Twelfth
Global Studies Conference

The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now

27–28 JUNE 2019 | JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY | KRAKÓW, POLAND | ONGLOBALIZATION.COM

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JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY IN KRAKOW

COMMON GROUND

Global Studies

Twelfth Global Studies Conference

"The 'End of History' 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now"

27–28 June 2019 | Jagiellonian University | Kraków, Poland

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JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY
IN KRAKOW

COMMON GROUND

Designed by Ebony Jackson and Brittani Musgrove

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Dear Delegates and Partners,

On behalf of the Institute of European Studies and the Faculty of International and Political Studies of the Jagiellonian University, I would like to warmly welcome you to the Twelfth Global Studies Conference in Kraków. We are delighted to have been able to co-operate with Common Ground to bring this event to Poland, and more broadly to Central Europe.

For more than six centuries, the Jagiellonian University has been a centre of academic co-operation which goes well beyond national and continental borders. This is also true of the Institute of European Studies, which from the beginning has worked to establish close links with academic institutions in Europe and all over the world. Today we are honored that after 25 years of successful development we are able to cooperate with a global organization which shares the aims of our Institute to employ an interdisciplinary approach in the pursuit of knowledge on global affairs.

We feel proud and honored to see more than 130 delegates from around the world at this year's Global Studies Conference. We hope that this event will be another significant step in creating a community of scholars interested in global issues as well as another big step in enhancing our knowledge about them.

It is also a pleasure to welcome all of you in Kraków, a former capital of Poland, a city with more than one thousand years of history. There are few places in Europe and in the world where you can experience such a variety of architectural styles within walking distance. Its famous Main Market Square is considered the largest medieval market square in Europe. It was a point where East meets West and South meets North. It is absolutely marvelous that 30 years after the fall of the Iron Curtain, we can again become a global meeting point.

With best wishes,

Dr. Marcin Galent
Conference Co-Chair
Institute of European Studies, Jagiellonian University
Kraków, Poland

Dear Conference Participants,

I would like to warmly welcome you to the Twelfth Global Studies Conference held at the Jagiellonian University in Kraków. The conference and the associated *The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies* have for over a decade provided a premier platform for connecting scholars in the field of globalization studies. Previous editions of the conference took place in the United States, India, China, South Korea, Dubai, Russia, and the UK among other locations, but this is the first time that the conference meets in Central Europe. The special theme this year is *The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now*. I believe Poland is a fitting location for considering how the global system has been transformed in that turbulent era: beginning with the collapse of the Soviet bloc, through the accelerated neoliberal globalization of the nineties and noughties, to the great recession of 2008, and what is arguably its legacy, namely the current shift away from globalism towards nationalism both in Central Europe and elsewhere.

This year's program promises to be intellectually stimulating as well as enjoyable. We have four plenary sessions and over 120 paper presentations concerned either with the special theme or the annual four themes revolving around globalization's relationships with economy, politics, culture, and the environment. We also hold Garden Conversations for informal discussion with plenary speakers about issues arising from their talks as well as Talking Circles that allow participants to meet with others who share similar interests pertaining to a specific aspect of globalization. I am grateful to all who have made this conference possible: Dr Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Rachael Arcario and their team at Common Ground, our hosts at the Jagiellonian University, especially Professor Zdzisław Mach, the Dean of the Faculty of International and Political Studies, Professor Dariusz Niedźwiedzki, Director of the Institute of European Studies, and, last but not least, my Co-Chair, Dr Marcin Galent. Naturally, my thanks go also to all of our plenary speakers and participants.

Next year's Global Studies Conference will be held on 4–5 June 2020 at Concordia University in Montreal, Canada's second biggest city and one of North America's most cosmopolitan areas. The theme of the 2020 conference is *Globalization and Social Movements: Familiar Patterns, New Constellations.*

I wish you all a productive conference and a pleasant stay in Kraków.

Kind regards,

Dr. Rafal Soborski
Conference Co-Chair
Research Network Chair Editor of *The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies*

Dear Global Studies Conference Delegates,

Welcome to Krakow and to the Twelfth Global Studies Conference. My colleagues and I from Common Ground Research Networks are honored to have you join us for this year's conference.

Over the course of three and a half decades, Common Ground has given voice to many thousands of scholars—speakers and authors with things to say about the world and who are saying them in order to change the world.

Common Ground has a strong commitment to providing opportunities for people like you to meet, share, and learn from each other. Across its range of research networks, Common Ground is deeply concerned with the critical issues of our time including, among other things, the nature of social change, the relationships of the human species to nature, the process of knowledge creation, the changing shape of organizations, and the dynamics of learning. These raise big-picture questions which in turn demand an interdisciplinary perspective, something that is often neglected in discipline-based conference, journal, and institutional structures.

Throughout its history, Common Ground has worked to develop new approaches to knowledge community building, including interactive conference formats, criterion-referenced peer review, and online social knowledge media. As a media innovator, we are creating the spaces and technical conditions in which, collectively, we can explore the meaning and purpose of globalization.

While conference inspiration may fade with time, Common Ground offers a means for keeping inspiration alive through CG Scholar, an online environment for knowledge working and learning. We encourage all conference participants to explore CG Scholar—an internet venue for intellectual interaction and imagination.

I am grateful to all of you for sharing your work at this conference. I would like to thank our Conference Co-Chairs, Rafal Soborski and Marcin Galent, for the phenomenal amount of work they have poured into this year's conference. We'd also like to thank the Director of the Institute of European Studies, Dariusz Niedźwiedzki for agreeing to host the conference at Jagiellonian University. Additionally, I thank my colleagues Rachael Arcario, Tamsyn Gilbert, Rae-Ann Montague, and Hanna Werner, who have helped organize and produce this meeting with great dedication and expertise.

We wish you all the best for this conference, and we hope it will provide you every opportunity for dialogue with colleagues from around the corner and around the globe.

Best wishes,,

Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope
Chief Social Scientist
Common Ground Research Networks

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COMMON GROUND

Founded in 1984, we are committed to building new kinds of knowledge communities, innovative in their media and forward thinking in their messages.

Heritage knowledge systems are characterized by vertical separations—of discipline, professional association, institution, and country. Common Ground Research Networks takes some of the pivotal challenges of our time and curates research networks which cut horizontally across legacy knowledge structures. Sustainability, diversity, learning, the future of humanities, the nature of interdisciplinarity, the place of the arts in society, technology's connections with knowledge, the changing role of the university—these are deeply important questions of our time which require interdisciplinary thinking, global conversations, and cross-institutional intellectual collaborations.

Common Ground Research Networks are meeting places for people, ideas, and dialogue. However, the strength of ideas does not come from finding common denominators. Rather, the power and resilience of these ideas is that they are presented and tested in a shared space where differences can meet and safely connect—differences of perspective, experience, knowledge base, methodology, geographical or cultural origins, and institutional affiliation. These are the kinds of vigorous and sympathetic academic milieus in which the most productive deliberations about the future can be held. We strive to create places of intellectual interaction and imagination that our future deserves.

