engaged for the last thirty years in regional and borderland integration issues in the Venezuelan Andean Region bordering with Colombia. Through this work, it has developed significant amounts of information, up-to-date contacts and experience in the search of a new model of regional and borderland sustainable economic development involving governments, universities, productive sector, labor and non-government organizations (NGO’s).

Currently, we are focusing on a concrete proposal of “Sustainable Regional and Borderland Economic Development Pilot Program” in the geographical settings of Venezuela-Colombia in order to compare experiences with other selected regions of Indo-Iberian-America, especially with crossing borders between the State of Chihuahua (Mexico and the State of Texas (USA). In the Colombian-Venezuelan borderland, COMBAR detected the following priorities: 1.- Tourism at all levels; 2.- Integrated Food Chains Systems; 3.- Rational handling of hydrographic rivers basins, including water, soil, forest resources and eco-systems of biological diversity.

Sunday, May 22:

10:00 – 12:00: Sunday Panels

🌐 **Roundtable: Imagining Global Crisis Otherwise: The Gender and Sexual Politics of Contemporary Neoliberal Restructuring (Room SOC 009)**

Drucilla K. Barker, University of South Carolina, Suzanne Bergeron, University of Michigan, Dearborn, Amy Lind, University of Cincinnati, V. Spike Peterson, University of Arizona

The conference theme – "The Global Crisis through the Lens of Class, Nationality, and Gender" – warrants contributions from diverse communities of scholar/activists and across a wide range of topic areas. Drawing on our distinctive but overlapping research, we propose a roundtable discussion centered on the limitations of both mainstream and critical theories of global political economy for making sense of the current crisis. How are colonial, masculinist and heteronormative assumptions operating to constrain theory/ practice around the global crisis? How are current contradictions of neoliberalism connected to the generalized crisis of social reproduction around the world, and why have mainstream analyses been so resistant to taking these crises into account? How are intersections of gender, sexuality, class and race shaping and shaped by the current post-neoliberal initiatives in Latin America and elsewhere in the global South?

🌐 **Class, Race and the Global Economic Crisis (Room SOC 010)**

Chair: Peter Hudis

New Perspectives on Luxemburg's Critique of Global Capitalism

Peter Hudis, Loyola University Chicago

The economic-financial downturn since 2008 has given new impetus to a re-examination of Rosa Luxemburg's writings capitalist crisis, which pinpointed the central contradiction of capitalism in its drive for global expansion. Although her *Accumulation of Capital* has long been well known, major components of her economic writings have never appeared in full in English, such as her *Introduction to Political Economy*. Moreover, a series of six manuscripts written in 1907 as part of her work at the German Social Democratic Party's school in Berlin remain completely unknown (they have only recently been discovered and will soon appear for the first time in the first volume of her forthcoming 14-volume *Complete Works*, published by Verso Books). In this presentation I will explore the relevance of these lesser-known writings of Luxemburg in light of the economic crisis since 2008, especially in terms of how her analysis of the reproduction schemes at in Volume Two of *Capital* relates to ongoing efforts to develop an adequate theory of capitalist crisis.

Global Competiveness and Labor Market Flexibility Across U.S. States: Is there a Link?

Elgin Mannion, Western Illinois University

A high degree of domestic labor market flexibility is theorized to be the key strategy in increasing a region's global competitiveness. This research explores the empirical link between indicators of global competitiveness and labor market flexibility policies in U.S. states, using Right to Work Status as one of flexibility measures. The findings do not show a positive link between labor market flexibility and increased global competitiveness. Lower incomes in Right to Work states incur higher per capita income maintenance, indicating that a higher degree of labor market flexibility may actually need to be mitigated through higher state transfer payments.

Globalization and the Reconfiguration of African American Social Class Structure

Donald Culverson, Governors State University

In this presentation I explore globalization's impact on class stratification among African Americans since 1980. Globalization redistributes power and resources, sharpening existing inequalities. I use data on employment, household earnings, spending and debt, to examine changes in black income and wealth. I challenge two assumptions of conventional research: 1) that the gap between the black poor and middle class remains the most salient element of structural change, and 2) that globalization scarcely affects black communities. In this presentation I link African American class structure to globalization for a full understanding of interactions between the state, the private sector, civil society, and black dissidents.

