



Friday, June 12:

12:00 PM – 1:30 PM: Film Screening (Room 2100)

“Shift Change” with directors Melissa Young and Mark Dworkin

A documentary film by veteran award-winning filmmakers Melissa Young and Mark Dworkin. It tells the little known stories of employee owned businesses that compete successfully in today's economy while providing secure, dignified jobs in democratic workplaces. With the long decline in US manufacturing and today's economic crisis, millions have been thrown out of work, and many are losing their homes. The usual economic solutions are not working, so some citizens and public officials are ready to think outside of the box, to reinvent our failing economy in order to restore long term community stability and a more egalitarian way of life. There is growing interest in firms that are owned and managed by their workers. Such firms tend to be more profitable and innovative, and more committed to the communities where they are based. Yet the public has little knowledge of their success, and the promise they offer for a better life.

1:40 PM – 2:50 PM: Friday Afternoon Panels Session A

Economic Democracy as Political Strategy (Room 1200)

Building Economic Democracy as a Political Project

Carl Davidson

Abstract Not Available

The Green New Deal and the Role of the Left

Jerry Harris, Secretary, Global Studies Association/North America

Important sectors of the capitalist class have accepted that global warming and the environmental crisis are not only very real, but a threat to capitalism itself. This sector will seek to achieve hegemony and build a new strategic bloc. Their hope is to set off a powerful round of accumulation through new green technologies; to win back political legitimacy by confronting global warming; and bring greater stability to global capitalism by preventing the political and social chaos a full blown environmental crisis will cause. But none of this stop the system from exploiting labor, creating green energy monopolies, and using military power to control social and environmental disruption. The question is what will be the position of the left toward the new green deal? I will argue for a united front, with specific tasks that only the left can bring to the political arena.

Media as a Site of Hegemony and Resistance (Room 1210)

Chair: Taiwo Ehineni

Transnational Entertainment Media and the Construction of Global Capitalist Hegemony

Lee Artz, Purdue University Calumet

Sklair, Robinson, Harris, van der Pijl, and others have consistently recognized the importance of culture for the development of global capitalism, but none have provided an investigation. This offering directly addresses the primary institutional expression of global capitalist culture: the media. The neoliberal policies of transnational capitalism encompass global media through mergers, joint ventures, and local partnerships. Simultaneously, global entertainment media distribute narratives and themes supportive of neoliberal globalization. This presentation identifies the global interlocks among capitalist investors, shareholders, and media corporations across nations that produce commercial entertainment—entertainment promoting individual gratification, deference to authority, and consumerism among audiences. Animation, action movies,

telenovelas, and sports—the primary global media genres—exhibit the same individualist narratives and neoliberal themes in every nation, offering localized co-productions that complement global media content and transnational political and cultural mores. The resulting hegemony of popular consent is not simply mediated through fictionalized entertainment, however, but depends on the actual social relations of capitalist production, including media production that depends largely on a transnational division of labor of skilled, temporary, and non-unionized workers. The analysis provided here concludes that although transnational media distracts audiences and obscures fundamental class contradictions nationally and globally, ultimately global capitalism cannot rely solely on entertaining spectacles to win consent in the face of class inequality and injustice. Still, media content does inform and promote political perspectives and social values necessary for capitalist power and its use of selective coercion.

Language ideologies in the Media, Negotiating the Boko Haram Crisis

Taiwo Ehineni

The Boko Haram crisis has provoked lots of contentions in the media. Language has been manipulated differently by different media essentially for constructions of divergent opinions, beliefs and views on the abduction. Previous studies underscore that language is a tool of power and influence in the media and used as a potential to control the minds of the audience. (Dijk, 1995, Johnson & Milani 2010). From this background, using a critical discourse analytic framework, I investigate the news reports on the Boko Haram crisis in popular Nigerian media sources such as Nigerian Tribune, Daily Post and international media sources such as Washington Post, Reuters, BBC news online to explore the portrayal of divergent ideological positions that have been advanced through language use and how language is used towards the projection and (re) construction of perspectives on public crises.

🌐 Responses to the Urban Crisis, the Euro Left and Right (Room 1220)

Chair: Christina Voulgarelli-Christidou

Dangers of an Urban Crisis within the European Union: Fueling Xenophobia and Undermining Democracy

Christina Voulgarelli-Christidou, New School for Social Research, New York

The global economic and financial crisis of 2007-8 has further intensified a social and urban crisis that undermines democracy and economic institutions internationally. In this presentation I concentrate on the henceforth urban crisis in the region of the European Union (EU) that continually undermines democracy, and structural reforms that are necessary for socio-political and economic cohesion within the region. Specifically, the economic crisis and the consequent austerity measures have resulted in greater exploitation in the labor market and job discrimination, in capital flight and undermined political and social institutions that provide for citizens. The consequent xenophobia is again a burgeoning problem that is plaguing the EU and needs to be addressed thoroughly for it can again undermine the democratic tradition of the region. Particular emphasis will be placed in the situations in Germany, France, as well as Greece (the much attested “guinea pig” of the democratic experiment).

Anti-Austerity Agendas in Iceland, Ireland, Portugal and Greece

Luke Wood, Indiana University, Bloomington

The research presented here analyzes social movement-party relations to explain variations in political outcomes in regard to anti-austerity political agendas in Iceland, Ireland, Portugal, and Greece. Employing Schwartz's (2010) framework for social movement-party relations, we find that the success of protest campaigns remained heavily dependent upon the partisanship of the reigning government. The main finding presented here is that both protest outcomes and party/social movement tactics are heavily conditioned by partisanship.

🌐 Film Screening: Tolantongo, a Successful Mexican Cooperative (US Premier) (Room 2100)

Chair: Cliff Durand

3:00 PM – 4:40 PM: Friday Afternoon Panels Session B

🌐 Strategies for Building Worker Cooperatives (Room 1200)

Chair: Gail Presbey

Business Ownership Transitions to Worker-Owned Cooperatives

Chris Cooper, Kent State University

Most worker cooperative development strategies focus on creating new start-up businesses. Statistics tell us that around 90% of all start-up businesses fail within the first 5-10 years of operations. There exists another opportunity for growing the number of worker-owned cooperatives: ownership transitions of existing small businesses. In the next 5-10 years, millions of baby boomer small business owners around the country will be looking to transition out of their business; converting less than one percent of these successful businesses to worker ownership can exponentially increase the number of worker cooperatives in the US.