Common Ground Research Networks offer integrated programs of action: international conferences, scholarly journals, book imprints, and online dialogue spaces using our path-breaking social knowledge software, *CGScholar.com*

Aging & Social Change Research Network

The Arts in Society Research Network

Books, Publishing & Libraries Research Network

Climate Change: Impacts & Responses Research Network

Communication and Media Studies Research Network

Constructed Environment Research Network

Design Principles & Practices Research Network

Diversity in Organizations, Communities & Nations Research Network

e-Learning & Innovative Pedagogies Research Network

Food Studies Research Network

Global Studies Research Network

Health, Wellness & Society Research Network

The Image Research Network

The Inclusive Museum Research Network

Interdisciplinary Social Sciences Research Network

The Learner Research Network

New Directions in the Humanities Research Network

On Sustainability Research Network

Organization Studies Research Network

Religion in Society Research Network

Spaces & Flows Research Network

Sports & Society Research Network

Technology, Knowledge & Society Research Network

Tourism and Leisure Research Network

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Global Studies Research Network

Exploring new trends and patterns in globalization

The Global Studies Research Network is dedicated to fostering independent, peer-led groups of scholars, researchers, and practitioners to build democratic learning spaces and bodies of knowledge. Focusing on the intersection of academia and social impact, the Global Studies Research Network members are brought together around a devotion to mapping and interpreting past and emerging trends and patterns in globalization.

Conference

The annual conference is built upon three key features: Internationalism, Interdisciplinarity, and Inclusiveness. Conference delegates include leaders in the field, as well as emerging artists and scholars, who travel to the conference from all corners of the globe and represent a broad range of disciplines and perspectives. A variety of presentation options and session types offer delegates multiple opportunities to engage, to discuss key issues in the field, and to build relationships with scholars from other cultures and disciplines.

You have already begun your engagement in the Global Studies Research Network by attending the conference, presenting your work, and interacting face-to-face with other members. We hope this experience provides a valuable source of feedback for your current work and the possible seeds for future individual and collaborative projects, as well as the start of a conversation with research network colleagues that will continue well into the future.

Publishing

The Research Network enables members to publish through two media. First, network members can enter a world of journal publication, unlike the traditional academic publishing forums—a result of the responsive, non-hierarchical, and constructive nature of our member based peer review process. *The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies* provides a framework for member based double-blind peer review, enabling authors to publish into an academic journal of the highest standard, but also to participate in the validation of knowledge that is produced by the research network. The second publication medium is through the Global Studies Book Imprint, where we publishing cutting edge books in print and electronic formats.

We encourage you to submit an article for review and possible publication in the journal. In this way, you may share the finished outcome of your presentation with other participants and members of the network. As a member, you will also be invited to review others' work and contribute to the development of the research network knowledge base as a Reviewer. As part of your active membership in the network, you also have online access to the complete works (current and previous volumes) of journal and to the book imprint. We also invite you to consider submitting a proposal for the book imprint.

Membership

As a Global Studies Research Network member you have access to a broad range of benefits, tools, and resources:
- Digital subscription to *The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies* for one year.
- Digital subscription to the book imprint for one year.
- One article publication per year (pending peer review).
- Participation as a reviewer in the peer review process, with the opportunity to be listed as a Reviewer.
- Subscription to the e-newsletter, providing access to news and announcements for and from the Research Network.
- Option to add a video presentation to the research network YouTube channel.
- Free access to the Scholar social knowledge platform, including:
    ◊ Personal profile and publication portfolio page;
    ◊ Ability to interact and form communities with peers away from the clutter and commercialism of other social media;
    ◊ Optional feeds to Facebook and Twitter;
    ◊ Complimentary use of Scholar in your classes—for class interactions in its Community space, multimodal student writing in its Creator space, and managing student peer review, assessment, and sharing of published work.

Global Studies | **Themes**

On the economic dimensions
of globalization

Theme 1: Economy and Trade
- Global markets in an era of neoliberalism
- Free trade and fair trade
- Transnational corporations
- Patterns of global investment
- Logics of accumulation
- Engines of growth in the developing world
- The international division of labor
- Global financial flows and institutions
- Inequality – patterns and trends

On the political dimensions of
globalization

Theme 2: Politics, Power, and Institutions
- Imperialism and neo-colonialism
- 'Soft power' and the structures of hegemony
- Neoliberal politics and policies
- Global regulation and deregulation
- Social movements
- Flashpoints of social conflict
- Welfare in a global context
- International structures and institutions of governance
- Global NGOs

On the socio-cultural
dimensions of globalization

Theme 3: Society and Culture
- Inequality and Poverty
- Development and underdevelopment
- Globalism as ideology
- Nationalism and post-nationalism
- Cultural imperialism and post-colonialism
- Migrations and Diaspora
- Cosmopolitanism and multiculturalism
- Cultural Hybridization

On the ecosystemic
dimensions of globalization

Theme 4: Resources and Environment
- Environments in a global context
- Agriculture and food supply
- Sustainability
- Urbanism
- Climate Change
- Growth and its limits

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The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now

The "End Of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now

1989 was a momentous year in the history of the twentieth century. A revolutionary wave that started in Poland, and continued in Hungary, East Germany and elsewhere, led to the end of Soviet domination in Central and Eastern Europe and ultimately the collapse, in 1991, of the Soviet Union itself. 30 years later, the Global Studies Conference meets in Krakow, one of the main centres of the 1980s civil society resistance against the communist regime, to consider, in a multidimensional way, the nature of the post-Cold war period and the contrast between the current volatile world and the accelerated globalization of the 1990s. While in the aftermath of communism's defeat, the discourse of capitalist triumphalism prevailed – with Francis Fukuyama's 1989 "end of history" thesis as its most influential example – three decades on, more cautious assessments are in order. Although capitalism, especially of a particular, neoliberal kind, may have established its domination over almost the entire globe, the obituaries written in the early 1990s – for social democracy, the state, the nation, sometimes modernity itself – now seem utterly premature. Far from homogenizing the world, the processes of globalization have clashed with tendencies towards fragmentation, globalism has been undermined by nationalism, and neoliberal hegemony is often described as zombie-like, exhausted by challenges both on the right and the left. The questions addressed by this conference concern:

- The history of globalization and the evolution of globalization debates
- Neoliberal globalization and its discontents: globalization-from-below and anti-globalism
- Multi-trajectories of modernisations
- Populism, nationalism, and the resurgence of the right
- US hegemony: declining or enduring?
- Bumpy roads of regional integration projects
- Emerging political and economic global multilateralism
- Challenges and opportunities brought by new patterns of migration
- Digital technologies: towards unification or fragmentation?
- Global crises and globalization's futures

Mapping the 'New Globalization'

Arguably the twenty-first century momentum of globalization is markedly different from twentieth century globalization and involves a new geography of trade, weaker United States hegemony and a trend towards growing multipolarity. Like a giant oil tanker, the axis of globalization is slowly turning from North-South to East-South relations in trade and finance.

