



**Thursday, June 9**

**12:00 PM – 1:15 PM: Film Screening and Discussion (Glickman CLA 1.302B)**

**🌐 WEconomics: Italy with directors Melissa Young and Mark Dworkin, Producers of *Shift Change***

Twenty-minute film about the province of Emilia-Romagna, Italy where the cooperative economy directly employs nearly 300,000 people, and represents 48 billion euros annually. Screening followed by filmmaker/participant discussion of scaling up the co-op economy in the U.S. in the spirit of Next System Project. Among other issues, the workshop will compare the approaches to co-op networks in Mondragon and Emilia-Romagna, which enhance the ability of a group of cooperatives to compete with larger private firms while protecting the size of an individual co-op so that it can remain democratic.

**1:30 PM – 3:15 PM: Thursday Afternoon Panels**

**🌐 Cultural Studies of the Global South (Glickman CLA 1.302C)**

**Breaching Borders: Neoliberalism as a Tool for Reconfiguring the African Cultural Space**

Eric Karikari, University of New Mexico

The current project focuses on the ways in which colonialism and capitalist globalization have reconfigured Africa's spaces in not just socioeconomic, but also in cultural ways. I use a text from the Africa Union's (AU) New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) to analyze the ways in which neoliberalism's schizophrenic logics breach regional and national borders to serve the needs of a global capitalist society. In spite of this and owing to the constant flows and the networks afforded by globalization, I argue that Africans have an opportunity to create imagined communities different from, but not uninfluenced by, the continued efforts to reconceptualize them.

**Eccentric Spaces of Globalization and Legacies of Cultural Nationalism: Localization of Cultural Nationalism in China's Treaty Ports**

James McDougall, Shantou University, China

In 1905 a global political movement to boycott US goods as a way of understanding cultural nationalism within the context of globalization. I contend that cultural nationalism is shaped by globalized discourses of the nation and is localized in sites that I call eccentric spaces (i.e., spaces like borderlands but not necessarily limited to "contact zones"). This paper contributes to studies of cultural nationalism, media studies, and borderland studies.

**Undoing Global Paradigms: Trans-Indigenous Cultural Representations**

Rafael Martinez, University of New Mexico

This conference paper conducts a critical textual analysis of Indigenous immigrants who face multiple displacements in both Mexico and the U.S. Against traditional studies that present immigrants as unified national subjects, this paper analyzes how Indigenous immigrants re-define and complicate fixed notions of culture and citizenship. Since the transnational turn, much of the scholarship in American Studies has neglected Indigenous peoples and their displacements by setting their sights on imperial borders. A trans-Indigenous theoretical framework pushes for Indigenous-focused methodologies that work to recover and interpret the multiple unequal encounters that Indigenous people face across mobility. As such, this paper uses a trans-Indigenous methodology in transnational analyzing journeys that complicate our notion of the immigrant.

**Counter-Hegemonic Film in Pre-Revolutionary Iran**

Kelly Houck, The University of Texas at Austin

Many writers assume that Iran's Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults (IIDCYA) was a space to foster counter-hegemonic filmmaking in the pre-revolution years, yet none attempt an analysis of the institute's animated films. To remedy this gap, my paper takes Nourredin Zarrinkelk's short animated films from the 1970s at the IIDCYA as its objects of study. Using Mikhail Bakhtin, Stuart Hall, and Jacques Lacan, the project uncovers how the related forces of state funding, globalization of media, and a supposed leftist ethos endow Zarrinkelk's films with meaning and inform their engagement with subject and identity formation.

**🌐 Nation, Race and Labor (Glickman CLA 1.302B)**

**Remapping the Globalized Border: Tracing Regimes of Devaluation in the Garment Industry from the US-Mexico Border to the Global South**

María Eugenia López, University of New Mexico

The objective of this essay is to remap the geography of racialized and gendered labor politics in the garment industry and the formation of global circuits of devaluation as part of the expansion of flexible labor regimes specifically in relation to the dislocation and globalization of garment production as part of the NAFTA agreement. For the purpose of this analysis, I give priority to three regions that at different times in the history of global economy were considered "la capital mundial de la mezclilla" (the denim capital of the world): El Paso, Texas, El Salvador, and Puebla, Mexico).

**Sweet and Sour: Ethnic Networks and Inequality in a Restaurant**

Kathy Hill, The University of Texas at Austin

This paper focuses on how inequality is produced in a low-wage immigrant-owned restaurants. I conducted three months of participant observation in a restaurant and supplemental interviews with 17 workers at similar restaurants in the Southwest, and found that employment within the restaurant was segmented by race and gender and that inequalities manifested in wage inequality and exposure to hazardous working conditions. I also found that embedded in these networks are unwritten rules of obligation, gift-giving, and repayment, which result in ties that may become a mechanism for controlling workers of the same ethnicity as the

employer. My research sheds light on the everyday interactions in an immigrant-owned restaurant and highlights the benefits and constraints in immigrant networks that produce and reinforce stratification and inequality.

**The Holy Grail of Being Indian: Exploring Federal Recognition and State Recognition through the Lens of Indian Identity**  
Barbara Bilek, University of Oklahoma

This paper argues that state recognized tribes enjoy a mutually beneficial, modified government-to-government relationship between tribe and state. The National Conference of State Legislatures created the State-Tribal Institute, a department specifically dedicated to encouraging the unique government-to-government relations between tribal and state governments. Moreover, state recognition criteria provides considerable proof that state recognized tribes deserve federal recognition without the Bureau of Indian Affairs approval or that of other tribes. This project contains case studies highlighting a brief history of relations between state governments and tribal leaders and the criteria for extending state recognition status to a tribe.

**New Identities: Ideological Struggles in Pre-Soviet Afghanistan**  
Mujib Abid, The University of Sydney

 **Conflict in the Middle East (Glickman CLA 1.302D)**

Chair: Mujib Abid

**New Identities: Ideological Struggles in Pre-Soviet Afghanistan**  
Mujib Abid, The University of Sydney

Afghan Mujahidin, who resisted the Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan and were supported by the US, despite holding a multiplicity of identities as Afghans, came to adopt a single, 'charged' identity—that of an Islamist resistance fighter. This process of renouncing pluralism in favour of a singular identity, and the cultural violence that facilitated this transition, is the subject of this paper. The paper investigates this process largely through the lens of Amartya Sen's work on identity formation and individual choice. Sen emphasizes that 'there is a critically important need to see the role of choice in determining the cogency and relevance of particular identities which are inescapably diverse.' It is paramount to examine the drift of large numbers of Afghan 'intellectuals' and public towards the adoption of 'charged' identities that violently opposed and oppressed other 'non-groups', mainly through a process of 'misdescription' and self-serving demonization while recruiting hundreds of thousands mainly from rural Afghanistan to their cause.

**The Effect of International Involvement on Palestinian Domestic Politics**  
Dana El Kurd, The University of Texas at Austin

*Abstract not available*

 **A Green New Deal: Hopes and Limitations (Glickman CLA 2.606)**

Chair: Jerry Harris

**Green Capitalism: A New Hegemonic Bloc?**  
Jerry Harris, National Secretary, Global Studies Association

*Abstract not available.*

**The Politics of a Green New Deal**  
Carl Davidson

*Abstract not available.*

**3:30 PM – 5:00 PM: Evening Keynote Panel (Glickman CLA 1.302B)**

**Alfonso Gonzales - *Derechos en Crisis*: Mexican and Central American Asylum Claims in the Age of Authoritarian Neoliberalism**

Since 2008, the US government has granted asylum to less than five percent of all Mexican and Central American refugees who have requested it, despite the severe levels of violence against youth, women, social minorities and political dissenters in the Mesoamerican region. Dr. Gonzales will explicate why and how this paradox came about. He argues that a contradictory and heterogeneous bloc of actors has reconfigured the US asylum-detention regime to selectively produce migrant illegality and mortality rather than to protect refugees. As a result of this constellation's hegemony the public debate about refugee rights is limited to narrow discussions about veracity and merit of individual claims in a way that obfuscates the structural forces displacing a new generation of forced migrants from the region. As with all hegemonic processes, an emergent Mexican and Central American refugee movement, that Gonzales will describe and analyze in his keynote address, fiercely contests the asylum-detention regime from the streets of Los Angeles to the detention centers of Central Texas and other transnational geographies of struggle. Gonzales contends that this movement speaks not to a "refugee crisis", as many have erroneously suggested, but rather to the crisis of rights regimes for racialized bodies under the conditions of authoritarian neoliberalism.