Conception Self as Individual or Relational, and their Impact on Acceptance of Economic Democracy

Gail Presbey, University of Detroit Mercy

In the Americas, especially as they were colonized and influenced by Britain (to a certain extent supplanting Spanish and Portuguese models during the period of Neocolonialism) there has historically been an emphasis on the "liberal" concept of the individual, and it was often linked to ideas of "progress" and a capitalist economic framework. However there was a counter-narrative that could be found in Transcendentalism's appreciation of Eastern philosophy, and in Dewey's idea of the relational individual. South America in the 1930s experimented with fascism's concept of the importance of family and community in a way that denied and suppressed individual agency (even while protecting workers' rights and minimum standards of living). Che Guevara in the context of the Cuban revolution experiment specifically tried to imagine a new kind of human being who had distinctly non-capitalist motives for action. He tried to describe a person who was cooperative and self-sacrificing while still maintaining integrity and independence in a way that he thought was missing in Soviet examples of the time. In contemporary Africa, there are current debates regarding Africa's communitarian heritage in the face of emphasis especially since the 1990s to fit capitalist entrepreneurial models. This presentation will survey these philosophical developments in the U.S., Latin America and Africa, and show how philosophies of person connect to acceptance or rejection of various economic models. I will propose that relational individuality is a sound philosophical position which can embrace a model of economic democracy that includes fair trade and responsible public holdings in utilities and oil and mineral resources, so as to ensure the basic needs of all can be met.

Eminent Domain: Building Toward Worker Cooperatives in the United States?

Peter Ranis, City University of New York

As the many Occupy movements have shown there is a global groundswell for democratic, participatory alternatives to oligarchic controlled capitalist systems. The Occupy movements claimed legitimacy to the commons and public spaces. Workers indeed have the same rights to claim their factory, enterprises and work places. Cooperatives are alternatives to hierarchical firms. They are all-encompassing ideologically, highly participatory, create class autonomy and, once established, are available for wider struggles against capitalist policies. Workers on learning that their factory or enterprise is about to downsize, move, close or claim bankruptcy must occupy the facilities. Further, they must gather support of the surrounding community and initiate steps to organize a workers' cooperative demonstrating workers' potential viability and longevity. Public sector intervention by way of the legal tool of eminent domain must be applied by local city councils and/or state legislatures. Finally, in most cases this will require a short-term public subsidy or low interest public seed loans to the workers. It is most likely these developments will occur at the local level in communities which are open to progressive and/or innovative leadership that are facing increasing deindustrialization, unemployment and poverty.

Ruling from Above: the State and Corporate Power (Room 1210)

Chair: Isaias Rivera

Business Ethics Education and Global Age Cosmopolitanism

Isaias Rivera, Tecnologico de Monterrey Campus, Chihuahua

This presentation will propose a form of critical business ethics education that will generate Global age cosmopolitanism (GAC), which it is aimed mostly at the propagation of economic justice. Because business practices have the propensity to generate both positive and negative outcomes, a careful review of the social compromises that may underlie GAC is necessary. It is important to assert that, "the GAC ethic is a cosmopolitan perspective that presupposes civic universalism." (Rivera 2012) I will identify the key components of the proposed critical business ethics education and will indicate how these differ from standard business ethics education. I will also demonstrate how the proposed form of business ethics education is tied to GAC. It is the purpose of this presentation to consider how business ethics educators and curricula should incorporate proactive approaches to economic justice and strive to avoid the reactive nature of past business ethics literature, the primary goal of which has been to repair unethical business behavior.

Welfare State Retrenchment and Worker's Power Resources under Financialization

Daniel Thompson, Johns Hopkins University

Existing explanations of welfare state retrenchment have neglected the rise of the financial sector, which is now the most dynamic sector in rich democracies, and instead have focused on globalization and regional integration. Approaching retrenchment and financialization from a class politics perspective, I argue that financialization has involved a change in the composition of the capitalist class and advanced a section of this class that is insulated from concerns of production, mass consumption, and broad social welfare. Moreover, I argue that, in the power resources perspective, unions and left parties are misidentified as workers' organizations, and these organizations have been instrumental for advancing the political program of finance capital. I find empirical support for these arguments in a time-series cross-section regression analysis as well as case studies of the United States, Germany, and Sweden.

What "Labor Protections" in the TPP? - The Performance of the Labor Action Plan in Colombia

Frank Hammer

In the buildup of the Obama Administration's effort to pass "fast track authority" for the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) and other pending so-called "trade deals," much has been made of the pacts' new and improved "labor protections." "Labor protections" were negotiated in a "Labor Action Plan" as an addendum to Obama's Colombia Free Trade Agreement (CFTA), to facilitate its passage in the US Congress. The experience of Colombian workers in the wake of the Colombia Free Trade Agreement should make workers of the 12 nations incorporated in the TPP shudder at the prospects of its passage.

Social Theory of Resistance (Room 1220)

Chair: Lauren Langman

A Comparison of Economic Democratic Models: Recognition of Merit and Sovereignty?

Marek Hrubec, Centre of Global Studies, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague

A presentation will show that while a capitalist system prefers economic authoritarianism by the dominance of capital, economic democracy leads to a post-capitalist society. It will focus on a comparison of three models of economic democracy: participative democracy, enterprise (co-operative) economic democracy, and autonomous economic democracy. It will analyze the details of these models, and their advantages and disadvantages, especially concerning the problematic issue of recognition of merit. At the age of global capitalism, however, we cannot develop economic democracy in a meaningful way only within a framework of nation states because they are too small units to manage the big global problems. That is why we have to face an issue of recognition of state sovereignty, specifically absolute and shared (divided) kinds of sovereignty. We can ask how mutual social recognition between individuals is linked to relations between states which share their sovereignty and in the name of solidarity organize together issues of

economic democracy not only in the local and national frameworks but also in the transnational and global ones.