Large questions arise. Is the rise of East Asia, China, India and other newly industrialized economies just another episode in the rise and decline of nations, another reshuffling of capitalism, a relocation of accumulation centers without affecting the logics of accumulation? Or does this phase of globalization mark a departure? Does it advance, sustain, or halt neoliberalism? The rise of Asia is codependent with neoliberal globalization and yet unfolds outside the neoliberal mold. What is the relationship between zones of accumulation and modes of regulation? What are the ramifications for global inequality?

On the subject of cutting-edge globalization there are two big stories to tell. One story tells of the rise of Asia and the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, China) economies, with the accompanying growth of East-South trade and financial, energy, and political relations. In the words of Paul Kennedy, 'we can no more stop the rise of Asia than we can stop the winter snows and the summer heat'. The other story is one of growing social inequality and major crises in agriculture and urban poverty in the emerging countries. The new globalization can be mapped as trends in trade, finance, international institutions, hegemony, inequality, social movements and struggles, cultural changes, and ecological dynamics. Here are some trend estimates, indicating some of the dimensions of this discussion:

- **Trade:** Growing East-South trade leads to a 'new geography of trade' and new trade pacts.
- **Global value chains:** Viewed in terms of global commodity chains, the role of emerging economies in East Asia, China, India, Russia, and Brazil appears to be more limited. They generally play a subsidiary part in buyer-driven commodity chains and have so far established few producer-driven chains.
- **Finance:** The current imbalances in the world economy (American overconsumption and trade and current account deficits and Asian surpluses) are unsustainable and are producing a gradual reorganization of global finance and trade.
- **Institutions:** The 1990s architecture of globalization (built around the IMF, World Bank and WTO) is now fragile and the clout and influence of emerging economies is growing.
- **Hegemony:** The United States is losing influence. Arguably, what is taking place, rather than hegemonic rivalry, is global repositioning and realignments toward growing multipolarity.
- **Inequality and social struggle:** The flashpoints of global inequality are rural crises and urban poverty in emerging economies, chronic poverty in the least developed countries, and international migration. In advanced economies such as the United States social inequality is growing. In terms of political economy, the overall question is what the new trends mean for the emerging twenty-first century international division of labor and the implications of these trends for global futures, in particular from the viewpoint of the world majority.
- **Social movements:** Social movements have succeeded in influencing policy changes, notably in Latin America. Planetary social movements such as international NGOs are increasingly important in articulating social demands. They also act as watchdogs of international institutions. The World Social Forum is a major global platform for formulating progressive alternatives. A key question, however, is the extent to which progressive movements are driven by opposition to globalization, or an attempt to imaging a different and more humane globalization.
- **Cultural change:** Overall trends are towards the growing hybridization or intermingling of cultural patterns (new combinations of cultural motifs giving rise to new differences). Geopolitical conflicts and resource wars in many arenas produce local political backlashes. An incipient cosmopolitanism is short circuited in some instances.
- **Ecological changes:** Climate change and global warming necessitate global collective action.

Globalization in the Larger Human Scheme

The newness of our latest globalization makes another kind of sense within a wider frame of reference. How wide might we cast such a comparative frame? One could make the case, for instance, that human beings have only ever been global creatures. From the moment we became a species, we become the first sentient beings to fill virtually every habitat. Our first act as a symbol-making species was to walk to the ends of the earth. This may have taken as little as one hundred thousand years, a mere instant in biological time. We did not stop walking until there was almost no desert, no tundra and no sea where we did not or could not make a life. This happened during a first globalization, a process unprecedented for any species in natural history.

There have been several other globalizations since then. Questions of how many, and the peculiarities of their forms, are amongst the subjects of the Global Studies community. Another globalization comes with the spread of farming. This happens independently in five different places over a span of just six thousand years. Another is the emergence of writing, which happens independently in four different places over several thousand years—in Mesopotamia about five thousand years ago and then in India, China and Mesoamerica. With these new material and symbolic modes came material inequalities of a type never experienced in the earlier globalization of hunters and gatherers. Farming brings the possibility of accumulating material wealth and the application of surpluses to the gratuitously monumental projects of 'civilization' which stand both as a testament to, and overwhelming reminder of, the scale of that inequality.

The relative simultaneity of these developments suggests that the peoples of the first globalization were talking, and that the transition from the one globalization to another was a singular event. This globalization also occurs remarkably quickly. It brings not just the continuities represented by large language groups, 'world' religions and 'civilizations'. There is also a sameness across and between these groups: the handful of domesticable plants and animals that spread like wildfire across the globe; the world-encompassing religions which even share common ancestral figures, such as the Abraham of the Jews, the Christians and the Muslims; and the inventions that are so quickly swapped and copied such as the plough, the wheel, monumental architecture, and writing. There are nuances, to be sure, and these are the stuff of tourist awe and foreboding about the apparently always-imminent 'clash of civilizations'. On a broader scale of reference, however, these differences may be regarded as small.

Then there a number of globalizations in the varied permutations of modern imperialism, supporting mercantile, then industrial, then post industrial capitalism. Each of these phases of globalization brings with it peculiar logics of territoriality and sovereignty, its own framing of spaces and pragmatics of flows. They are all preludes to the 'New Globalization'.

Globalization in Theory

So, what do we mean by this so-many faceted thing, 'globalization'? Global markets are such that there is almost no place in the world where you cannot sell your wares and no place in the world from which people are unable sell their wares into your local market. There is almost no place in the world to which you cannot journey in a few days. There is almost no place in the world that is not instantaneously to be seen or heard at the other end of a telephone line, or the Internet, or a television reporter's camera.

However, there's a paradox here. Whilst the globalizations of our recent past forced homogeneity upon populaces, the New Globalization is more equivocal, complex, hybrid, potentially cosmopolitan. Neighborhoods are constantly changing as a consequence of global migration. The local community comes to feel like a microcosm of the whole world. Products and representations of the world appear more insistently than ever in our markets and on our screens.

In this new globalization, anti-cosmopolitanisms (such as racism and discrimination) are not only bad in principle. They are dysfunctional in practice. They are bad for business. If your neighborhood or your workplace is diverse as a consequence of global labor flows, you need to get on with your neighbors, your team-mates and your customers, or least quietly accept their differences. If your workplace is part of a global enterprise, you need to be able to get on with parts of the organization located in different places, and even move to live there if needs be. If your goods can be sold at the other end of the earth, you need to find out about the kind of people who might be purchasing them if they are going to sell well. If global tourism is one of the new boom industries, you need to be tolerant of the quirks of visitors from distant places in your midst and respectful of cultures you visit. If the big news is now as much global as it is local and national, you need to become an aware global citizen. As for imperialism, there's no need to take over other people's countries by force in order to access their markets. Besides, why would you? When other peoples' markets are open, your enterprises can do business there without having to fire a shot.