**Friday, June 10**

**9:00 AM – 10:45 AM: Friday Morning Panels**

 **The Crisis of Refugees (Glickman CLA 1.302B)**

**Europe and Syrian Refugees**  
Elizabeth Brault, Louisiana State University

Over the last decade, there has been a growing trend of European nations with fertility rates below replacement levels, top-heavy population age structures, and, in turn, widespread natural population decrease. Meanwhile, the turmoil taking place in Syria has led leaders of nations around the world to host refugees. Many in the media claim these two are connected. During this presentation, I will outline the natural population change in 34 European nations between 2009 and 2014 evaluate this trend's connection to the number of refugees or other stateless peoples the nation hosts.

## **Greece's 2016 Refugee Crisis: Solutions to a Complex Humanitarian Issue**

Christina Voulgarelli-Christidou, The New School for Social Research

According to the latest report as of April 24, 2016 by the Coordination Center for the Management of the Refugee Crisis (UNHCR), there are 45,704 refugees on sites across Greece's mainland and 7,984 refugees across the islands. Additionally, estimated arrivals in Greece totaled 154,439 people from January to April 24, 2016. This is a serious crisis where people, culture and their capital cross borders in search of a better future and end in a precarious stalemate. Closed borders have given way to the opening of rudimentary "hotspot" facilities, which register, fingerprint, house and feed refugee arrivals. The "hotspots" are widely criticized, for legitimate reasons. This paper will explore "hotspots" and their provisions, and suggest solutions to this complex humanitarian issue.

## **Global Polarization of Transnational Migration in Tennessee**

Antonio Vásquez, Middle Tennessee State University

Since the 1990s, Tennessee has been recognized as one of the fastest growing receiving states for recent migrant and refugee populations at the national and regional level. In the midst of this profound transformative change, state residents have also witnessed a rise of political nativism in the form of in-state anti-immigrant legislation and dehumanization of the other. This paper seeks to offer insights from a Global Studies class project that helps cultivate a different conversation about migration from the perspectives and experiences of recent migrants and their families living in the region.

## **Refugees' Networking and Well-Being: The Torn Web of Trust**

Haetham Abdul-Razaq and Vivian Rojas, The University of Texas at San Antonio

Motivated by the influx of Iraqi refugees coming to the United States since 2008, this project focuses on the process of negotiation held by refugees to recreate and establish their network of support as newcomers. Using in-depth interviews, and theoretical lens based on social capital, this project sheds light on how Iraqi refugees weigh and negotiate the process of creating new social network, and how they rationalize their choice of engaging or refraining from establishing network of trust. This project will assist health providers, educators, and policy makers understand the process and outcome of the Iraqi community networking.

## **Globalization, Borders, and the Rights and Status of Children (Glickman CLA 1.302E)**

### **The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: In Uncharted Waters**

Gretchen Van Deusen, Independent Scholar

Article 2 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) directs State Parties to "ensure the rights set forth in the [CRC] to each child within their jurisdiction..., irrespective of the child's...religion, national, ethnic or social origin, and to "take all appropriate measures" to protect such children from discrimination or punishment. When the U.N. adopted the CRC in 1989, the respective Member States likely didn't foresee the staggering migrations presently seizing Europe. How, then, to square a State's sovereign rights with the rights mandated by the CRC for all children within that State's jurisdiction? Will a new model of State accommodation of children's rights emerge, or will the CRC encourage Member States to expedite the expulsion of refugee children?

### **Other People's Children: Imperiled Children in Global Media Networks**

Margot Backus, University of Houston

The United States is now the only nation in the world that has not signed the CRC. This paper will use a literary critical approach—applied to U.S. public reactions to film representations and media coverage of wide-scale harm to children in the spring and summer of 2014—to examine the anomalous position of the United States with respect to codifying the rights of children across borders and states.

### **What is Home?**

Sehba Sarwar, Voices Breaking Boundaries; Independent Artist

In 2015, Sehba Sarwar offered storytelling workshops for Houston teenagers to explore their family histories. The students went on to interview family members about their journeys as refugees from Bhutan to Nepal. In this paper, Sarwar will share excerpts from student writings and will talk more about her project. Sarwar's work has appeared in publications including the New York Times Sunday Magazine, Callaloo, and Asia.

### **Migration as Resistance to Global Capitalism: From Cause to Action in the Migration of Central American Children to the US in Summer 2014**

Edwin Lopez, California State University, Fullerton

This paper considers migration as resistance to capitalist globalization, with particular focus on unaccompanied child migration from Central America to the United States in Summer 2014. The cause of this "border crisis" has been attributed to misguided youth who believed the rumors they would be authorized upon their arrival to the ubiquity of violence in the region. A more critical approach has pointed to United States foreign policies and interventions. This paper turns to the role global capitalism as an explanatory factor for the children's impetus to migrate and their movement across borders as a form of resistance to localized conditions they engendered.

## **Corruption and Law in a Globalized World (Glickman CLA 1.302C)**

### **Global Movement: Human Alien vs. 'Alien Capital'**

Peterson Nnajiolor, IDEA Research Center, University of Lorraine, France

Recent revelations of whistleblowers (Panama Papers, Unaoil System, etc.), on the shady financial structures used by the wealthy all over the world, have confirmed the parallel financial and economic systems put in place by the latter to evade taxation. The major actors in these systems are supposedly reputable investors and companies. Using the most recent research, this paper studies the global and unhindered movement of illicit capital that we call 'alien capital' in opposition to the movement of human alien highlighting the huge differences in political and socioeconomic policies by governments across the world in the fight against both problems.

### **Re-Negotiating International Law: Examining the Theoretical Model of Transnational Judicial Dialogue**

Jesse Soria and James Keller, The University of Texas at El Paso

Globalization has been observed across wide-ranging academic disciplines. However, there is a disparaging lacuna of study regarding a phenomenon that has been occurring in conjunction with the rapid progression of globalization; the growing global interaction of domestic judiciaries. While we often think of treaties as the nexus of international law, we discount the notion that municipal judicial

institutions are actively engaging in dialogue with their counterparts around the world. This paper seeks to advance a novel theory that builds upon the scholarship of transnational judicial dialogue, presenting the assertion that municipal judiciaries are actively negotiating legal standards amidst themselves, shorn of the formal, traditional means that are understood to create international law.

### **Running for Mayor: A Political Seascape of Institutionalized Racism**

Gregory Morales

Over the last six months, we have conducted some 300 active interviews with self-identified Democratic and Socialist/Communist/Anarchist group members. In a look through a contrasting perspective comparative analysis. We hope to discover actual re-presentational and inclusionary rates of people's and Ideas inside the political seascape of San Diego California. We will hope to review motivation, ownership (claimed by funding, class, culture, economy, or false consciousness) of not only the candidates but those who support them. Linking free, compulsory, or mutual benefit societal structures inside the body politic may allow for more accurate future predictive procedures of policy to be put into place into the future of any City governmental structure.

### **Impact Assessment Study of CBWE's Training Programs in the Unorganized Sector**

Manju Mandot, Rajasthan Vidhyapeeth University

The aim of this study is to investigate the various programmes that were introduced in order to enhance and empower to people. Self-prepared questionnaire is administered among them to assess their socio, economic development after the participation in various awareness programmes. The finding reveals that the major was income saving habits and self-employment possibilities. After attending various programme improving their income and living standard the various other factors that encouraged the beneficiaries to possibilities of self-employment opportunities.

## **Culture as Resistance (Glickman CLA 1.302D)**

### **Black Internationalism in Latin America: An Inter Diasporic Dialogue from Garveyism to Hip-Hop**

Florence Castillo, University of New Mexico

Black internationalism and immigrants from the Caribbean and Latin America highly influenced the development of black intellectualism within the US. With the influx of intellectuals such as Garvey, Schomburg, and Briggs to the US and African American intellectuals with ideologies formed and informed by their Latin American experiences such as Hughes and Hurston, Harlem became an epicenter of intellectual exchange and radicalism of the African diaspora in the US. This paper focuses on how intellectual exchanges affected both black American political life and social movements but also influenced the creation of social movements in Latin American creating a circular path of traveling theory between the North and South.

### **Can You Teach Us Some Theatre Games: Nongovernmental Organizations Using Theatre as a Tool for Development**

Bart Pitchford, The University of Texas at Austin

While conducting fieldwork in Jordan for my dissertation on theatre in displaced Syrian communities, I was approached several times by nongovernmental organizations who needed advice about effectively using theatre in their programs. I was surprised to find that many of these programs evoking terminology such as "psychosocial drama" actually have no trained theatre personnel. This essay asks the question, why do nongovernmental organizations overlook the need for professionalized theatre practitioners or training when implementing development programs based on applied theatre methodologies.