Critical Theory and Social Mobilization in a Neoliberal Age

Lauren Langman, Loyola University, Chicago

The progressive social movements of 2011 can be best understood as “great refusals” (Marcuse, 1969) reflecting a variety of grievances stemming from the multiple legitimation crises of neoliberal capitalism. As Habermas (1975) argued, legitimation crises of the system migrate to life world, the realms of subjectivity evoke strong emotions such as anger, anxiety and indignation that dispose social mobilizations. What was especially evident as a goal of these movements was the quest for dignity as rooted in an emancipatory philosophical anthropological critique of alienation, domination and suffering pioneered by Frankfurt School. Grievances and emotions do not lead to social movements. The critique of domination is complemented by Antonio Gramsci’s theory of hegemony in which “organic intellectuals” organize subalterns to provide counter-hegemonic narratives and foster “wars of position”. A critical perspective on social movements provides a politically informed critique with visions of Utopian possibility in which membership in democratic, egalitarian, identity granting/recognizing communities of meaning allows for, indeed fosters community, agency, creative self-realization and dignity of all.

Resistance in an Era of Fragmentation: Prospects for a Progressive Ideological Project

Rafal Soborski, Richmond, The American International University in London

This presentation is concerned with the role of ideology in the politics of anti-neoliberal resistance over the last two decades: from Seattle to Zuccotti Park and beyond. The presentation examines the tendency of anti-neoliberal activists and fellow-travelling intellectuals to downplay the role of political ideas in the mobilization of protest. It argues that the dismissal of ideology has hindered the effectiveness of anti-neoliberal movements and contends that effective counter-hegemonic politics is only possible based on a compelling ideological vision. However, developing a powerful ideological narrative for the global justice movement will not be straightforward due to the multiplicity of ethical and political perspectives that the movement consists of. The question that this presentation poses is whether reconciliation between a firm ideology and the need to embrace openness and diversity is at all possible. In tackling this question the presentation provides some tentative criteria for a progressive ideological narrative fitting for an era of fragmented identities and multiscale belongings.

Economic Democratic Recognition of Citizens

Martin Brabec, Centre of Global Studies, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague

I will present analyzes of (economic) democracy in relation to Marxist political theory of Ellen Wood. I will distinguish between two conceptions of democracy. The first one has its roots in classical Athens where democracy meant, literally, rule by the people which means not only political category but also social/economic one, i.e. class of poor was recognized. The citizens created, collectively, the state. Therefore, this kind of democracy was a unique historical phenomenon, in that there was no extra-economic coercion in the extraction of surplus: there was a complete fusion of the direct producers and the state—workers democracy. Second, our contemporary conception of democracy has its origin not in Athenian democracy but in European feudalism, which marks the ascent of the propertied classes asserting their independent powers against the claims of monarchy. It is not a question of peasants liberating themselves from the political domination of their lords but lords themselves. These roots steadily have culminated in a contemporary elitist conception of liberal capitalistic democracy with citizenship which has lost its strongly popular social/economic base and an emancipation aim.

Neoliberal Globalization, Social Movements, and Fusion Politics (Room 1230)

Chairs: Valeria Sinclair Chapman and Harry Targ

Over the last decade, the frequency and magnitude of social protests worldwide have increased. Social protests and rising social movements have become increasingly inspired and connected across national boundaries. Neoliberal globalization and austerity policies in high, middle, and low income countries have generated resistance and a purposeful fusion of issues among and between movements. One such movement, the Moral Mondays movement, initiated as a challenge to austerity and extremist politics in North Carolina, has surfaced in more than a dozen

US states. This panel will explore the global character of social movements with a focus on a case study of Indiana Moral Mondays. Panelists will discuss neoliberal globalization, social movements, and theories of fusion politics.

Neoliberal Globalization, Austerity and the Rise of Resistance

Harry Targ, Purdue University

Building Transnational Movements: The Challenges and Consequences of Activist Organizing Beyond Borders

Fernando Tormos, Purdue University

Fusion Politics in Moral Mondays: The Rewards and Challenges of Organizing Across Difference

Valeria Sinclair-Chapman, Purdue University


Religion and Indiana Moral Mondays

Mark Denninghoff, Purdue University

Indiana Moral Mondays and the Issue of Power

Guillermo Caballero, Purdue University

4:50 PM – 6:30 PM: Evening Keynote Panel (Room 2100)

 **Race and Class in the Solidarity Economy**

Chair: Carl Davidson

The Untold History of Black Cooperatives

Jessica Gordon Nembhard

Abstract Not Available

The United Steelworkers Union and Mondragon

Rob Witherell

Abstract Not Available

The Spatial Fixes and Racial Repercussions of Detroit's Deindustrialization

Francis Shor, Professor Emeritus, History, Wayne State University

Abstract Not Available

Saturday, June 13:

9:00 AM – 10:30 AM: Saturday Morning Panels

 **From Protest to Resistance and Visionary Organizing (Room 1200)**

Chair: Carl Davidson

A Time for Visionary Resistance

Tawana Petty, The Boggs Center

Visionary resistance involves a moral struggle with our own people. It involves relationship-building and a commitment to healing ourselves from the cynicism and defeatism that allow us to dwell in hopelessness. It involves telling our stories and regaining the dignity and pride in our stories. Visionary resistance requires that we stand firm on the fact we will not be silent while our schools are closed, while families are evicted for the inability to pay inflated taxes, and are denied clean water. It requires us to lay claim to our planet, rejecting environmental destruction on every level while challenging our movement to make a clear commitment to the creation of the beloved community. It challenges us to organize from our deepest levels of humanity.

Visionary Organizing

Richard Feldman, The Boggs Center

Visionary Organizing emerged in the 1990s as we made the distinction between creating power and taking power. It was integral to the creation of Detroit Summer in 1992 and to the Zapatistas when they emerged in 1994 in Chiapas, Mexico. Now is the time to re-imagine, re-spirit and rebuild our lives and ways of living from the ground up. The principles guiding visionary organizing are based upon a commitment to change our culture of materialism through meaningful forms of cooperative economics and the creation of the beloved community. By creating productive, caring, regenerative community life, we grow our souls, heal and transform ourselves and challenge the forces of injustice threatening to destroy all life.