Meanwhile, the powers who historically buttressed nationalisms and racisms come to discover that happy homogeneity amongst their citizens is neither possible nor desirable. Civil rights movements, anti-colonial movements, feminists, and supporters of multiculturalism all begin to say, loudly and clearly, that exclusion and discrimination on the basis of race, religion, ethnicity, nationality, gender, disability, and sexual orientation are not acceptable either in principle or in practice. All manner of social movements vociferously dispute and discredit the very idea of the global homogeneity.

Global Studies | Advisory Board

The Global Studies Research Network recognizes the contribution of many in the evolution of the Research Network. The principal role of the Advisory Board has been, and is, to drive the overall intellectual direction of the Research Network. The Research Network also seeks to work in the service of our Advisory Board. Board members are invited to attend the annual conference and are encouraged to contribute articles, participate in the peer-review process of *The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies*, and submit manuscripts to the Global Studies Book Imprint.

We are grateful for the continued service and support of these world-class scholars and practitioners.

- **Simon Dalby**, CIGI Chair and Professor, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Canada
- **Evi Fitriani**, Universitas Indonesia, West Java, Indonesia
- **Changgang Guo**, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China
- **John Hawley,** Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, USA
- **David Humphreys**, The Open University, Buckinghamshire, UK
- **Jin-Ho Jang**, Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology, Gwangju, South Korea
- **Lena Jayyusi**, Zayed University, Abu Dhabi, UAE
- **Mark Juergensmeyer**, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA
- **Seung Kuk Kim**, Pusan National University, Busan, South Korea
- **Gustavo Lins Ribeiro**, Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Universidade de Brasília, Brazil
- **Robin Mansell**, London School of Economics and Political Science, London, UK
- **Manoranjan Mohanty**, Council for Social Development, New Delhi, India
- **Derrick Nault**, University of Tokyo, Japan
- **Jan Nederveen Pieterse**, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA
- **Bhikhu Parekh**, University of Westminster, London, UK; Member, House of Lords, UK
- **Fazal Rizvi**, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia
- **Ashwani Saith**, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, Netherlands
- **Annabelle Sreberny**, Centre for Media Studies, SOAS, University of London, UK
- **'Dimeji Togunde**, Spelman College, USA
- **Rodanthi Tzanelli**, University of Leeds, Leeds, UK
- **Shujen Wang**, Emerson College, Boston, USA
- **Michel Wieviorka**, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France
- **Ren Xiao**, Center for the Study of Chinese Foreign Policy, Institute of International Studies, Fudan University, China
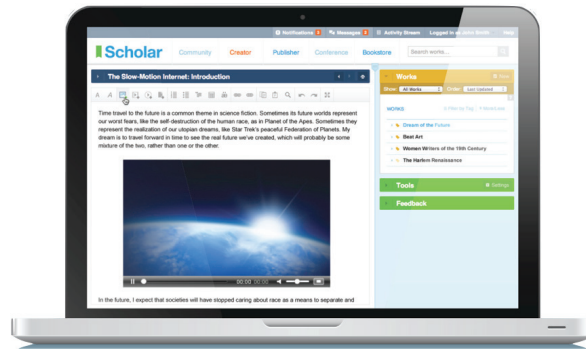
Scholar

A Social Knowledge Platform

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Developed by our brilliant Common Ground software team, **CGScholar** connects academic peers from around the world in a space that is modulated for serious discourse and the presentation of knowledge works.

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2. Enter a "**blip**" (a very brief one-sentence description of yourself).
3. Click on the "**Find and join communities**" link located under the YOUR COMMUNITIES heading (On the left hand navigation bar).
4. Search for a community to join or create your own.

CGScholar Next Steps – Build Your Academic Profile

- **About**: Include information about yourself, including a linked CV in the top, dark blue bar.
- **Interests**: Create searchable information so others with similar interests can locate you.
- **Peers**: Invite others to connect as a peer and keep up with their work.
- **Shares**: Make your page a comprehensive portfolio of your work by adding publications in the Shares area - be these full text copies of works in cases where you have permission, or a link to a bookstore, library or publisher listing. If you choose Common Ground's hybrid open access option, you may post the final version of your work here, available to anyone on the web if you select the 'make my site public' option.
- **Image**: Add a photograph of yourself to this page; hover over the avatar and click the pencil/edit icon to select.
- **Publisher**: All Common Ground community members have free access to our peer review space for their courses. Here they can arrange for students to write multimodal essays or reports in the Creator space (including image, video, audio, dataset or any other file), manage student peer review, co-ordinate assessments, and share students' works by publishing them to the Community space.

Scholar

A Digital Learning Platform
Use **CGSchol**ar to Support Your Teaching

CGScholar is a social knowledge platform that *transforms the patterns of interaction in learning by putting students first,* positioning them as knowledge producers instead of passive knowledge consumers. **CGSchol**ar provides scaffolding to encourage making and sharing knowledge drawing from multiple sources rather than memorizing knowledge that has been presented to them.

CGScholar also answers one of the most fundamental questions students and instructors have of their performance, "How am I doing?" Typical modes of assessment often answer this question either too late to matter or in a way that is not clear or comprehensive enough to meaningfully contribute to better performance.

A collaborative research and development project between Common Ground and the College of Education at the University of Illinois, **CGSchol**ar contains a research network space, a multimedia web writing space, a formative assessment environment that facilitates peer review, and a dashboard with aggregated machine and human formative and summative writing assessment data.

The following **CGSchol**ar features are only available to Common Ground Research Network members as part of their membership. Please visit the CGCGScholar Knowledge Base for further information (https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en).

- Create projects for groups of students, involving draft, peer review, revision, and publication.
- Publish student works to each student's personal portfolio space, accessible through the web for class discussion.
- Create and distribute surveys.
- Evaluate student work using a variety of measures in the assessment dashboard.

The Scholar Learning and Feedback Ecology
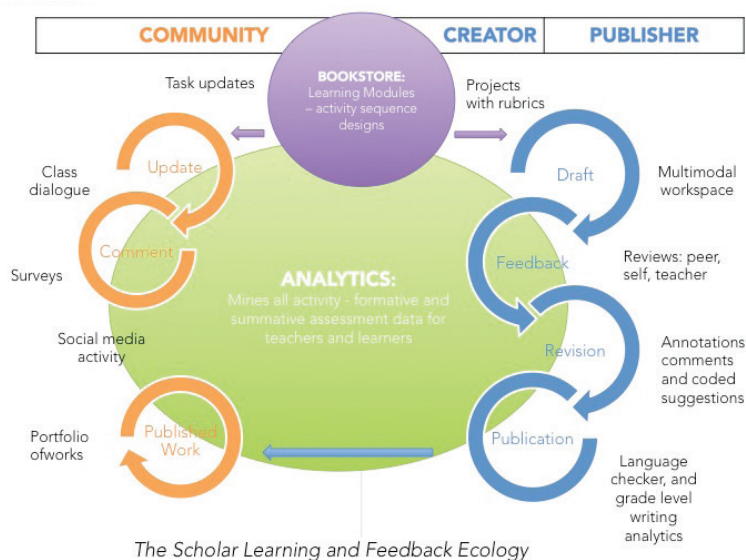
CGScholar is a generation beyond learning management systems. It is what we term a *Digital Learning Platform*—it transforms learning by engaging students in powerfully horizontal "social knowledge" relationships.