### **Roots Tourism, Irmandade da Boa Morte: African American Young Women and Performance**

Diego Villada, University of Pittsburgh

One reason people cross borders is to learn more about themselves. Transnational voyages of this type are sometimes called "roots tourism." Some African Americans visit countries in Africa, while others choose to remain in this hemisphere. A Brazilian cultural organization that attracts many roots tourists is the Irmandade da Boa Morte (The Sisterhood of Good Death); a Catholic lay sisterhood that has existed in Bahia since the early 19th century. This paper will focus on a group of African American young women that travel to Brazil to encounter "authentic" African culture in order to heal legacies of racism and sexism.

### **Arab Children and Teens as Main Characters in Children's Literature**

Tura Campanella Cook, Jane Addams Peace Association

How meaningful is it to check out books from the library, or donate books to libraries and schools, or read and discuss books to children? When these are children's books with Arab children and teens as main characters, such simple acts resist the cultural anti-Arab and anti-Muslim message prevalent in the media, entertainment and textbooks. This paper analyzes picture books: *Silent Music* by James Rumford and *Sitti's Secrets* by Naomi Shihab Nye and two novels for early teen readers: *The Turtle of Oman* by Naomi Shihab Nye and *The Shepherd's Granddaughter* by Anne Laurel Carter.

## **11:00 AM – 12:45 PM: Morning Keynote Panel (Glickman CLA 1.302B)**


### ***Title – To Be Announced***

Saskia Sassen

### **'So far from God, so close to the United States:' Mexico-US Migration in its Global Context**

Susan Gzesh, University of Chicago

The migration of Mexicans to the United States began in the late 19th Century when labor demand in the U.S., to replace Chinese workers on the railroads and support the development of large-scale agriculture, coincided with social disruption in Mexico, as a "modernizing" regime promoted land tenure system changes which pushed campesinos off their lands. Thus started one of the longest and largest sustained binational migration relationships in the world. Today, mass deportations and economic conditions in the U.S. have dropped net Mexico-U.S. migration to zero but thousands of Mexicans still enter the U.S. each year, many now fleeing criminal violence. How does this unique story reflect global trends in the nature of borders themselves, international labor flows, citizenship, race, & identity, and transnational political activism?

 **Immigration: Criminalization and Violence (Glickman CLA 1.302B)**

**Continuing Logic of Captivity: From Incarceration to Detention**

Martha Escobar, California State University, Northridge

Simultaneously as there appears to be a shift in the understanding of mass incarceration in the United States and some reform efforts are underway, in the realm of immigration the punitive logic of captivity is pervasive, resulting in thousands of migrants detained every year. Escobar examines the relationship between U.S. incarceration and detention and demonstrates that rather than a radical re-thinking of incarceration, what has occurred is a punitive shift in attention toward migrant bodies, who are constructed as foreign threats. Using ethnographic research, Escobar examines the stories of several deportees and demonstrates that the logic of captivity continues even after they are deported to their countries of origin.

**Federal Re-Assertion of Authority and the Remaining Spaces for Local Immigration Policy**

Matt Bakker, Marymount University

As restrictionist policies gain strength around the world today, the spaces for progressive and inclusionary local immigration policymaking may appear to be closing. This paper explores the multi-scalar politics of immigration policymaking and enforcement in the United States and ultimately argues that some opportunities are still available for local communities to protect their undocumented residents from federal detention and deportation policies. The paper examines efforts to resist the implementation of the Secure Communities program in two Northern California counties and identifies the spaces that still exist for local communities to interrupt the smooth functioning of this federal enforcement dragnet.

**Global Violence: Crossing Bodies and Borders**

Trisha Martinez, University of New Mexico

This paper examines a performance that utilizes the body to account for violences, forced disappearances, and femicides enacted or minimized by Mexican government officials and patriarchal forces. I conduct a visual analysis based on the social movements occurring on a hemispheric level similar or related to the disappearance of the Ayotzinapa students. I argue this performance is a powerful piece of visual culture that heightens our sense to the severity of violence taking place throughout the Americas. One body provides the cartography that maps neoliberal state complicity of marking the mass the killings and disappearances occurring on a transnational level.

**Islamophobia and the Racialization of Latinos**

Luis Romero and Amina Zarrugh, The University of Texas at Austin

Research on Islamophobia has focused on how Muslims are subjected to policing and surveillance. Few studies, however, have focused on the potential of Islamophobia to affect non-Muslim groups. This study analyzes how Islamophobia has played a role in introducing changes to the management of United States immigration and, in particular, how Latinos as a group are racialized as a result. This article draws on primary and secondary sources to argue that Islamophobia and discourses of terrorism have been used to justify border security, immigration agendas, and racialize Latinos in a manner similar to the racialization of Muslims in the U.S.

 **Gender and the Struggle for Equality (Glickman CLA 1.302E)**

**Localizing the Transnational: Examining the Work of the International Women's Peace Movement in Advancing the UN's Women, Peace, and Security Agenda**

Kristin Alder, Texas Woman's University

Using knowledge garnered as the previous UN representative for the US section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, I reflect upon the ways NGOs focused on women, peace, and security are both uniting across borders and localizing efforts in an attempt to secure the aims of the UN's agenda on women and peace building. I discuss the ways these organizations, simultaneously transnational and local in their focus, are committed to bridging the gap between militarized and a feminist security approaches and how they have successfully overcome existing barriers to participation, protection, prevention in peacekeeping both internally and externally.

**Globalizing Responses to Violence Against Women: The Case of Amina al Falali**

Jesilyn Faust, University of California, Santa Barbara

In 2012, Amina Al Filali committed suicide after she was forced to marry her rapist under Morocco's Article 475, which protects rapists from prosecution if they marry their victims. Amina was 16 years old. Outrage about Amina's death sparked local and international protests. Many international organizations responded to Amina's death by focusing on Moroccan Islamic masculinity as the inherent source of violence and the problems of women in Moroccan society. The rhetoric of Muslim men as dangerous has a long history. From the way Moroccan characters are framed in the novel *Don Quixote* to the portrayal of Moroccan soldiers during the Spanish Civil War, this stereotypical man has been framed as inherently violent. Under this rhetoric rape becomes an inevitable crisis. This is incredibly disempowering to women who are framed as inevitable victims and men who are framed as evil, inevitable rapists. It takes attention away from the state and its laws which condone rape and further harm women by forcing them to marry their rapists. This paper explores how masculinity and femininity are framed in the responses of local and international organizations to violence against women and argues that this framing is key to the effectiveness of the response.

**Genital Cutting and Human Rights**

Jennifer Lewis, University of Southern Mississippi

Genital cutting has recently become a human rights issue; but it has not always been in the eye of the public. This is an outdated procedure that serves little to no purpose; why do people keep doing it? This procedure is seen as a rite of passage (liminal state), and also a controversial human rites issue. If we consider it to be a human rites issue for women, we need to also consider it for men. By using Peter Aggleton's paper on "Social History of male Circumcision", I examine this liminal state, to see how it correlates with human rights.

## **The Globalization of Chicano and Mexicano Queer Aesthetics**

Adelaida R. Del Castillo, San Diego State University

Chicano and mexicano queer aesthetics of the mid-twentieth and early twenty-first centuries expose particular transnational influences between Chicano and mexicano male homoeroticisms. These are discerned through radical strategies of homoerotic narrativization in Mexican literature, queer discourses of identification in Mexican literary works due to a more general consumption of a global queer culture, and the contestation of a hegemonic Eurocentric queer ontology by Chicano and mexicano queer discourses. Even so the two aesthetics differ given changing registers of cultural and regional distinctions, class and ethnic differences, and the deployment of singular practices of racialization and sexism in the nation state that impact Chicano and mexicano queer ontologies, epistemologies, and differential consciousness.

## **The Dead-End of Orthodox Economics (Glickman CLA 1.302D)**

### **Structural Economic and Ecologic Drivers of Global Displacement and Migration**

Tim Lindgren, Westminster College

In recent times, the global community has seen an increase in displacement and migration. This increase is partly due to a surge in structural economic and ecological displacement, driven by a socially stratifying and ecologically unsustainable civilizational model. This paper therefore identifies two prominent drivers of displacement and migration—economic and ecological—and analyze how these are inherently interconnected as underpinned by this civilizational model. In doing so, it assesses how these two drivers are central for displacement and migration in Mexico and Syria. Based on these case studies, this paper concludes that displacement and migration is likely to rapidly increase if we do not shift focus from migration crisis management to a critical elimination of the structural root causes in the hegemonic civilizational model.