🌐 The Struggle for Justice in the Global South (Room 1210)

Chair: Ruth Needleman

Global Solidarity in the Era of Union-Management Partnership: GM Workers in Colombia

Frank Hammer

In May, 2011 68 Colombian GM assembly line workers who were injured on the job and then illegally fired formed an association, "ASOTRECOL," which has now waged resistance in a tent encampment at the US embassy going on four years. After initiating a hunger strike with lips sewn shut one year into the encampment, the U.S. labor movement responded with calls for justice for ASOTRECOL. But after an aborted GM-UAW sponsored "mediation" in August 2012, the labor movement withdrew its support. Lessons learned from a remarkable grass roots solidarity campaign, which has helped sustain and publicize ASOTRECOL's struggle globally ever since.

Black Lives Matter, African Descendants in Brazil

Ruth Needleman

This session will explore how Brazil is implementing measures to give some African descendants the right to self-determination. For Afro-Brazilians who fled slavery and set up their own communities in hard-to-reach places in the interior of the country, communities known as Quilombolas, there is now a legal process for securing and returning lands to the community so that they can be autonomous and self-governed. Over 120 have been certified to date, but it is estimated that there could be up to a million such communities. Along with gaining access to anti-poverty programs that bring education, health care, computer literacy and work training to the poor communities, the certification of historic Quilombos is a form of reparations, a means of ending the neo-colonization of black communities in Brazil. Are there ideas here that could be adapted in the US?

Revisiting the "Spirit of Bandung" at 60

Michael R. Anderson, The University of Texas at Austin

Sixty years ago, Asian and African heads of state gathered in Bandung, Indonesia, in a spirit of solidarity to announce that they were prepared to act independently from the great powers on the world stage. Ever since, the "spirit of Bandung" has come to embody the activism of diverse movements, whether focused on anti-colonialism, South-South cooperation, racial equality, or social and economic justice. Yet the original conference in 1955 has faded from memory. This presentation seeks to re-examine the historical context that gave rise to this famous conference in order to re-frame our understanding of the Bandung moment as one of potential East-West collaboration rather than polarization.

Economic Cooperation between China and Ethiopia

Ashame Meseret, University Of Calabria

The increased importance of South-South cooperation in rural and agricultural development, and especially the increased role of BRICS countries, has been debated in relation to international development assistance. Economic cooperation plays a key role in promoting sustainable development and it is also a major element of international cooperation. Based on this fact, the main objective of this study was to examine post Ethio-China economic cooperation. The economic cooperation between the two countries has shown improvement since 1991. The major contributing factors for this are, the change of economic policies in Ethiopia following the change in leadership, China's growing economic and political interests in Africa at large, the strengthened

ties between the two governments based on common outlook of the 'developmental state', and the Chinese non-intervention policy. After critical analysis of trade data between Ethiopia and China, this study proved that Ethiopia incurs huge deficit in its trade with China. Although trade figures show that there are improvements in the country's export, still the trade balance is largely in favour of China. Dependence on the export of few primary products, weak export performance and geographic factors are among the reasons for the country's trade deficit.

The School to Prison Pipeline (Room 1220)

Chair: Charles Bell

The following panel discussion is designed to explore the school to prison pipeline and mass incarceration of black men in the United States. Research shows the disproportionate representation of black men in school discipline and incarceration settings has severe consequences for urban areas and warrants extensive review. In 2009, a federal study of the Chicago Public School system found African American boys represented 23 percent of the school age population, 44 percent of students who were suspended, and 61 percent of students who were expelled within the 2007 school year. This panel will discuss pertinent research in this area and initiate solution-oriented discussion regarding this social problem. The key questions are as follows: a) How do we retain black boys in our education system, b) How does the operationalization of zero tolerance policies (i.e. armed guards, metal detectors, etc.) alter black perceptions of the educational environment, and c) How do we teach cultural competence to K-12 educators?

The Hidden Side of Zero Tolerance Policies: The African American Perspective

Charles Bell, Wayne State University

Culturally Relevant Pedagogy and Racial/Ethnic Identity: An Intervention Perspective

Barbara Thelamour, The College of Wooster

Class Stratification and the American Juvenile Justice System

Heather Mooney, Wayne State University

Social Perspectives On Economic Questions (Room 1230)

Chair: Bob Blain

A New Global Currency Calibration

Bob Blain, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville

Abstract Not Available

Debt and the Capacity to Protest

Gregory Morales

Reductions in compensation rates continue, but the cost of living values continues to increase. Meanwhile, the organizations that once represented labor appear to be functioning more as a tool of the corporate management than as a safeguard for those who labor. The dichotomy between lower wages and rising cost of living has resulted in global base labor protests. Individual autonomy, like national autonomy, is inversely proportional to debt, and so is the capacity to act. Poverty among Latinos and the freedom from debt (unable or unwilling to access credit/debt) has allowed Latinos in the United States to act, protest and march. Through some 4,000 hours of participant observations and active interviews with management, union representatives, and fragmented based labor populations inside one of the major US corporations—the methodology of the Event Energy Waveform Predictive model has been applied to produce the analysis I will use in my presentation.

Confronting the City's Tourism Regime: The Rise of Citizen-Involved Tourist Initiatives

Amy Schoenecker, University of Illinois, Chicago

Over the years, cities have increasingly turned to tourism as a way to develop economically. Leaders capitalize on natural advantages (e.g., waterfront) or create tourist-friendly sites in order to lure business and leisure travelers to their city. However, a new trend in tourism development is taking root which is citizen-led and/or citizen-involved. This includes ventures like Airbnb, and neighborhood or 'slum' tours. What does this trend mean for urban leaders, tourism development,

neighborhoods, and the tourist experience? This presentation will demonstrate the ways in which these citizen initiatives both challenge and complement city-led tourism through an analysis of three industries in Chicago-Airbnb, Uber, and Pedi (bicycle)-Cabs.