For more information, visit: http://knowledge.cgscholar.com.

The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies

Committed to mapping and interpreting new trends and patterns in globalization

Global Studies | The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies

Interdisciplinary Global Studies

About

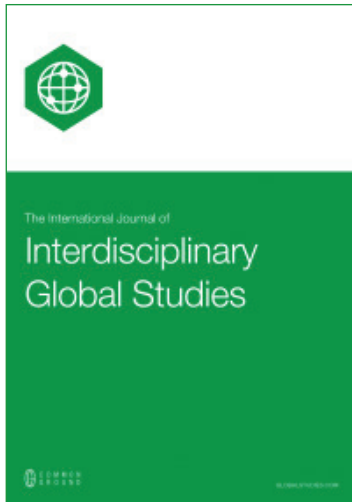*The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies* investigates the dynamics of globalization and the transformation of the local. Intellectually, the conference and the journal take three steps: the first is a "this-worldly" step, mapping the details and extrapolating to big picture analyses in order to interpret what is at times challenging, dangerous, and excitingly positive about the "New Globalization." The second step is to set this New Globalization in the context of earlier globalizations—what are the continuities, and what is genuinely new? The third step is to re-examine and redefine the very concept of globalization—in theoretical, anthropological, and philosophical terms. The journal works between the most fastidiously empirical and profoundly generalizing modes of engagement with one of the central phenomena of our contemporary existence.

The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies is peer-reviewed, supported by rigorous processes of criterion-referenced article ranking and qualitative commentary, ensuring that only intellectual work of the greatest substance and highest significance is published.

Editor

Dr. Rafal Soborski, Professor, International Politics, Richmond, the American International University in London, UK

Reviewers

Articles published in *The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies* are peer reviewed by scholars who are active members of the Global Studies Research Network. Reviewers may be past or present conference delegates, fellow submitters to the journal, or scholars who have volunteered to review papers (and have been screened by Common Ground's editorial team). This engagement with the research network, as well as Common Ground's synergistic and criterion-based evaluation system, distinguishes the peer review process from journals that have a more top-down approach to refereeing. Reviewers are assigned to papers based on their academic interests and scholarly expertise. In recognition of the valuable feedback and publication recommendations that they provide, reviewers are acknowledged as Reviewers in the volume that includes the paper(s) they reviewed. Thus, in addition to *The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies*'s Editors and Advisory Board, the Reviewers listed contribute significantly to the overall editorial quality and content of the journal.

The Publication Process

Step 1: Review the Requirements

All article submissions must meet the requirements listed: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/38. Before submitting your article, please thoroughly review these requirements and revise your article to follow these rules. Initial submissions that do not meet these requirements will be returned to the author(s) for revision.

Step 2: Upload the Submission

Once you have revised your initial submission to meet the article requirements, please visit our Article Submission page: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/39.

Step 3: Initial Submission Accepted for Peer Review

Submitted articles are then verified against the article requirements. If your article satisfies these requirements, your identity and contact details are then removed, and the article is matched to two appropriate reviewers and sent for review. Please note, during this time authors are eligible to be selected as reviewers. Full details regarding the rules, expectations, and policies on peer review can be found on our Publication Ethics page: http://cgnetworks.org/journals/publication-ethics.

Step 4: Peer Review Decision

When both reviewer reports are returned, and after the reviewers' identities have been removed, you will be notified by email and provided with the reports. Articles that have been rejected once in the peer review process are allowed a second opportunity to be reviewed by two new reviewers. To be reviewed by two new reviewers, you will need to make revisions based on the comments and feedback of the first round of review, and these changes must be detailed using a change note: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/41-change-note. If an article is not accepted by peer review after this second opportunity, it will be withdrawn from consideration.

Step 5: Membership Confirmation

If your article has been accepted or accepted with revisions, it will enter the membership confirmation stage. We require at least one author associated with the article to have a unique Network Membership or conference registration: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/33-how-to-register. Please note that a paid conference registration includes a complimentary Research Network membership. The benefits of network membership are listed here: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/65-membership-benefits.

Step 6: Publication Agreement

Next, you will be asked to accept the Publishing Agreement. If you are interested in Hybrid Open Access, this step is the best time to register for Open Access publication: https://cgnetworks.org/journals/hybrid-open-access.

Step 7: Prepare the Final Submission

After the publication agreement is accepted, you will have thirty days to complete any revisions to your final submission. Please ensure your final submission meets the final submission requirements before returning your article: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/53. This includes criteria such as the correct use of the Chicago Manual of Style (seventeenth edition) and the other listed requirements: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/42. Articles that have been accepted with revisions will require a change note to be included with the final submission. Articles that do not meet these requirements will be returned for revision.

Step 8: Final Checks

Once we have received the final submission of your article, our publishing department will review your final article submission.

Step 9: Copy Editing and Proof Inspection

If the final submission meets the final submission requirements, the article will enter copy editing. During copy editing, our editorial staff will note minor problems with citations, references, grammar, spelling, or formatting. The author(s) will be responsible for correcting these noted problems. Careful adherence to the article template and the citation style guide will greatly minimize the need for corrections. After all copy editing notes have been resolved, we will create a typeset proof for the author(s) to inspect.

Step 10: Article Publication

Individual articles are published "Online First" to our CGScholar bookstore: https://cgscholar.com/bookstore. After online-first publication, complete journal issues follow annually, biannually, or quarterly, depending on the journal. Online-first published articles include a full citation and a registered DOI permalink. Be sure to keep your CGScholar profile up-to-date (https://cgscholar.com/identity) and add your ORCID iD (https://orcid.org/register) to maximize article visibility.

Submission Timeline

You may submit your article for publication to the journal at any time throughout the year. The recommended rolling submission deadlines are as follows:

- Submission Round One – 15 January
- Submission Round Two – 15 April
- Submission Round Three – 15 July
- Submission Round Four – 15 October

Global Studies | Common Ground Open

Aligning with our model, works published using Hybrid Open Access are free to download from the CG Scholar webstore. Common Ground's open access journal articles are available in one central location—Common Ground Open. This dedicated space is accessible to open access listing organizations and aggregators. Hybrid Open Access content is also actively promoted across all of our Research Networks. Visit Common Ground Open at https://cgscholar.com/bookstore/collections/common-ground-publishing/series/common-ground-open.

Our Position and Our Model

Common Ground Research Networks believes firmly in the principles of sustainable knowledge production and accessible knowledge. We also have a commitment to our Research Network members to be engaged in the current trends in the publishing industry. Common Ground Open is one such engagement. Common Ground Open offers our authors the ability to make their articles freely available upon publication in our subscription-based journals. It also enables authors to satisfy a variety of trending needs—institutional repositories, academic evaluative criteria, research grants, and academic funding—all of these are often insistent or dependent on published content being free, accessible, and open. When publishing open access is a funding stipulation, Common Ground Open offers the publishing solution.