### **Keynesian Resurgence vs. Stark Austerity, Embedded vs. Unfettered Free Trade: Policy Responses by US Think Tanks to the Global Financial Crisis**

Alejandra Salas Porras, National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM)

Keynesian resurgence versus stark austerity, embedded versus unfettered free trade: Policy responses by experts and think tank networks in the US to the 2007/09 Global Financial Crisis Think tank networks have become one of the main vehicles to actively spread policy ideas around the world, promoting discussions and joint venues whereby policy convergence and legitimation is constructed. They can have a national, regional or global reach, a more ideological or academic orientation, and a more general or specialized focus. The purpose of this paper is to examine the policy solutions offered by the most important American think tanks to the global financial crisis of 2007/09. What are the main cleavages in the field around the causes of the crisis and the policy proposals to overcome it; the strategies pursued to influence public officials, congress and public opinion in general? I argue that the main cleavages revolve around the resurgence of Keynesian versus escalating of austerity ideas. However, no consensus has been reached and alternate policy springboards appear. I will undertake a formal network analysis to spot the main rifts in the think tank networks.

### **The New Sharing Economy: Creation of a New Serfdom**

Peterson Nnajiolor, IDEA Research Center, University of Lorraine, France

Hailed as the embodiment of a non-capitalist and more ethical economic system, the new sharing economy appears to be far from the ideal economic dispensation and revolution it is supposed to usher in. It rather seems to be the beginning of a ruthless capitalist system of global transfer of capital and power from workers to rich investors. Applying the most recent literature and original research, this paper delves into the underlying tenets of the sharing economy as a system, and highlights its shortcomings and ramifications that are leading to the creation of modern serfs and dangerous capitalist behemoths and ideologies.

### **Capitalism Receives a Failing Grade**

Bob Blain, Emeritus Professor of Sociology

Although it is called a "game," Cooperation®: The Wealth of Nations Game® is, technically, a simulation. A simulation is a way that sociologists can approximate the controlled conditions of a laboratory experiment available to other sciences but not to sociologists because we cannot experiment with actual societies in laboratories. Simulation rules can reduce a system to its essential nature so that its effects on the well-being of citizens living in such a system can be identified, evaluated, and improved.

## **India Confronts Globalization (Glickman CLA 1.302C)**

### **Indian Village Culture and the Onslaught of Globalization**

Rennison Lalgee, Austin Community College

Using industry journals and interviews with managers, the paper examines the oscillations between a historic India with its kinship-based, small-scale village oriented culture that protects the cow, and the fast-paced world of global capital with its rational-bureaucratic large-scale social organization and a corporate culture that protects the generation of profit. It provides an up-close look at the consequences of global economic change for local cultures and the daily lives of individuals who face it.

### **Losing Professional Sovereignty to Medical Tourism: Renegotiating the Occupational Closure of Ayurvedic Medicine in India**

Warren Fincher, Saginaw Valley State University

Over recent decades, strategies for economic growth in India have incorporated medical tourism, including capitalizing on the West's interests in India's indigenous medicines. This situates professional medical practice within dynamics of globalized consumption, pitting the professionalized practice of Ayurveda against consumer-oriented Ayurvedic spa treatments. Employing data culled from in-depth interviews with 20 Ayurvedic practitioners and spa technicians in southern India, this study examines the changing nature of professional protections as India attempts to capitalize on the medical tourism. The paper concludes by discussing the limitations of nationally-based professional systems in the face of global consumption demands.

### **Transnational Migration: Indians and the US Economy**

George Vargis and Salli Vargis, Georgia State University

Highly skilled immigrants from India have created transnational businesses, boosted trade, and increased direct investments in the United States and India. In recent years India has contributed the most number of foreign students to U. S. institutions of higher education, 2008-2012 16% overall and 57% of all Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) majors. These students who

received Optional Practical Training, then H-1B, went on to become permanent residents working in universities (teaching & research), in industries, and have founded many successful companies. This presentation will discuss reasons for their success and contributions to the U. S. and Indian economies.

### **Framing Moves, Mobilities and Choices of Skilled Migrants in the UK**

Shoba Arun, Manchester Metropolitan University

Based on research among skilled migrants in the UK, this paper aims to explore and conceptualise understanding as to how neoliberal policies shape choices, strategies and outcomes for immigrant families. An analysis of recent changes to immigrant policies and the wider global restructuring of work and mobility helps comprehend some of the discursive outcomes which have gendered and racialised effects on immigrant families. Based on our findings from primary research of Indian skilled professionals in the UK, the paper aims to develop a critical conceptual framework through which to understand policy changes, accumulation of capital and lived experiences of families and communities within global immigrants groups.

## **3:30 PM – 5:15 PM: Friday Afternoon Panels Session B**

### **Crossing Borders with Neo-Liberalism (Glickman CLA 1.302B)**

#### **Wall Street Usury Crossing Borders**

Richard Westra, Nagoya University, Japan

Changes across the capitalist world at the turn of the 21st century have put into play a global financial system which operates as a reincarnation of ancient usury. Capitalism had tamed the activities of money lending and tethered finance to expanding production of material goods and increased social wealth. But, as the 20th century drew to a close, with capital no longer scarce as exemplified by the aimless bloating of varying categories of funds, finance again turned to its dark side. The world economic role of the US dollar and Wall Street as financial center are the transmission belts for usury across the globe.

#### **First as Tragedy then as Farce Across the Border: Re-Reading Marx's 'General Law of Capitalist Accumulation'**

Lorenzo Fusaro, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana

This paper returns to a neglected, or, in our opinion, misread Chapter of Marx's Capital, 'The General Law of Capitalist Accumulation', arguing that it represents an insightful analytical tool for contributing to understand the uneven and contradictory development of capitalism, centre-periphery relations as well as the different forms of existence of what Gramsci calls "subalterns", while also shedding light on the nature of their struggles. Hence following Marx's Chapter, it is argued that the worldwide, often violent, diffusion of capitalism and its specific relations of production ("the tragedy") turned into a "farce" for the many: as dispossessed, and now dependent on capital for their survival, a very large fraction of the world population (often located in the so-called periphery, but not exclusively) remained and remains excluded from the direct involvement in the capitalist production process. In doing so, the paper will critically engage with the two main Marxist strands that attempted to characterise the unevenness within the world economy: Dependency Theory and Political Marxism. It argues that the former too strongly focuses on unequal exchange for explaining the "development of underdevelopment." Moreover it objects Robert Brenner's explanation based on the absence of capitalist relations of production for explaining underdevelopment. Finally, dwelling on the form of existence of subalterns, included in capitalism, but excluded from the direct production process that represents their mean for survival, the paper argues that many forms of struggles are about "entering" capitalist production, rather than breaking with capitalism.

#### **Some Critical Economic thoughts on the Global Value Chain Literature**

Peter Sai-wing Ho, University of Denver

Research on global value chains (GVCs), initiated by some sociologists, has rapidly proliferated. The literature is noticeably influencing deliberations on policies and funding support in various international organizations or agencies. Some economists have joined the bandwagon and have championed a new 'join-instead-of-build' development paradigm. This paper argues that while the GVC-label is new, most ideas contained in the literature are not. The changing attention to those ideas in the history of economic thought reflects how Economics has evolved as a discipline. In that connection there are worrisome signs that the GVC literature may become a Trojan Horse for neoliberalism.

#### **Global Land Grabs as Ecocide, Ethnocide and Genocide**

Tim Lindgren, Westminster College and Leonardo Figueroa-Helland, Westminster College

The global community is facing a planetary crisis of civilization, partly driven by a growth-oriented hegemonic economic model disrupting Earth's metabolic systems. This model relies on spatial fixes that are based on the free appropriation of land's metabolic labor. One of these fixes is the global land grab, now transforming socio-ecological spaces globally. Since 2001, foreign investors have absorbed an estimate of 230 million hectares of land globally—9 times the UK. These land grabs are environmentally destructive and socially stratifying—forcing ecosystem failure and displacement—dramatically perpetuating the planetary crisis. In response, this paper articulates the need for a criminalization of land grabs under the Rome Statute, based on a threefold legal nexus of ecocide, ethnocide, and genocide. It offers arguments, evidence and case studies in support of the proposal to criminalize land grabs, to give legitimate support for individuals and groups working for socially and ecologically more sustainable futures.