Subjective Responses to Objective Phenomena: The Communist Movement's Inadvertent Facilitation of Economic Neoliberalism in Post-Nasser Egypt

Derek Ide, University of Toledo

This presentation explores the multifaceted dynamic that existed between the Egyptian Marxist movement and the Egyptian state under Gamal Abd al-Nasser. It contends that communist acquiescence to "socialism-from-above," manifest in their uncritical stance adopted towards Nasser after 1956 and the liquidation of their parties in 1965, facilitated the implementation of neoliberal economic policies in the post-Nasser era. When Nasser's successor Anwar al-Sadat introduced the neoliberal infitah (opening) program in Egypt in 1973, there was no organized communist resistance. This lack of communist activity allowed neoliberalism to remain unchallenged politically. Utilizing both qualitative primary source analysis and quantitative economic data, this presentation suggests that the lack of communist activity in the post-Nasser era augmented the capacity of Sadat and his successor, Hosni Mubarak, to introduce and accelerate the neoliberal regimen in Egypt.

🌐 Film Screening - Essential Arrival: Michigan's Indian Immigrants in the 21st Century (Room 2100)

Chair: Arifa Javed, writer and producer

10:40 AM – 12:00 PM: Morning Keynote Panel (Room 2100)

🌐 Gar Alperovitz: Getting Serious About Systemic Change

Introduction: Dan Swinney

Most advocates of economic democracy see the goal as systemic change. Yet even advanced worker-owned efforts in Italy, Spain, Argentina and France include only modest percentages of the population. How do we develop a theory of systemic change that transcends traditional strategies? What is the role of other key institutions and alliances in a serious strategy? What is the relationship of specific projects to community—a value that may build upon but also transcends specific projects? What about really large industry? Critically, how can we develop a more encompassing systemic direction in ways that help move on-the-ground work into system-changing power?

12:45 PM – 2:30 PM: Afternoon Keynote Panel (Room 2100)

🌐 Globalization and the Urban Industrial Crisis: Detroit, Chicago and Gary

Chair: Jerry Harris

Detroit Dystopia: Globalization of the Auto Industry

Frank Hammer

Abstract Not Available

Gary: Where Neo-Colonialism & Gentrification Meet

Ruth Needleman

Abstract Not Available

Manufacturing Renaissance: Building Alternatives in Chicago

Dan Swinney

Abstract Not Available

🌐 Urban Local Community during Economic, Political, and Natural Crises: Case Studies of Detroit, New York/Canada, and New Orleans (Room 1200)

Chair: David McBride

Globalization and the Urban Crisis in the 21st Century: Detroit and the Crisis of Racial Capitalism

Darryl C. Thomas, Pennsylvania State University

This presentation examines the recent Great Recession and its impact on urban America. It examines how neoliberalism dismantled the efforts to restructure US urban centers through urban developmental policy. Instead cities have had to face the current wave of globalization, post-Fordist policies, and the downloading of manufacturing to the suburban and southern regions of the USA and the global South. Focus is on Detroit and similar US cities with large Black and Brown populations. The presentation will also cover implications for assessing Barack Obama's presidency that included the promise (in 2008) to create an urban czar to address the urban crisis. It will suggest implications of current urban policies for future Detroit and urban America.

Exploring the Underground Railroad as an Instrument of Localized De-Colonization: The New York/Canada Region

Donna King, Pennsylvania State University

This presentation will explore local community building that resulted from the nineteenth century fugitive slave network. It focuses on issues of political freedom and nationhood from the local to the transnational perspective. It explores local, town-to-city emigration and slave manumissions as manifestations of laws and policies the involved global abolitionism. The presentation illuminates the novel political concepts and strategies local "stationmasters" used due to the different slave laws and economic resources available to create free black communities bordering New York and Canada. In addition, this presentation will describe the localized achievements of notable women journalists of the black press who traveled internationally to tap global abolition initiatives.

Community Development in the Disaster-Era City: The Case of Post-Katrina New Orleans

David McBride, Pennsylvania State University

Community is one of the most complex ideas to define within the fields of urban planning and policy making. This presentation investigates approaches to community development within New Orleans before and after Hurricane Katrina. It explores the critical public sectors of health care, criminal justice institutions, public education, and heritage resources. It assesses the role of community agency on the rebuilding in each of these sectors of post-Katrina New Orleans. This presentation suggests that implementing community development/redevelopment in urban neighborhoods in natural disaster contexts involves not just the physical rebuilding of community-based resource structures and delivery systems. It also involves the democratic reshaping of the social relations that govern these structures.

🌐 Urbanism in the Global South (Room 1210)

Chair: Abu Bah

The Creation of Lumpen Tenants in Freetown: Youth Economic Survival and Patrimonialism in Postwar Sierra Leone

Abu Bah, Northern Illinois University

As Karl Marx rightly noted, property (land, capital, homes, and shares, etc.) is key maker of inequality. In developing countries, ownership of a house in a city stands out as a major indicator of class. Sierra Leone provides an illuminating case of how urban real estate ownership manifests class divide and patronage in the global south. Since the end of the Sierra Leone civil war in 2002, the capital has witnessed a boom in construction of private houses owned by the nouveau riche: politicians, civil servants, NGO administrators, and Sierra Leoneans living abroad. However, land titles are not well documented, which often leads to competing claims of ownership. Also, constructing a house takes several years. Both of these lead to a high risk of losing land and

building materials. To minimize the risks, landowners erect a makeshift house and put a caretaker on the property. The caretaker is typically a very poor young male with a reputation of being respectful and honest. Caretakers often end up growing a family on the property. Landowners and caretakers have an implicit understanding that the caretaker's presence will prevent anyone from claiming the land and that the caretaker will guard building materials. In return, the caretaker lives on the premise for free and receives occasional financial support from the landowner. Thousands of caretaker families now live in the wealthy areas of Freetown. This presentation is an ethnographic study that situates the caretaker phenomenon within the wider system of patronage, which dates back to the colonial era and the corrupt prewar regime. It examines the continuity and transformation of patronage and its impact on the reproduction of inequality in postwar Sierra Leone. It argues that the dependency relation between landowners and caretakers is reflection of unequal access to resources and the unfair application of power in the everyday world.