The standard cost of open access in the publishing industry often excludes authors from open access opportunities. Our standard rate of US$250 reflects our position that publishing does require skilled labor, but we must keep open access affordable to provide greater opportunities for authors and their audiences. Our open access publications are licensed using the Creative Commons license, "Attribution-Non-Commercial-No-Derivatives 4.0 International" (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0).

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All Common Ground journals are Hybrid Open Access. Hybrid Open Access is an option increasingly offered by both university presses and well-known commercial publishers.

Hybrid Open Access means some articles are available only to subscribers, while others are made available at no charge to anyone searching the web. Authors pay an additional fee for the open access option. Authors may do this because open access is a requirement of their research-funding agency, or they may do this so non-subscribers can access their article for free.

Common Ground's open access charge is US$250 per article–a very reasonable price compared to our hybrid open access competitors and purely open access journals resourced with an author publication fee. Digital articles are normally only available through individual or institutional subscriptions or for purchase at US$5 per article. However, if you choose to make your article Open Access, this means anyone on the web may download it for free.

Paying subscribers still receive considerable benefits with access to all articles in the journal, from both current and past volumes, without any restrictions. However, making your article available at no charge through Open Access increases its visibility, accessibility, potential readership, and citation counts. Open Access articles also generate higher citation counts.

Institutional Open Access

Common Ground is proud to announce an exciting new model of scholarly publishing called Institutional Open Access.

Institutional Open Access allows faculty and graduate students to submit articles to Common Ground journals for unrestricted open access publication. These articles will be freely and publicly available to the world through our hybrid open access infrastructure. With Institutional Open Access, instead of the author paying a per-article open access fee, institutions pay a set annual fee that entitles their students and faculty to publish a given number of open access articles each year.

The rights to the articles remain with the subscribing institution. Both the author and the institution can also share the final typeset version of the article in any place they wish, including institutional repositories, personal websites, and privately or publicly accessible course materials.

For more information on how to make your article Open Access, or information on Institutional Open Access, please visit the CGScholar Knowledge Base for further information https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en).

International Award for Excellence

The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies presents an annual International Award for Excellence for new research or thinking in the area of global studies. All articles submitted for publication in *The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies* are entered into consideration for this award. The review committee for the award is selected from the International Advisory Board for the journal and the annual Global Studies Conference. The committee selects the winning article from the ten highest-ranked articles emerging from the review process and according to the selection criteria outlined in the reviewer guidelines.

Award Winners, Volume 11

Stefan Litz, Associate Professor, Gerald Schwartz School of Business, St. Francis Xavier University (StFX), Antigonish, Canada

For the Article

Abstract

This article critically examines the limitations of existing international regimes and declarations attempting to create a transnational normative order of human life. Drawing on the biopolitical frameworks of Agamben and Foucault, the article argues that the establishment of a global anthropolaw is necessary considering a new paradigm of biopolitics based on the implications of the rapidly developing genetic engineering technology. The article will demonstrate that the existing bioregimes are ineffective regarding the establishment of a global law regulating genetic modifications of humans. The institutionalization of a global anthropoconstitution as a particular sectoral global constitution could, however, establish such a global framework outlining the normative standards for human genetic engineering. The decontextualized global anthropolaw will need to be recontextualized by the various law-making bodies and institutions.

Research Network Membership and Personal Subscriptions

As part of each conference registration, all conference participants (both virtual and in-person) have a one-year digital subscription to *The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies*. This complimentary personal subscription grants access to the current volume as well as the entire backlist. The period of access is twelve months, beginning on the date that the registration is completed. Delegates may also purchase a personal subscription to extend this access.

To view articles, go to https://cgscholar.com/bookstore and select the "Sign in" option. After logging into your account, you should have free access to download electronic works in the bookstore. If you need assistance, select the "help" button in the top-right corner, or visit the CGScholar Knowledge Base for further information (https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en).

Journal Subscriptions

Common Ground offers print and digital subscriptions to all of its journals. Subscriptions are available to *The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies* and to custom suites based on a given institution's unique content needs. Subscription prices are based on a tiered scale that corresponds to the full-time enrollment (FTE) of the subscribing institution.

For more information, please visit: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/58-institutional-subscriptions

The Global Studies Book Imprint

Aiming to set new standards in participatory knowledge creation and scholarly publication

Call for Books

The Global Studies Research Network is setting new standards of rigorous academic knowledge creation and scholarly publication. If your book is a brilliant contribution to a specialist area of knowledge that only serves a small intellectual community, we still want to publish it.

Book Proposal Guidelines

Books should be between 30,000 and 150,000 words in length. They are published simultaneously in print and electronic formats. To publish a book, please send us a proposal including:

- Title
- Author(s)/editor(s)
- Draft back-cover blurb
- Author bio notes(s)
- Table of contents
- Intended audience and significance of contribution
- Sample chapters or complete manuscript
- Manuscript submission date

Submit proposals by email to books@cgnetworks.org. Please note the book imprint to which you are submitting in the subject line.

What We Publish?

We welcome proposals or completed manuscripts between 30,000 words and 150,000 words in length that fall into one of the following categories:

New Works
We accept proposals that are individually or jointly authored books.

Collections
Edited collections addressing a clear theme or collections of articles previously published in Common Ground Research Networks journals.

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Re-issued or out-of-copyright classics with new introductions.

Why Publish With Us?

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Inclusive
Submissions from across national origins, experiences, and disciplinary perspectives.

Broad or Niche
We are not driven solely by potential sales, but by the quality of the work. Books on niche topics or specialized subjects are welcome.

Better Feedback
Our process pairs authors with reviewers specialized in the area topic.

Author Support

Meet The Author	Registration	Book Launch
	Notify us two months prior to the conference if you plan on attending.	At the conference you are able to hold a meet and greet with delegates to promote your book.
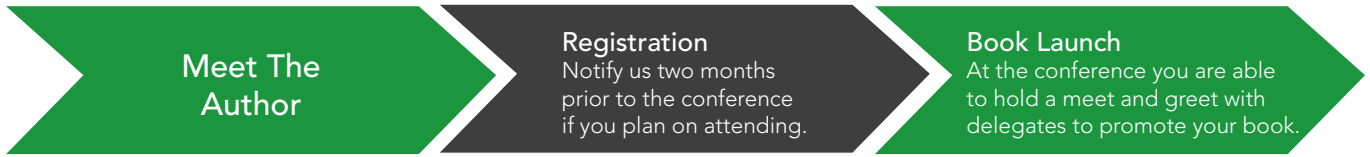
Five Minute Q&A Video

Newly published authors are encouraged to send in a five minute video about themselves that will allow them to interact with their readers. Once approved, the video will be uploaded to scholar, and shared through Common Ground Research Networks social media.

- What made you write about this subject?
- What is your favorite chapter of the book?
- What is your writing process like?
- What is the message that you would take away from your book?

Advertise with a flyer

Contact a local bookstore

Promoting Yourself
Common Ground works with our authors to promote their publishings, but we also urge them to market themselves.