### **The Economic and Political Impact of the Environment Crisis (Glickman CLA 1.302E)**

#### **Latino Foodways in New Orleans: Exploring Notions of Resistance, Vulnerability, and Integration**

Sarah Fouts, Tulane University

This qualitative project examines the experiences of Latino/a street vendors to study the integration of migrant workers that arrived in post-Katrina New Orleans. Using archival research, GIS mapping, and ethnographic fieldwork with a transnational framework based in Honduras, I analyze the realities Latino/as face in accessing political and cultural legitimacy in the shifting economy of New Orleans. I argue that the regulation of food vendors maps onto the criminalization of documented/undocumented individuals. These shifts in and inconsistencies of legislation force us to consider how policies (and resistance to them) shape the experiences of Latino/as in New Orleans.

## **Globalization and Neo-Liberalism in Post-Katrina New Orleans: Hegemony or Hegemonic Ideologies?**

Luis Miron, Loyola University New Orleans

This paper will explore the dynamic discursive interactions between two keenly related concepts, globalization and neo-liberalism. Though largely synonymous in the social imaginary, the paper will argue that, in fact, these ideas are different and analytically distinct. They need unpacking. The author will advance the notion that both globalization and neo-liberalism are empirically verified social realities. What's more as they affect the global-local social relation, varying manifestations such as gentrification, the global emergence of schools of choice (charter schools), and the economic and geographic dislocations of subordinate populations become evident. The author will rely on empirical studies and everyday lived cultural experience in the rebuilding of the city of New Orleans post-Hurricane Katrina as a case study to highlight the distinctions, and interconnectedness, of these two theoretical concepts.

## **The Politics of Ecological Identity in Transboundary Stages: An Environmental Communication Perspective on the Ecuador-Colombia Border**

Jose Castro Sotomayor, The University of New Mexico

People living in proximity to nation-state borders embody the liminality of these spaces. Using border as an "epistemic device," I reflect on to what extent the existence of nation-state borders alters human communication with nature. I explore how dwellers' ecological identities reaffirm or challenge delimitations within and across national borders. At the border between Ecuador and Colombia, local communities have constructed the trope of Panamazonia—Pacific, Andes, and Amazonia— to emphasize the interconnection among the three bioregions. I argue that this rhetorical strategy curtails the division and conflicts stressed by the national frontier, while retrieving an environmental logic on which possibilities of collaboration can be built.

## **UN-REDD in Ecuador: Global Forest Governance, Poverty and Expert Knowledge**

Sylvia Cifuentes, University of California, Santa Barbara

UN-REDD is a Global Forest Governance mechanism that aims to create financial value for the carbon stored in forests while offering incentives to forest inhabitants. This paper studies the case of UN-REDD in the Ecuadorian Amazon through documentary research and content analysis. The findings show that the initiative conforms with a 'Washington consensus on Poverty' that portrays potential aid recipients as unknowledgeable and hence unable to act positively on their environment. As such, the frameworks and perspectives for forest governance of governmental and international institutions are legitimized, and expert knowledge is prioritized for environmental solutions, neglecting that of local people.

## **Media and Digital Framing of Identities (Glickman CLA 1.302D)**

### **Developments in Mexican Digital Rights Activism**

Patrick Burkart, Texas A&M University, and Antonio Corona, Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila, Mexico

Our paper reflects on the recent history of digital rights activism in Mexico, focusing on opposition to ACTA by digital rights activists, the institutionalization of Creative Commons Mexico, and opposition to the 2013 Telecommunications constitutional amendment which reformed communications law and policy. These developments are notable, local expressions of a global political sensibility oriented towards expanding digital rights (mainly, privacy, free speech, and access rights). In Northern Hemispheric countries, "cyberliberties" organizations sprung up in civil society, and later, in political parties (first the Pirates, later the Greens). We explore how amenable Mexican civil society groups may have the potential to set a national agenda for digital rights and to engage more extensively in global civil society activism.

### **Auto-Documentation: Undocumented Immigrants Go Public**

Christina Sisk, University of Houston

In this presentation, I propose to analyze the ways that high profile activists and community leaders—such as Jose Antonio Vargas, Erica Andiola, and Cesar Vargas—continually establish a presence on the Internet and in corporate media as a strategy of survival through documentation of their lives as undocumented immigrants. While some sociological work has been done on the role of activism, no one has yet explored this topic from the angle of new media. As a scholar in cultural studies, I am interested in the ways that undocumented youth use representation as a form of alternative documentation.

### **Digital Caste Diaspora beyond National Boundaries**

Jillet Sarah Sam, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India

One of the affordances of the new media is that people are connecting with each other in unprecedented ways. This affordance has also enabled caste ties to flourish across physical distances. This paper argues that castes have relied on this affordance to mobilize as digital caste diaspora, a cross-border formation that was not visible earlier. The paper draws on ethnographic data to analyze the case of the Cyber Thiyyers of Malabar, a particular digital caste group that seeks to mobilize members of the Thiyya caste by foregrounding regional affiliations with Malabar. Although the term diaspora itself implies a transcendence of national borders, diaspora literature focusing on caste has remained strangely subsumed within national borders. This paper attempts to de-couple caste from its current connection to national boundaries.

## **Buddhism and Non-Violent Philosophy (Glickman CLA 1.302C)**

### **Nonviolence in the Global Imaginary**

Amentahru Wahlrab, University of Texas at Tyler

This paper interprets the globalization of nonviolence and nonviolent resistance through the lens of Manfred B. Steger's concept of the "global imaginary." Nonviolent protests are driven by local issues and are, thus, context specific but, as in the case of the Arab uprisings, as they spread through the MENA and beyond, the uprisings provided historically linked examples of a growing global consciousness, a "global" we. This paper focuses on the unique and the general ways that the globalization of nonviolence helps to bring about the global imaginary.

### **The Role of Buddhist 'Mettā' (Loving Kindness) in the Construction of a Peaceful and Harmonious Society**

Ven. Jyoti Sri Bhikkhu, The University of Hong Kong

Everyone in contemporary society desires to reside in a peaceful environment, and no one longs for the contrary. Although all of us pursue a peaceful society, in our contemporary world hatred, cruelty, jealousy, prejudice, craving and so on threaten to erode the very basis for the building universal peace that we long for. The Buddhist term "Mettā" signifies loving-kindness for the English



version. It is one of the important component of mind that is supposed to be conducive to a conflict-free and non-violent society. I believe that hatred and craving which are two main causes for the social conflict and terrorists are mainly motivated by hatred. So, "Mettā" (Loving-Kindness) could be worthy solution to this causes. Thus, this paper will explore role of 'mettā' for build up a more peaceful and harmonious society. To explore it, two matters would be clarified here in great care- the concept of peaceful society and identified the causes of conflict and violence in the society that of "mettā" in context of Buddhism. Secondly, it will explore how the Buddhist concept of mettā could be played a vital role to create and maintain a more peaceful and harmonious society if it is followed and practiced by the people in this contemporary society.

### **To Brand the Ancient Center of Buddhism: Exploring Pakistan's Potential to Develop Buddhist Tourism**

Juyan Zhang, The University of Texas at San Antonio

The beginning of the 21st century saw a resurgence of Buddhist diplomacy. Asian nations that have rich Buddhist history have vied to tap the faith as a tool to promote their soft power. Cultural organizations and Buddhist institutions in these nations have also actively engaged in the global dissemination of their faith. Tourism to Buddhist holy sites and relics is one of the most important strategies in Buddhist diplomacy. Pakistan, an Islamic country, has very rich yet largely forgotten resources for Buddhist tourism. The Gandhara civilization that covered today's norther Pakistan and east Afghanistan was once the center of the Buddhism in the ancient world. It is where the Greek and Roman civilizations encountered the Persian, Hindu, Chinese and Islamic civilization. It is the birthplace of the Buddhist art and the origin of the Mahayana Buddhism. It was once the "center of the world". Today's Pakistan is in a unique position to develop the ancient Buddhist region as a must-see destination for Buddhist tourism. It will not only become a significant source of revenue for the country, but also serve as a strategy to brand Pakistan as a culturally inclusive and religiously tolerant country. Today's Pakistan is again on the crossroad in every sense. It is at the center where China, India, the U.S., Russia and Iran's influence converge after the September 11th. Pakistan can fully take advantage of its rich Buddhist resources and its unique geopolitical importance to promote Buddhist tourism. Nation branding strategies many include engaging dialogues between religions and cultures, promoting international kite festivals, holding academic and archeological conferences, and showcasing museum treasures through international exhibition tours. Major challenges, such as security and infrastructure have to be addressed before any successful nation branding campaign.