Contemporary Urbanism in Beijing: 798 Art District and its Implication for Gentrification

Yiqing Li, The School of The Art Institute of Chicago

My research explores the cultural strategies that the Beijing government applied to the contemporary urban planning. The establishment of 798 Art District demonstrates the Beijing government's awareness of cultural image construction. I will discuss how the art district contributes to build Beijing's contemporary urban culture. Meanwhile, I shall discuss the gentrification consequences of the district. Important urban policies of the Beijing government will be introduced, and the complicated economic and cultural problems brought by the art district will be deeply analyzed with the reference of data.

Electronic Voting in Brazil: Consequences for Federal Representatives

Rodrigo Schneider, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

This presentation analyzes the effect of electronic voting in the Brazilian election for federal representatives according to their parties' ideological position. By making use of the regression discontinuity design, it is possible to argue that the municipalities' number of illiterates played a key role to accentuate the electronic vote effect. Likewise, it was possible to show that the left wing parties were disproportionately favored with the introduction of electronic voting in 1998. Finally, applying a differences-in-differences methodology, it was possible to check the robustness of the results.

Public Health: Confronting the Challenges of Globalization (Room 1220)

Chair: Zigmund Kozicki

The Global Imperative "World Wellness"

Zigmund Kozicki, University of Detroit, Mercy and Central Michigan University

Population health is becoming a shared global responsibility and an economic necessity. The globalization of economies has increased the risk of avoidable outbreaks of preventable disease. In addition, the burden of unmet medical treatment throughout emerging countries is creating economic and social instability that cannot be avoided. The emerging risk factors associated with modern economies is creating new health problems. Social justice is not the only reason for preventing illness. The new focus in population health is "World Wellness". People and resources are needed to lift over seven billion people into a sustainable process of wellness. Governments alone cannot achieve the new imperative for World Wellness. Corporate involvement and partnership can improve the quality of life for everyone. This is a call for action.

Zoonosis: A Global Threat to Humans

Stephanie J.S. Baiyasi-Kozicki

Zoonosis is a disease that can be transmitted from animals to people or, more specifically, a disease that normally exists in animals and can infect humans. Some examples include: anthrax, ascariasis, brucellosis plague, echinococcosis, Lassa fever, listeriosis, Lyme disease, monkey pox, psittacosis, rabies, salmonellosis, trichinosis, toxoplasmosis, typhus and West Nile fever. Zoonoses may appear suddenly and can be virulent, as illustrated by HIV which ignited the AIDS epidemic and the coronavirus responsible for the outbreak of SARS. Diseases from bugs and other animals cause about 3 out of 5 new human sicknesses (CDC, 2015). Managing zoonotic disease requires a global effort. Strategies can be implemented using a population health model.

Government Involvement in Global Wellness

Deymon X. Fleming, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Abstract Not Available

A Meta-Analysis of the Effects of Decentralization in Less Developed Countries

Sarah Wheeler, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

LDC governments have been encouraged to decentralize their government program implementation and even policymaking decisions. What does an inter-disciplinary investigative approach indicate are the results of this policy change. Public health, public administration and various social science journals will be used in a meta-analysis method to investigate this question. The study's focus is on less developed countries, particularly those in Latin America.

Women and Social Empowerment (Room 1230)

Chair: Dwight Hasse

Religiosity and Attitudes toward Women

Madalla Alibeli, United Arab Emirates University

This study examines the effect of religiosity on attitudes toward women for a national sample in the United Arab Emirates. To achieve its objectives, the study used a number of descriptive, Two-Ways ANOVA, bivariate and multiple regressions analyses. Initial findings of the study indicated no significant relationship between religiosity and attitudes toward women for the overall sample. However, when male respondents were analyzed separately, an adverse significant relationship between religiosity and attitudes toward women was revealed. Therefore, as level of religiosity increases among male respondents, their attitudes toward women significantly decrease. For female respondents, religiosity does have no such effect.

Half the Fight: Women's Activism from Insurgency to Present Day in Palestine and Nicaragua

Dwight Hasse, University of Toledo

For scholars on the left, Nicaragua and Palestine represent two of the most important liberation movements of modern history. And while the circumstances of these movements are very different, they share important commonalities, especially for women. This presentation will look at the historical trajectories of women's participation in Nicaragua and Palestine's respective liberation movements, and discuss the current state of women's activism in both countries. Drawing on data from women's organizations in both countries, this presentation shows how women's participation and interests have been subordinated in the name of supporting the national cause, and discusses the implications for activism today.

Women's Work: UAW Local 12 Women's Committee & Women's Activism

Sharon Barnes

In the newly reissued edition of *Bananas, Beaches, & Bases: Making Feminist Sense of International Politics*, Cynthia Enloe asserts that, around the world, women's labor is made cheap" through culture-specific deployments of women's domestic roles in the labor market. This presentation focuses on the activism of the UAW Local 12 Women's Committee, asking questions about the nature of "women's work" in the local labor movement and investigating how local women's activism about labor and women's rights offers opportunities to develop on-the-ground assessment of Enloe's claims.

The Open Window: Women in Spain's Second Republic and Civil War

Carmen Madorrán Ayerra, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

There is no doubt that the Second Republic was an essential factor of modernization and progress in Spain. The Republic contributed extraordinarily to women's emancipation and their incorporation to the public sphere: teachers, politicians and others shaped a new social environment defined by values that also implied a revolutionary shift in private life. After the fascist uprising in 1936, women projected their leading role into the war scenario, actively participating in different activities and fighting in all the fronts. All this process was abruptly interrupted by Franco's victory and subsequent dictatorship, which brutally punished Republican women for their boldness. Hence, it may be said that women were doubly repressed during those

long forty years: on the one side, for their commitment with the Republic; on the other, for challenging the role to which they had been traditionally confined by the conservative forces.