Nationalism: Class Struggle or Capitalist Reformism?

Alan Spector, Purdue University Calumet

The hundred year old debate among anti-imperialists about nationalism continues unabated. At one extreme are those who see any struggle against the dominant imperialist power as "progressive". At the other extreme are those whose more purist notions of class struggle cause them to disengage from and even sharply attack the "on the ground" struggles against imperialism. In this presentation I will explore the nature of intensified inter-imperialist rivalry in the world today and the dialectic between imperialism and anti-imperialist struggles while considering how Lenin's assessment of unions as "schools for communism" might relate to anti-imperialist struggles today.

🌐 Capitalist Organization and Democratic Economics (Room SOC 013)

Chair: Carl Davidson

An Economic Democracy Reform Agenda

David Schweickart, Loyola University Chicago

I have argued that an adequate "successor-system theory" should not only present and defend an economically viable alternative to capitalism, but should suggest, based on its model, reforms that could move us toward that ideal (I am following the lead here of Marx and Engels, who offer their own reform agenda at the end of Part II of the Communist Manifesto.)

In my presentation I will sketch briefly the basic institutions of Economic Democracy, then offer a set of reforms aimed at: a) democratizing labor, b) democratizing capital and c) democratizing democracy--some ten in all (thus matching the number Marx and Engels propose.)

Where did Mill Go Wrong: Why the Capital-Managed Firm Rather than the Labor-Managed Firm is the Predominant Form of Industrial Organization

Justin Schwartz

Why are traditional capitalist firms (investor-owned and capital-managed) rather than labor-managed (and perhaps owned) firms the overwhelmingly predominant form of industrial organization in market economies? (The focus of this is on management rather than ownership structures.) Over 150 years ago J.S. Mill predicted that labor-managed firms would, over time, marginalize capitalist enterprises, but this prediction has not come true. The main standard economists' explanation is that capitalist firms are in some relevant sense more efficient than labor-managed ones. This claim, however, is not supported by the empirical evidence. Labor self-management is as productive, profitable as capital management. I consider why capitalist firms have not generally implemented labor self-management despite some recognition of the benefits of employee participation, arguing that while labor self-management is as or more productive than capital management, it is not as profitable for the investors because of the structure of private ownership by investors. I then consider the question posed by the falsification of Mill's prediction. I address mainly the transactions cost analysis urged by Henry Hansmann and N. Scott Arnold, that labor-self-management imposes higher costs than capital management in terms of monitoring, decision-making, and of other managerial issues. I argue that this is not in general true and

moreover fails to explain the problem, posed, because it would come into play only if labor-self management had been widely tried and shown to have failed for these reasons. Similar problems infect arguments for the transactional efficiencies of a capitalist economy (composed mainly of capital-managed firms) to a labor managed economy (composed mainly of labor-managed firms) (seemingly Mill's ideal) or even a market socialist economic democracy of the sort advocated by David Schweickart. After briefly discussing an alternative explanation, that labor-managed firms have more difficulty raising capital than capital-managed firms, urged by, among others, Gregory Dow, I propose my own explanation. This is that labor-self-management (1) poses a collective action problem of the sort urged by Mancur Olson, amplified by a transactions cost problem of a different sort: the relevant transaction costs are not the ones that operate when the firm exists, but the ones that make it difficult to form in the first place, and (2) lack sufficient governmental support and incentives to overcome these costs and change the incentive structures in the way that would be necessary for labor-self-managed forms to flourish. The market, in short, will not "grow" labor managed forms spontaneously. They must be encouraged by political intervention.

🌐 **Media and the Internet in the Global South (Room SOC 014)**

Chair: Juliann Emmons Allison

Evaluating Dubai and Abu Dhabi's Media Ventures: Cities, Labor and Identities

Joe Khalil, Northwestern University in Qatar (NUQ)

During the past decade, the emirates of Dubai and Abu Dhabi emerged as global media hubs responding to specific political, economic and cultural functions. The emergence of Dubai's media city benefited from the repatriation of Arab funds and media operations in the aftermath of 9/11 whereas Abu Dhabi's media investments increased despite and perhaps in response to the global financial crises. Against this backdrop, in this presentation I address issues related to the growth in transnational media investments, labor conditions and the state of cultural/national identities. This presentation is particularly concerned with global media ecosystem where the developing world is perceived to play an increasingly pivotal role.