## **Saturday, June 11**

### **9:00 AM – 10:45 AM: Saturday Morning Panels Session A**

#### **The Contested Rio Grande Borderland (Glickman CLA 1.302B)**

##### **Colonialism and Imperialism: Indigenous Resistance on the US/Mexico Border**

Ramon Resendiz, University of Washington, and Rosalva Resendiz, The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

The Rio Grande River became a boundary after the Mexican-American War (1846-1848), dividing families and communities along the river. In 2005 the U.S. Congress began enacting legislation for the purposes of building a physical fence along the U.S.-Mexico border. As such, this digital media project foregrounds the story of Dr. Tamez, a tribal elder and retired colonel, and her Lipan Apache Band in their fight for social justice, a fight that went to federal court, and spurred an inquiry and report by the United Nations Committee on the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

##### **River as Bridge: Boundaries and Identity Formation**

Peter Martinez, The University of North Texas

The Rio Grande River is an ambiguous boundary, central to Gloria Anzaldúa's notion of borderlands. This fluvial ambiguity facilitates an overlapping of American, indigenous and Mexican identities leading to a new mestiza of border culture. Following Jovita González's mockingbird story I argue that various local tales and folklore connect these cultures to the land and the river. I conclude by arguing that border wall policies are a reactionary response to and undermine the rich borderlands ambiguity. These policies, and political desire for clearly defined identities and borders, will displace and marginalize minority and indigenous populations.

##### **European Merchant Settlers in the Rio Grande Valley**

Kyle Carpenter, Southern Methodist University

Competing merchant groups divided in many different ways among Mexicans, Anglos, and Europeans all engaged in merchant activity in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in the mid nineteenth century. Looking strictly at European merchants, they diverged in two distinct directions. Settler European merchants tended to dwell as family groups who moved to the Lower Valley to set up permanent residence. Itinerant European merchants, on the other hand, tended to be individual men who moved to the Lower Valley with the fullest intention of returning across the Atlantic. Settler or itinerant status gave merchants either a static or flexible relationship, respectively, to the market and the society of the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

#### **Critical Education in a Challenging World (Glickman CLA 1.302E)**

##### **'La Migra' in the Classroom: Crossing, Education and the Nation-State on the US/Mexico Border**

Christina Convertino, The University of Texas at El Paso

Based on an ethnographic study of a pre-engineering course at a university on the U.S.-Mexico border, this paper explores the interplay amongst people, capital and culture in the education of transfronterizo students. Specifically, this paper highlights how transfronterizo students drew on the quotidian act of "stopping at the wall" to design a robot, they named "La Migra" to facilitate the temporal burden of crossing borders. In spite of transfronterizo students' efforts to re-imagine borders in the context of a bi-national social field, findings suggest that nationalizing forces found in U.S. state-sponsored schools served to reinforce the territorial containment of belonging.

##### **Negotiating Latino University Student Identities**

Kenneth Chaplin, Miami University

How Latino university students negotiate sociocultural borders, boundaries, and identities in overwhelmingly white educational institutions is largely unexplored and undertheorized in sociology. The impact of Latino students' identities, specifically their home-lives and communities on their educational experiences in these contexts, is profound. In this paper, we explore and analyze Latino students' responses to their educational experiences in an overwhelmingly white U.S. Southwestern University. After conducting,

coding, and analyzing 55 semi-structured in-depth interviews, we found that 20 out of 50 of Latinos routinely engaged and disengaged, and identified and dis-identified with their home-lives and communities and with their university lives, peers, and experiences in complex and contradictory ways. We also found students expressed a lack of acceptance and integration at school, which they related to European American sociocultural norms, traditions, relations, and networks that was linked to their reports of high levels of marginalization, isolation, and rejection from everyday interactions and activities with their white student-peers. We argue these Latino students carry extra social and structural educational burdens related to their ethnic identities and backgrounds. We demonstrate how Latino students have to constantly negotiate their home-lives and ethnic identities with their university lives and lifestyles in ways that often galvanize them as Latinos on an overwhelmingly white campus that is critical to their sense of academic survival and success.

### **New Global History, New Global Studies?**

Michael Anderson, The University of Texas at Austin

Historians have been relative latecomers to the pantheon of critical globalization studies. But ten years ago, historian Bruce Mazlish proposed a new term for a scholarly approach to global developments over the past several decades (Mazlish, 2006). "The New Global History," as he called it, was decidedly modern (focusing largely on events since World War II) and decidedly interdisciplinary. This paper assesses the merits of Mazlish's interpretive framework for the teaching of Global Studies courses, and posits that the new global history has the potential to provide greater analytical coherence and methodological rigor to the diverse approaches to Global Studies.

### **Team-Based Learning for Global Studies**

Stephanie Holmsten, The University of Texas at Austin

This project explores the benefits of Team-Based Learning (TBL) in the Global Studies classroom. TBL is an educational strategy that emphasizes small-group, active-learning where most classroom time is devoted to group problem-solving with basic knowledge acquisition occurring individually outside the classroom (Michaelson & Sweet 2010). This strategy helps students develop a more thorough understanding of the material and a greater appreciation of the value of teamwork for solving challenging problems. Studies also find that TBL provides a learning environment that strengthens critical thinking and writing skills, as well as participation from non-traditional students, international students, and historically marginalized students.

### **Media as Cultural Hegemony (Glickman CLA 1.302D)**

#### **Neoliberalism and Capital Accumulation: Media Framing of Terror for a Global Culture of Fear**

Lee Artz, Purdue University Northwest

As the direct result of neoliberal globalization, the privatization and commercialization of public resources for capital accumulation has directly and dramatically increased global inequality and poverty. Unfortunately, much justified resistance has been glossed with religious or cultural distortions, without understanding the emerging class relations of transnational capitalism. Meanwhile, transnational leaders, nation-states, and their accommodating media have reduced such resistance to fit the rubric of terrorism.

An empirical textual analysis of leading news media from the US, UK, and France verifies that global commercial media consistently frame resistance to global capitalism and its nation-states as "terrorism" that threatens the "civilized" world, democracy, and the average citizen. These findings coupled with public opinion surveys indicate that the promotion of the terror frame (along with national security practices) creates a widespread culture of fear. In turn, media representations of resistance to authority, austerity, and inequality as terrorism further authorize and legitimize occupation, destruction, and war against entire peoples in the Mideast, the Ukraine, and elsewhere and the militarization of societies everywhere. This culture of fear of terrorism informs a global cycle of dispossession for accumulation, resistance, war and violence, destruction and dislocation, resistance, and more violence against humanity for the accumulation of capitalist profit.

#### **Playing Chicken (Kiev): US Journalism and the Reheating of the Cold War**

Gerald Sussman, Portland State University

Events in the Ukraine during the past two years suggest that the Cold War never ended. The US-led neoliberal project, overlapping with the neoconservative agenda, has pushed the Clinton, G.W. Bush and Obama administrations toward expansionism and regime change in Eastern Europe, starting with the "color revolutions" initiative taken by Clinton and Secretary of State Albright in Serbia, followed by similar actions pursued in Belarus, Georgia, and Ukraine, and one could add the Middle East. Historical readings of international law, principles of sovereignty, and an analysis of US newspaper coverage of these events are compared and raise questions about the espoused canons of journalism and practices of balanced, fair, and credible coverage in the US press on foreign policy matters.

#### **The Unwanted Refugees: The Political Rhetoric in the Media Coverage of Syrian Refugees Resettling in the U.S.**

Viviana Rojas and Haetham Abdul-Razaq, The University of Texas at San Antonio

The context of reception for refugees is key for a successful integration to any particular receiving society. However, when the political climate is one of rejection of refugees, voiced publicly, that may undermine and can make it very difficult the adaptation process of the newcomers to the host society. After the Paris attacks on November 13, 2015, a group of 31 U.S. governors announced their opposition and, in some cases refusal, to the resettlement of Syrian refugees to their states. Their reaction reveals their interest in advancing their political agenda considering that all decisions concerning refugees in the country are mandate by Congress and governors do not have a veto in this area. This rhetoric has individual level consequences for refugees in that it complicates the adaptation for an already at-risk population. Additionally, at the societal level, it impacts, negatively, any possibility of developing a multicultural society by creating animosity against migrants and refugees in general. In this paper, we analyze the media coverage of the Governors' announcements to see if the media clarify and/or challenged the view of the Governors. Framing analysis and agenda setting will be used in the analysis of media articles on this topic.