🌐 Film Screening - An American Revolutionary: The Evolution of Grace Lee Boggs (Room 2100)

Chair: The Boggs Center

This film plunges us into Boggs's lifetime of vital thinking and action, traversing the major U.S. social movements of the last century; from labor to civil rights, to Black Power, feminism, the Asian American and environmental justice movements and beyond. Boggs's constantly evolving strategy—her willingness to re-evaluate and change tactics in relation to the world shifting around her—drives the story forward. Angela Davis, Bill Moyers, Bill Ayers, Ruby Dee and Ossie Davis, Danny Glover, Boggs's late husband James and a host of Detroit comrades across three generations help shape this uniquely American story. As she wrestles with a Detroit in ongoing transition, contradictions of violence and non-violence, Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, the 1967 rebellions, and non-linear notions of time and history, Boggs emerges with an approach that is radical in its simplicity and clarity: revolution is not an act of aggression or merely a protest. Revolution, Boggs says, is about something deeper within the human experience — the ability to transform oneself to transform the world.

4:25 PM – 6:00 PM: Saturday Afternoon Panels Session B

🌐 Race, Class and Identity (Room 1200)

Chair: Robert Wallace

The Rise of Hispanicity in the US: The New Age of Discovery

Patricia Bazán-Figueras

Amidst the current socio-economic and political environment in the United States, Hispanics are gaining significant visibility, arguably more than at any point since the controversial annexation of Texas some 168 years ago. This seems to have aroused a palpable animosity on the part of some monolingual Anglophones, particularly those who sense that a shift in the power structure of the country is underway. The perception on the part of such people largely is that all those Spanish speakers around them are interlopers who recently arrived on these shores. The vast majority of those who do display a xenophobic attitude toward Hispanics in the U.S., as a rule, tend to lack familiarity with the history of the nation; never mind its political or cultural geography. Consequently, they are unable to view what is and has been happening in perspective or with objectivity.

From One Colonial Situation to Another: Politics, Universalism, and the Crisis of the African Intellectual

Tracy Flemming, Grand Valley State University

Explores circum-Atlantic emigrationism and its relationship to West Africa during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with Edward Wilmot Blyden's writings and life serving as a case study. The intellectual politics of this Atlantic traffic serve as a source for engaging Atlantic colonial situations that were created by powers in Europe, North America, the Caribbean, and West Africa, particularly the nuances associated with African Atlantic emigration to Africa and Black intellectuals' negotiations of overlapping Atlantic colonial situations. This project contributes to African and African American studies, and it is particularly concerned with deepening understanding of the African Atlantic struggle against racism and, in regards to Liberia, enhancing appreciation of what the historian J.F.A. Ajayi referred to as "the internal development of African communities and of inter-group relations in African history."

Community Center Ownership and Appropriation through Cultural Awareness and Women's Empowerment in Ecuador

Joan Nkansaa Nkansah, Ohio University

Bellamaria is a small community in Southern Ecuador. The community members in collaboration with the Tropical Disease institute of Ohio University constructed a community center with the purpose of creating a space to foster community engaging and thence community organization

and development. However, after a whole year in existence the community center was underutilized. The Community Center Ownership and Appropriation project was proposed to the Tropical Disease Institute in order for the Institute to have a concrete study which will inform steps to facilitate future use of the center. The project was designed with literature drawn from community ownership being essential in the sustainability of community based development projects. Thus, this qualitative study utilized interviews as well as participant observations in this research study of developing the center into a cultural and communal space. The project included a survey conducted to gain the insight of the community's definition of ownership and appropriation. The second part of the project involved a series of interactive sessions and workshops with community members. These sessions informed the study in identifying and enhancing the role of women as cultural promoters. The project had three main objectives. First, to promote sharing and dialogue about cultural awareness within the community center. Second, to enhance female agency, and to train women as cultural promoters. Third, to conduct a survey that will inform future use of the community center. The proposal was accepted by the Tropical Disease Institute and the project was completed in June 2014.

The Drumset is a Time Machine

Robert Wallace, Bowling Green State University

The drumset is one of the most important cultural and technological innovations of the past century, making it possible for one person to do the work of a whole percussion ensemble and providing the beat for countless forms of popular music throughout the world. Drummers are the creators and users of complex musical and social meaning via this time-making machine built from Turkish cymbals, Chinese woodblocks, African and European drums, and various other "contraptions." My presentation investigates the history of the drumset and demonstrates how the drumset embodies the history of globalization in the form of a musical instrument.

The Environment and Paths to Sustainable Development (Room 1210)

Chair: Marcelo del Castillo-Mussot

Globalization and Sustainable Economic Development Prospects

Okunola Bukola Adeyemi, VFS Global

Examines and analyzes the effect of globalization on economic development. The result indicates that both steps of economic integration and all other orthodox determinants of economic are non stationary. I also confirm that trade openness has important positive impact on the economic development. The effect of financial integration on the economy is of immense significance. The international community can benefit more from globalization if the economy is fully and globally integrated, and if all obstacles to the trade and economic integration are removed.

Impact and Comparisons of Global Energy Investments and Returns

Marcelo del Castillo-Mussot, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), México

Human development has been based on the use of the energy resources, especially those of fossil origin (oil, gas, coal, etc.). Since these resources are not infinite, it is of paramount importance to make a soft transition to study other alternative sources of energy. We review, compare and discuss many global sources of energy, based on the useful parameter called energy returned on energy invested or energy return on investment (EROI), defined as the ratio of the amount of usable energy acquired from a particular energy resource to the amount of energy expended to obtain that energy resource.

Civilization on a Crash Course? Imperialism, Subimperialism and the Political-Ecological Breaking Point of the Modern/Colonial World System

Leonardo E. Figueroa Helland, Tori Pfaeffle and Tim Lindgre, Westminster College, Utah