Transnational Media and the Dissemination of African Movies in the U.S.

A. Ezekiel Olagoke, Waynesburg University

Global cultural flows have relied on powerful technologies to spread their message. In recent years, transnational flows of African movies in general and Nigerian movies in particular, have had profound effect on blossoming Africanisms, diasporic Pan-Africanisms, and Africans in the motherland. In this presentation I address the growth and the flow of Yoruba movies from Nigeria and the ways they have served as a vehicle for cultural transmission, cultural adaptability, and cultural diffusion in a new global world. Remarkably useful is the use of You Tube to disseminate the traditional as well as the modern aspects of Yoruba life in the United States. It is far becoming part of the mosaic of cultural globalization that cannot be ignored.

Car Culture: Online Activism in China and the World's Transportation Crisis

Juliann Emmons Allison, University of California, Riverside

The growth of automobile ownership and usage in China and national highway system to accommodate the nation's drivers has been staggering. Between 1987 and 2007, the compound annual growth rate in the private passenger vehicle ownership in China was 30.8%! Earlier this year, China surpassed the United States as the world's largest consumer of automobiles. China's car culture is socially expensive and hazardous to health of its population and the wellbeing of their natural habitats. Highway construction costs alone are estimated to total \$240 billion and China is currently the world's leader in environmental problems, many of them stemming from the explosion of automobiles on the nation's roadways.

In response, the Chinese government recently added reduced annual GDP growth targets to strengthening environmental regulations and investing in clean energy sources. Yet government officials,

who must deal with citizens' opposition to the increasing unemployment and higher consumer costs associated with a slowing economy, are likely to promote economic growth at the risk of increased environmental damage. Belying their stereotypical reticence, today's Chinese are showing their own government – and the world – that they are not going to take it.

This project examines the emergence of an online “green public sphere” in China as a site for examining an expressly Chinese response to environmental degradation. China's inwardly-focused green public sphere and the persistence of distinctions between domestic and foreign environmental organizations, more generally, suggests the existence of a distinct difference between the “green” discourse operative among China's online environmental activists in a given issue area – specifically, the effects of automobile usage - and the corresponding discourse of registered and/or transnational organizations. This distinction harbors the potential for China to found an alternative, non-Western route to effective environmental management. This work in progress includes theoretical analysis, comparative discourse analysis, and fieldwork, to include interviews with Chinese environmental activists.

Global Intersections of Morality and Religion (Room SOC 223)

Chair: Arland Thornton

Modernization, World System and Clash-of-Civilization Perspectives in Lay Views of the Development-Morality Nexus in the U.S. and Middle East

Arland Thornton, University of Michigan

Abstract Not Available

Penetration of Neoliberal Values into Islam in Turkey

Fatih Varol, University of Illinois at Urbana, Champaign

In this presentation I examine how neoliberal values penetrate into Islamic groups and their understanding of Islam in Turkey by employing globalization as a "social change" paradigm or an analysis method. As a result of the financial support of a class of Islamic entrepreneurs, which developed in the 80s due to the opportunities of financial liberalization, Islamic movements turned into a conglomerate of big holdings companies. Thus, Islamic movements are not only religious movements, but also interest groups integrated into globalization. In this presentation I argue that this transformation of Islamic groups and their integration into the global market has led to the emergence of a new Islamic discourse and ethical values compatible with neoliberal globalization.

Cosmopolitanism and the Challenge of Religion: A Post Secular Solution to a Global Crisis?

Daniel Wong, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Influenced by the recent resurgence in nationalist, religious and cultural differences, many scholars have returned with renewed vigor to theories of cosmopolitanism. However, these “new cosmopolitanisms” often neglect to address religion in any systematic way, perhaps out of an ambivalence inherited from a liberal rationalist tradition. In contrast to such a “secularist” view, in this presentation I consider what a “postsecularist” position could contribute to discussions of the new cosmopolitanism by recognizing that religion maintains a significant role in the lives of many, and that to ignore such a reality would only impoverish any potential dialogue that would attend cosmopolitan encounters.