Send out a mailing

Contact a local radio station

Social Media

Your book as part of a curriculum

Scholar Account

Every author is given a Common Ground Scholar Account. This account will allow learners to represent their knowledge multi-modally in the 'cloud' - with text, image, audio, video and dataset, all in the one space. A space to interact with people who have read or who are interested in your book. Scholar acts as your own scholarly social network for you to promote your book and interact with peers in a similar field of study.

Call for Book Reviewers

Common Ground Research Networks is seeking distinguished peer reviewers to evaluate book manuscripts.

As part of our commitment to intellectual excellence and a rigorous reviewing process, Common Ground sends book manuscripts that have received initial editorial approval to peer reviewers to further evaluate and provide constructive feedback. The comments and guidance that these reviewers supply is invaluable to our authors and essential part of the publication process.

We recognize the important role of reviewers by acknowledging book reviewers as members of the Editorial Review Board for a period of at least one year. The list of members of the Editorial Review Board will be posted on our website.

If you would like to review book manuscripts, please send an email to books@cgnetworks.org with:

A brief description of your professional credentials

A list of your areas of interest and expertise

A copy of your CV with current contact details

Globalization and Higher Education

Dr. Jonathan H. Westover (ed.)

Given the rapidly changing global higher education landscape, the systematic internationalization of higher education offers the potential for many positive outcomes and benefits for an increasingly interconnected and globalized citizenry, students, faculty, and institutions. Additionally, with more and more competitive pressures being put on institutions of higher education, a continually increasing number of universities and colleges within a variety of national contexts are actively looking at the potential of internationalization. Within the context of these complex global tensions, the internationalization of higher education has emerged as a balanced approach to addressing the rapidly shifting competitive landscape of higher education.

This edited collection will help you answer the following key questions:
- Why is understanding the internationalization of higher education important?
- How is globalization changing the context and shifting the dialogue surrounding the internationalization of higher education?
- Given the ever-increasing importance of contextualization, what are the country and region-specific considerations in internationalizing higher education?

This edited collection provides a comprehensive introduction to globalization and higher education and explores its increasingly important role within a shifting higher education landscape, presenting a wide range of cross-disciplinary research in an organized, clear, and accessible manner. This book will be informative to higher education scholars and administrators seeking to understand the role and implementation of the internationalization of higher education in response to a shifting higher education landscape and increasingly globalized world.

Editor Bio:

Dr. Jonathan H. Westover is an Associate Professor of Organizational Leadership in the Woodbury School of Business and Director of Academic Service Learning at UVU (and previously the Associate Director of the Center for the Study of Ethics). He is also president of the Utah Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters and is a human capital leadership and performance management consultant. He was recently a Fulbright Scholar (Minsk, Belarus), a POSCO Fellow at the East-West Center (Honolulu, Hawaii), and visiting scholar at the Wilson Center (Washington, D.C.) and he is a regular visiting faculty member in other international graduate business programs (U.S., U.K., France, Belarus, Poland, and China). Prior to his doctoral studies in the Sociology of Work and Organizations, Comparative International Sociology, and International Political Economy (University of Utah), he received his B.S. in Sociology (Research and Analysis emphasis, Business Management minor, Korean minor) and MPA (emphasis in Human Resource Management) from the Marriott School of Management at Brigham Young University. He also received graduate certificates in demography and higher education teaching during his time at the University of Utah. His ongoing research examines issues of globalization, labor transformation, work quality characteristics, and the determinants of job satisfaction cross-nationally.

Digital Selves:
Iraqi Women's Warblogs and the Limits of Freedom

Perri Campbell
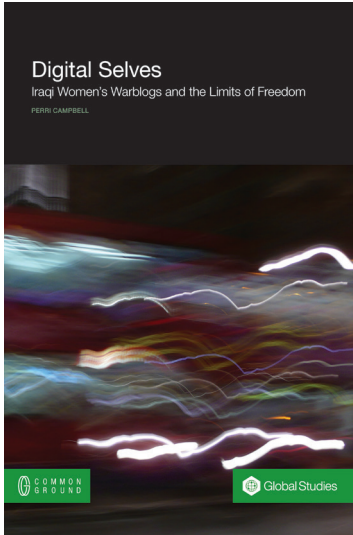
Recent protest movements around the world have reignited questions about the connections between freedom and the ways in which digital spaces can be used to communicate ideas and stories. Before the Arab Spring uprisings and the global Occupy movements, Iraqi women used the blogosphere to call for change, to expose the activities of foreign forces in their country, and to discuss everyday politics. This book explores the implications of women's stories written online during a time of war and occupation through digital figures and transnational relationships. Through the weblogs of *Aunt Najma, HNK, Faiza, Neurotic Iraqi Wife,* and *Riverbend,* we are introduced to *digital selves:* online practices of the self which engage with and challenge the limitations of everyday life. When the streets are transformed and regulated by militant gangs or foreign troops, weblogs become a place to connect with others, write a future, and write a self. Forging what Judith Butler refers to as 'recognisable lives' online, the bloggers dare international readers to see beyond dominant 'frames of war' and share in the cost of military intervention.

Author Bio
Perri Campbell is an Alfred Deakin research fellow at Deakin University, Geelong, Australia.

The Changing Roles of English in Eastern Africa

Martha Michieka and Yousif Elhindi (eds.)
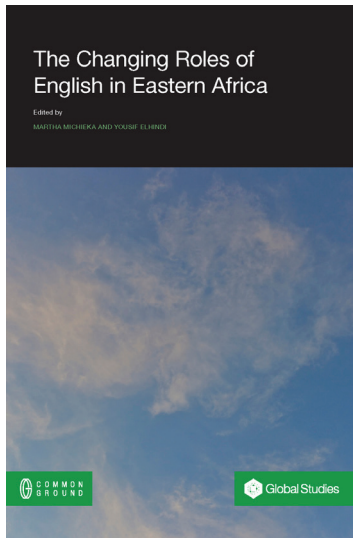
Although Africa is the most linguistically diverse continent, European languages have always played a vital role in its modern history, especially in the fields of education and administration. The Changing Roles of English in Eastern Africa looks at the role of English in nine East African countries and investigates how attitudes toward the language have shaped its changing roles. While the nine countries included in this collection have diverse linguistic histories, they all have, for one reason or another, given English some significant role in their everyday operations. Some of these countries, such as Kenya and Uganda, were former British colonies and, therefore, their use of English was inevitable in the post-colonial era. In a few other countries, however, the decision to use the language has been made necessary by its ever increasing importance as an international language.

How did English come to hold such power in these East African countries? Is English still the key to economic opportunities, and how do the various East African countries view English? Can English be avoided, especially in contexts where it was never imposed by colonial rule? What is attracting countries such as Burundi and Rwanda to English, and what are some of the challenges those countries are facing as they transition from use of French as a medium of education to English?

This book will be of value to anyone interested in understanding the diverse roles of English, especially those people involved in the politics of language, language planning, language policy, education and linguistics.