#### **Global Civil Rights: Interwar Anti-Imperialist Journalism**

Marc C. Goulding, University of Central Oklahoma

In 1936, the British government of the Gold Coast (today Ghana) charged LT.A. Wallace-Johnson, a journalist and vocal critic of the empire, with sedition. The immediate cause of the prosecution was a short item he had recently published under a pseudonym in a local newspaper that sharply questioned the ethical bases of European governance in West Africa. Writing as "Effective," Wallace-Johnson's piece aimed broad condemnations at European rule as violent, bigoted, and ultimately amoral. While quite critical, the

column hardly seems to have justified such a weighty charge as "sedition." This case, as well as Wallace-Johnson's broader career as a political activist and British authorities' persistent efforts to muzzle him, point up the degree to which colonial governments understood certain journalists and the popular press as potential threats to imperial order. My paper examines this trial as an historical moment which highlighted a number of factors. I argue that the charge had less to do with the content of the article itself, and more to do with British concerns about Wallace-Johnson's travels and associations.

## **Crossing Borders: Economic Globalization in the South (Glickman CLA 1.302C)**

### **Foreign Investment and Oil in Kazakhstan**

William Sullivan, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

The paper examines the effects of foreign direct investment on political development in Kazakhstan. Heavy investment in the state's oil industry generated resource dependency concerns and later allowed the regime to exert control over this industry through legal and legislative changes. As a result, the Kazakhstani president, Nursultan Nazarbayev, was able to consolidate power by employing "soft authoritarian" tactics and by rewarding political supporters. The regime was able to employ these tactics because of the wealth that foreign investment created. Thus, control over the investment-friendly oil industry allowed the regime to strengthen its position, limiting opportunities for meaningful political reform.

### **The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor: A Review of Proposed Opportunities and Significance**

Dr. Hafiz Zafar Ahmed, University of the Punjab, Pakistan

Regional connectivity and progress is related to vision of shared development. This is the philosophy behind the development of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. Building new transport infrastructure, energy resources and Gwadar Port Projects, as being core projects of CPEC, Pakistan and China have proved "All Weather Strategic Friendship. China's "One Belt, One Road" is the master plan behind CPEC. CPEC is expected to resolve the energy problems of Pakistan on one hand and it will provide a shorter route to China to approach Persian Gulf on the other. The GDP growth rate of Pakistan is expected to be 6% for FY 2016-2018. Short term projects of CPEC will be completed by 2017, medium term projects by 2025 and the long term projects by 2030. Besides CPEC's proposed opportunities of economic progress, there are some political and security threats in Pakistan. This is what Pakistan will have to be careful about.

### **Perceptions and Realities about Nepal-India Open Border Practices**

Uddhab Prasad Pyakurel, Kathmandu University, Nepal

The open border regime that has been in existence from time immemorial has become the most distinguishing feature of India-Nepal relations. A deep and complex relations due to geographical location and common ethnic, linguistic and cultural identities that overlap the two countries have many things to do with the border which itself is unique and unparalleled in the world. However, political, academic and expert discourses of the capitals of both the countries (Kathmandu and Delhi) try to identify open-border regime as strongest weakness for all mishappenings including cross border crimes, political instability and even underdevelopment of the bordering areas.

## **11:00 AM – 12:30 PM: Saturday Morning Panels Session B**

## **The Trajectory of U.S. Imperialism in Asia (Glickman CLA 1.302B)**

### **From Pearl Harbor to the 'Asian Pivot'**

Carl Boggs, National University, Los Angeles

*Abstract not available.*

### **US Imperialism in Asia**

Tom Pollard, National University, San Jose

*Abstract not available.*

## **Immigration and the Rise of Authoritarian Capitalism (Glickman CLA 1.302E)**

### **Building the Wall: Right Wing Populism and the Republican Party**

Carl Davidson

Anti-immigrant campaigns have a deep history in the US, and are one of several components of rightwing populism, including the most recent variant shaped by Donald Trump, Understand the conflicting strains within is needed to defeat it.

### **Globalization: Challenging the Democratic Legacy**

Jerry Harris, National Secretary, Global Studies Association

Political and economic democracy was a concession conceded by the rising capitalist class to their revolutionary allies among workers and farmers. This developed into a form of rule that Gramsci described as consent and coercion. At every major crisis capitalists turned to the working class to save their system; including the Civil War, the Great Depression and WWII. In each historic moment democracy expanded, resulting in the economic and social contract. But the ruling class has always found themselves limited by democracy, hoping to escape their relationship to the national working class. Globalization has made this possible, constructing a transnational system of labor and profits, in which immigration plays a key economic and political role.

## **Seeking Identity, Changing Identity (Glickman CLA 1.302D)**

### **Self, Belonging and Identity in the Age of Globalization: The Case of Japanese-Filipino Transnationals**

Jocelyn Celero, Waseda University-Tokyo, Japan

The combined tendencies of globalization and transnationalization cause migrants to convert ethnicity, class/status and citizenship into viable resources for navigating through our competitive world. Japanese-Filipinos represent children of transnational families moving between East and Southeast Asia. They draw meanings for the self, and rationalize their identity, belonging and social mobility through their membership to both societies. Drawing on (70) qualitative interviews conducted in Tokyo and Manila, this paper

examines through second-generation and 1.5 transmigrant Japanese-Filipinos the impact of globalization on their notions of self, citizenship and belonging. While scholars distinguish global culture as technical, constructed, and ahistorical, compared to national culture which is mythical, historical, and symbolic, this paper revisits the underpinnings of globalization on the intensified connection between Japan and the Philippines with the historic, transnational flows of Japanese and Filipino populations, inter alia, as a result of economic, social and cultural inequality that repositions these two states within the geopolitics of globalization, and transforms the meanings of global, cosmopolitan, and transnational citizenship. Using the case of Japanese-Filipinos, this paper mainly problematizes how multiple belongings, their flexible and pluralized tendencies, are reproduced rather than homogenized by globalization.

### **Agents of Change: A Transactional Look at Globalization**

Andrew Gordon, University of Houston

The trajectory of globalization is often couched in metaphorical terms: flows, scapes, emulation of images, world systems, and corporate reach. Resultantly we lose perspective on people and their roles in cultural transfer. My ethnographic research in an agrarian Mestizo Belizean village resulted in a book on agents of change and, as well, an appreciation of interpersonal relations as a key to understanding globalization. In this presentation I develop a transactional perspective on community level influences and show the relevance to varied theoretical frameworks.

### **The Jewish Journey to America**

John Williams, The University of Texas at Dallas

This paper examines one of the largest exoduses in history of immigrants to the United States from Central and Eastern Europe. Spanning less than five decades, over five million Jews from Germany, Poland, and Russia journeyed to what they considered the Promise Land. This endeavor will serve three purposes: first, identify economic, political, and social factors which encouraged this unprecedented migration as well as its impact on Jewish communities and cultural identity; second, examine the extensive communication and transportation networks which aided in this exodus as well as the role mutual societies such as Alliance Israelite Universelle in Paris, Mansion House Fund in London and the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society in New York played in the success of these migrations; and third to discuss the success of this migration of several million Central and Eastern European Jews to the United States in cultural and economic terms.

### **Forming Identity through Culture**

Luis Berruecos. Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana - Xochimilco (UAM)

In any society, culture unites its members which are represented by a host of symbols, formulas, traditions and ways of thinking that are reflected and are present concrete and abstractly in the culture of each group, through conscious or collective ways of imagination. In this line of thinking we differentiate the concept of patriotism to the one related to national identity. The issue of cultural diversity is discussed in multicultural countries where trends of rejection of external influences prevail. In this eternal search for identity, the question is ... how much can it change and due to which factors?

## **China's Changing Reality (Glickman CLA 1.302C)**

### **Life in Public Spaces in Shanghai: A Theatre of the Streets and a Safe Zone**

Anthony Orum, The University of Texas, Austin, and Jialin Li, University of Illinois at Chicago

This paper reports on fieldwork in Shanghai. The senior author held a Fulbright Scholar award at Fudan University, while the junior author is a native resident of the city. Working with his graduate students the senior author studied how public spaces were used in several parks in Shanghai plus they interviewed a number of recent migrants who worked as vendors on the streets and formed a critical part of the informal economy. The paper argues for the theoretical importance of public spaces in general and then provides an interpretation of how those spaces are used both as a "theatre of the streets" and a "safe zone" for political discussion.