We argue that there is an imminent clash between established core economies and emerging semi-peripheral economies of the world system. One of the major continuing legacies of Euro/Western-centric coloniality is that the elites of semi-peripheral regimes like Russia and Brazil have been assimilated into the desire to systematically clone what is an anthropocentric, growth-obsessed, consumerist, and urban-centric model of civilization and modernist developmentalism which has spread from the cores of the global capitalist economy through centuries of (neo)imperialism and (neo)colonialism, and which has become ideologically hegemonic. This model has historically proven itself to be ecologically unsustainable and socioeconomically

stratifying. Moreover, in order for (over)developed economies to achieve core status in the modern/colonial world-system it has been necessary for them to engage in socioecological imperialism to extract, exploit and supply the natural resources and labor power needed to feed the growth of this unsustainable model of civilization and development. This hegemonic model requires imperialism and colonialism of some sort; this is because its commitment to endless linear growth, the profit motive and capital accumulation necessarily exhausts the local land base and relies on ever-increasing exploitation of labor. Semi-peripheral regimes, like Russia and Brazil, aspiring to clone the hegemonic model and to materialize a “Northern/Western way of life” (e.g., in ever-sprawling megalopolises) must also therefore engage in their own modes of (sub)imperialism and internal colonialism of both the social and environmental kind. However, modern/colonial civilization has already breached several planetary boundaries and its environmental footprint has greatly exceeded the Earth’s carrying capacity. In short the ecological space for the growth of modern urban civilization is at its breaking point. In this presentation we show through these two case studies that the aspirations of semi-peripheral “emerging economies” like Russia and Brazil to clone this civilizational model and to join the lifeway of economic cores not only requires their systematic practice of internal colonialism and regional subimperialism but, moreover, the inherently competitive dynamic of capitalist developmental emulation is drawing cores and aspiring semicores into a crash course for political-ecological space at regions such as Eastern Europe, the Arctic and the Americas. This crash course, we conclude, may just trigger the political-ecological breaking point of what is an unsustainable and profoundly stratifying modern/colonial world system.

Sustainable Energy Policy in Developing Countries: The Role of Urban Political Economy

Derwin Munroe, University of Michigan-Flint and Wayne State University

Explores energy policy and climate change adaptation in developing countries, in particular the role of cities and regional governments in crafting these policies. I argue that urban settings are critical venues for the development of political and business coalitions, and that energy policy is an essential but understudied project undertaken by these coalitions. Energy transition policies are endorsed by international agencies and national governments across developing countries, but the urban political economy may lead to successful implementation or act as an obstacle. Rather than national consolidation (and global convergence), the political economy of energy policy hints at the emergence of distinct policy environments within countries, and these conditions may be indicative of the new conditions of national and international development. I identify conditions that lead to one path or the other, and use cases to illustrate these dynamics.

🌐 Detroit, I Do Mind Dying. (Room 1220)

The Commodification of Governance and Detroit's Globalization

Jennifer Wray, Michigan State University

The emergence of private actors gaining governing power evades democratic process and creates competition for governing capacity between government and private governing actors (Stoker 1998; Knill and Lehmkuhl 2002). Such competition can transform governance into a commodity subject to negotiations between private actors and/or institutions and democratic government. The inherent nature of inequality becomes apparent when examining governance as a commodity. Governance commodification is exercised through preferential policy-making and displays specific class commitments. Both locally and globally governance commodification is used to side step democracy resulting in increased inequality.

Rescuing Chrysler: Is New Deal Liberalism Alive and Well?

Scott Ward, The Ohio State University

Using the 1979 Chrysler bailout I will revise historical narratives surrounding the collapse of New Deal liberalism and the triumph of the conservative Republican Party. Historians have traced liberalism's destruction through the 1970s with the fragmentation of the Democratic Party, economic stagflation, and racial tension that peeled working class whites away from the New Deal coalition. The Chrysler bailout reveals that—even on the verge of the Reagan/Republican victory of 1980—a biracial coalition of working class Americans, liberals in Congress, and Chrysler officials succeeded in using “big government” to save jobs and defend economic rights in ways that echoed the New Deal of the 1930s.

A Rustbelt Revived: Local Agriculture, Alternative Economies, and Community Exchange in a Digital Age (Room 1230)

Chair: Stefanie Stauffer

What's Next for Local Food? Farm Incubators, Food Hubs, and Community Orchards

Stefanie T. Stauffer, University of California, Santa Barbara, Tilian Farm Development Center

As the demand for local food continues to expand, growers, producers, and consumers are looking for new channels to increase food access while also creating openings for small-scale farmers to thrive. Currently, farm incubators and food hubs, or food aggregation centers, are popping up across Michigan and the country, as new farmers look for cheaper access to land and equipment as well as new niches for their agricultural products. At the community level, many residents are embracing food forests and cooperative community orchards, maintained through time banks or hour exchanges, as the natural next step after community gardens. Are these initiatives simply the next trend for local food movement or do they signal a profound shift in how farmers, producers, and eaters are approaching consumption?

Teaching the Next Generation of Environmentalists: The King Learning Garden

Neha Shah, Eastern Michigan University

At King elementary school in Ann Arbor, the Learning Garden teaches children where food comes from, and they often get to taste it, but it above all teaches them to be better environmental stewards. The King Learning Garden is primarily a school vegetable garden, but it is also a space for students to learn about native plants and water catchment in the rain garden, about food waste and decomposition in the composting program, about sustainable building practices with the green roof, and about companion planting and indigenous food ways with the three sisters garden of corn, beans, and squash. Once the students work together to grow food and shape their school environment in a sustainable way, they can help construct more abundant, just, and vibrant communities in the future.

The Local Honey Project: Community Pollinator Initiatives in Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor

Germaine Smith, Eastern Michigan University

An exploration of grassroots collaborative initiatives to support urban beekeeping and the creation of pollinator habitats in Washtenaw County Michigan. You've likely heard about urban chickens, but you've likely heard less about urban bees. Since 2011, honeybees have been legal in the city of Ypsilanti, and this ordinance has had a wide impact on civic engagement, environmental activism, and agricultural practices in the area. The Washtenaw Food Policy Council has also joined these initiatives, and their current project is to achieve the distinction "Bee City USA" for Ypsilanti. What does the future hold for bees?

Film Screening: We Are Not Ghosts (Room 2100)

Chair: The Boggs Center

Fifty years ago Detroit was booming with two million hard-working people living the American Dream. Then the auto industry crashed and so did the Motor City. Most moved away; whole neighborhoods turned into wastelands. But some didn't give up on the city they love. They had a vision of Detroit as a human-scaled city for a post-industrial world, and they are working to make it real. *We Are Not Ghosts* tells their stories: from community businesses, to place-based schools, to thriving urban gardens and spoken word artists. These are the tales of Detroiters remaking their city with vision and spirit. Among those featured are Jessica Care Moore and Grace Lee Boggs.