### **Another Eye to Inspect China: The Cultural Revolution**

Xianyu Li, Fudan University, China

My presentation can be divided into three parts. In the first part, I will clarify Cultural Revolution in a more objective perspective after summarizing the subjective existing interpretations on the Chinese Sixties. In part two, through digging out the positive values from a global and historical scope, I attempt to testify that the 1960s is not merely negation, but also position. In the last part, by means of drawing a comparison between the 1960s and the post 1980s, I assume that they both can be integrated into Chinese Revolution history. The special decade can pave way to construct the so-called "China paradigm" as well.

## **1:30 PM – 3:15 PM: Saturday Afternoon Panels**

## **The Diaspora Experience (Glickman CLA 1.302B)**

### **Displacement and 'Imagined Communities'**

Tiffany Klos, University of Southern Mississippi

Diaspora populations are often examined from an etic point of view with little to no room for human emotion. This ethnography details my experience as a first generation American who identifies as Irish. Returning home for the centenary of the Easter Rising led to questions of nationalism, ethnicity, and identity. Diasporic studies are largely limited to Africa and do not explore these questions from the displaced's perspective. Through displacement theory and Anderson's "imagined communities", I seek to understand how diaspora populations view ourselves. With this ethnography I hope to help bridge the gap in diaspora studies of displaced Irish.

### **Resisting Global Health Inequality: Unsung Heroes of the African Diaspora**

Joyce V. Millen, Willamette University

In 2014, as the world slowly awakened to the Ebola crisis erupting in Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia, legions of European and American healthcare providers made way to West Africa to bring sorely needed aid to the depleted ranks of local healthcare workforces. Largely missing from the predictable "world saves Africa" narrative that ensued was discussion of the origins of Africa's health workforce shortage and recognition of the extraordinary lengths members of the African Diaspora have taken to mitigate the worst effects of this labor shortage. This paper describes the source and extent of Africa's human resources for health crisis and presents results from a five-year NSF-funded study that examined how Africans who are living in North America and Europe are working to transfer skills and promote diaspora-driven health development in their West African home communities.

## **Back to the Future: (Dis)Placing Soviet Koreans and Exploring Socio-Cultural Implications of Home and Host Land Interactions**

Zachary Adamz, The University of Texas at Austin

Embedded within global processes de/re-territorialization is a realignment of identity among diaspora communities. Diaspora identity suggests recognition of connections to the homeland – real or imagined – and is vital to diaspora consciousness. Likewise, host-lands are equally produced within the imaginary and are vital players in diaspora consciousness. While trends of globalization and transnationalism exacerbate state-/nation-building rhetoric to designate belonging and establish politico-economic legitimacy within titular nation-states, this paper elucidates how extant narratives of identity are reflected in ethno-national boundary-making in transnational space through a case study of the Central Asian Korean diaspora group, known as the Koryo saram.

## **The Impact of the Ukrainian-Russian Conflict on the Migrant Community in Sweden**

Sofiya Voytiv, Stockholm University, Sweden

Transnational studies have highlighted that increasing flow of information and symbols across borders creates a transnational field of interaction for migrants between their home and host countries. Using Feld's theory of foci of activity, this paper examines whether Ukrainian-Russian, Israeli-Palestinian and Turkish-Kurdish conflicts have become transnational symbolic foci for respective migrants in the host countries. The research question is analyzed by investigating whether migrants' organizational activities and social networks' dynamics correspond to the conflict dynamics at the migrants' home countries. The discussion and preliminary results are presented from the qualitative data gathered from Russian and Ukrainian organizations in Sweden.

## **Latin America Challenges Neoliberalism (Glickman CLA 1.302E)**

### ***Todo Para Todos: The Communist Origins of the Zapatista Uprising***

Christopher Gunderson, Howard University

This study of the genealogy of the 1994 Zapatista uprising in Chiapas, Mexico suggests that communist politics had much deeper roots in the larger indigenous-campesino movement that formed the Zapatistas' social base than has previously been acknowledged. It traces the political development of the indigenous communities of Chiapas from the 16th century to the 20th before examining the influence of Liberation Theology and the Chinese, Cuban and Central American Revolutions on the Zapatistas. It concludes with a call for further investigation into the theoretical status of communism as a category of a critical theory of contentious politics.

### **Contesting Education in Chile**

Javiera Madrid, University of California, Santa Barbara

Chile's early adoption of neoliberalism has transformed the country in a success story for many. In the last decade, however, civil society has turned national and international attention to the educational system, its quality, and its role in reproducing inequality. To enlarge the educational debate in Chile and enable the success of the current reform process, concepts such as quality in education should be problematized. A proposed new model based on grounded theory, reveals the dissonance between educational actors' concept of quality –focused on emotional engagement and values education- and its official foreign-influenced, results-oriented understanding and assessment.

### **Bolivia and 21st Century Socialism**

Michela Russo, Texas A&M University

My work crosses political philosophy and aesthetics in Latin American Cultural Studies. It is a study of politico-cultural imaginaries in contemporary Bolivia, in the context of recent changes called "pink tide," or "Socialism of the 21st century," which have affected several Latin American countries since late 90s. This phenomenon, with its crises and ambiguities, shall be understood in the light of a post-Cold War world order emerged from the passage from bipolarity to multipolarity, opening to neoliberal and multicultural projects. Bolivia's plurinational state, with its wide popular and indigenous-based legitimacy, has played a central role defining a new political "grammar."

## **The Role of Citizenship Status in the Formation of Latino Immigration Policy Preferences (Glickman CLA 1.302D)**

Presenters: Cassie Hudson, Giselle Greenidge, and Shanae Jefferies, The University of North Texas

*Abstract not available.*

## **Constructed Spaces: Global and Local Dynamics (Glickman CLA 1.302C)**

### **The Spanish Political Revolution: From Indignation to Podemos**

Scott Boehm, Michigan State University

Five years after global demonstrations of outrage directed at political systems that serve the interests of the 1%, political revolutions are taking shape in various parts of the world. From the Bernie Sanders presidential campaign in the United States to the Broad Front presidential campaign in Peru to the mayoral campaign of the Five Star Movement in Rome, emergent political movements are challenging neoliberal plutocracy, corruption and austerity, while imagining more democratic societies. This is perhaps nowhere more so the case than in Spain, a country that is currently in the midst of dramatic political changes that have their roots in the 2011 15-M indignados movement that preceded Occupy Wall Street. This paper will discuss the Spanish political revolution led by Podemos, the political party founded in 2014 that has effectively channeled mass indignation into political action.

### **Abandoning Progress: Local and Global**

Robert Jensen, The University of Texas at Austin

Debates about ecology and politics often focus on the choices between the local and global, individual choices and political systems. Whatever the favored level of analysis/action, that conversation typically assumes that current struggles for a just and sustainable world proceed in the 20th century framework, captured by the concept of "progress." If we are organizing for a future on a different trajectory, we should approach these choices with different goals. In this paper, I explore lessons from the life of one longtime (but not widely known) radical organizer/activist, Jim Koplin and his synthesis of various traditions, both radical and traditional.

### **Comparative Study of Land Use Patters and their Influence on Public Spaces of Small Suburban Cities**

Tyler McSwain, Kennesaw State University

This paper investigates the effectiveness of public spaces in small suburban cities. A comparative analysis of public spaces set within five different suburban cities located in five different counties within Metropolitan Atlanta, Georgia would provide useful insights to understand the currently implemented land use policies and functions that directly impact the socio-spatial dynamics in and around the central core of these suburban cities.

**Crucial Differences between Natural and Social Scientists Regarding Goals and Methods of Scientific Research**

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

Scientific research involves values and methods that are essentially homogeneous, verifiable, and practiced by all researchers, in both natural and social sciences. How true is this statement? Are there scientists who do not accept this generalization? Is this acceptance a local or global phenomenon? The surveys of this research show that more than nine out of ten scientists (97%) working on natural sciences agree that there exist agreements or rules of scientific research. However, social scientists exhibit a larger minority (20%) that somehow rejects them. The partial rejection of scientific research agreements has its main origin in theories taught in prestigious institutions in developed countries.

**3:30 PM – 5:00 PM: Closing Keynote Presentation (Glickman CLA 1.302B)**

**David Montejano: Is Texas Bigger than the World System?**