Editor Bios:

Martha Moraa Michieka holds a Ph.D from Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana. She is an associate professor and assistant chair for undergraduate studies in the Department of Literature and Language at East Tennessee State University. Her research interests include second language teaching, sociolinguistics, and World Englishes.

Yousif Elhindi is a professor and the director of the Linguistics Minor Program in the Department of Literature and Language at East Tennessee State University. He obtained a PhD in English from Oklahoma State in 1995. Elhindi taught at Oklahoma State University, King Faisal University, Saudi Arabia, Gezira University, Sudan, and Abu Dhabi University. His research interests include cognitive metaphor theory and discourse analysis.

Globalization and Responsibility: Challenges and Opportunities

Stefan A. Litz (ed.)
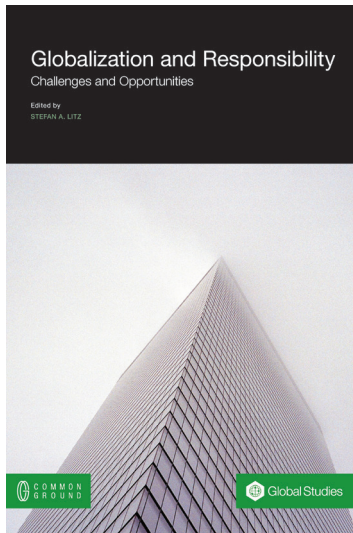
This book provides students and scholars with a collection of thought provoking contributions focusing on the nexus of globalization and responsibility. With a concise introduction to the globalization debate and an overview of business corporations' role in globalization's multifaceted processes, the essays in the volume address a wide range of pressing issues concerning challenges and opportunities for responsible business and management. Some provocative arguments in the essays touch upon the dimension of morality and the issue of potential and actual (in)justice resulting from the global economic development. Incorporating respect for human rights into corporate governance and making it a worldwide standard practice is of pivotal importance. To this end, contributors in this book argue that corporate governance should be made more transparent by expanding accountants' roles to include a report on corporate activities relating to human rights protection.

But despite the various fundamental challenges for business and management, such as addressing how to combat poverty and injustice, it is also argued with reference to Spinoza's Ethics that profit-seeking in business should not be regarded as inherently immoral or unethical. Other essays in the book further explore the complex social-psychological foundation and conditions for responsible individual behavior in relation to business ethics. Drawing on Maslow's famous "Hierarchy of Needs" the psycho-moral foundation of self-transcendent behaviour is further explored as the difficulty of taking the perspective of "Others" is discussed. The book ends with a positive note suggesting that the egoistic utility maximization seeking motive, the bedrock of the conceptualization of the *homo oeconomicus,* may in fact provide the key for ensuring responsible individual behavior if it is embedded in the idea of love.

Editor Bio:

Dr. Stefan Litz is associate professor of management in the Schwartz Business School at St. Francis Xavier University (Canada). He holds a PhD from the University of Konstanz and an MPhil from the London School of Economics (LSE). Before joining St. FX in Canada, he taught at universities in Germany including the University of Hamburg, Heidelberg University and the University of Konstanz. His research and teaching expertise lies in the area of globalization studies, organizational studies, organizational theory, human resource management, career dynamics, organizational behaviour, and business ethics as well as corporate social responsibility.

Global Studies Conference

Curating global interdisciplinary spaces, supporting professionally rewarding relationships

Conference History

Founded in 2008, the Global Studies Conference is held annually in different locations around the world, each selected for its particular place in the dynamics of globalization. Intellectually, the conference takes three steps: the first is a "this-worldly" step, mapping the details and extrapolating to big picture analyses in order to interpret what is at times challenging, dangerous, and excitingly positive about the "New Globalization." The second step is to set this New Globalization in the context of earlier globalizations–what are the continuities and what is genuinely new? The third step is to re-examine and redefine the very concept of globalization–in theoretical, anthropological, and philosophical terms. The conference works between the most fastidiously empirical and profoundly generalizing modes of engagement with one of the central phenomena of our contemporary existence.

The Global Studies Conference is built upon four key features: Internationalism, Interdisciplinarity, Inclusiveness, and Interaction. Conference delegates include leaders in the field as well as emerging scholars, who travel to the conference from all corners of the globe and represent a broad range of disciplines and perspectives. A variety of presentation options and session types offer delegates multiple opportunities to engage, to discuss key issues in the field, and to build relationships with scholars from other cultures and disciplines.

Past Conferences

- 2008 - University of Illinois, Chicago, USA
- 2009 - Zayed University, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
- 2010 - Pusan National University, Pusan, South Korea
- 2011 - Rio De Janeiro, Brazil
- 2012 - Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
- 2013 - India International Centre, New Delhi, India
- 2014 - Center for Global Studies, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China
- 2015 - Imperial College, London, UK
- 2016 - University of California, Los Angeles, USA
- 2017 - National University of Singapore, Singapore
- 2018 - University of Granada, Granada, Spain

Plenary Speaker Highlights

The Global Studies Conference has a rich history of featuring leading and emerging voices from the field, including:

- Ulrick Beck, Professor, University of Munich, Munich, Germany (2012)
- Robin Mansell, Professor, London School of Economics, London, UK (2015)
- Manoranjan Mohanty, Council for Social Development, New Delhi, India (2013)
- Jack Qiu, Professor, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, SAR, China (2014)
- George Ritzer, Distinguished Professor, University of Maryland, College Park, USA (2009)
- Annabelle Sreberny, Emeritus Professor, SOAS, University of London, London, UK (2015)
- John Urry, Professor, Lancaster University, Lancaster, UK (2012)

Past Partners

We have had the pleasure of working with the following organizations:

Ambedkar University,
New Delhi, India (2013)

Center for Global Studies,
Shanghai University,
Shanghai, China (2014)

Globalism Institute,
RMIT University,
Melbourne, Australia
(2008-2010)

Institute for World Society
Studies,
Bielefeld University,
Bielefeld, Germany (2010)

Lomonosov Moscow State
University,
Moscow, Russia (2011)

National University of
Singapore, Singapore, (2017)

Pusan National University,
Pusan, South Korea (2010)

University of California,
Santa Barbara, USA
(2008-2014)

Zayed University,
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
(2009)

University of Granada,
Granada, Spain (2018)

Become a Partner

Common Ground Research Networks has a long history of meaningful and substantive partnerships with universities, research institutes, government bodies, and non-governmental organizations. Developing these partnerships is a pillar of our Research Network agenda. There are a number of ways you can partner with a Common Ground Research Network. Please visit the CGScholar Knowledge Base (https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en) to learn how to become a partner.

Conference Principles and Features

The structure of the conference is based on four core principles that pervade all aspects of the research network:

International

This conference travels around the world to provide opportunities for delegates to see and experience different countries and locations. But more importantly, the Global Studies Conference offers a tangible and meaningful opportunity to engage with scholars from a diversity of cultures and perspectives. This year, delegates from over 30 countries are in attendance, offering a unique and unparalleled opportunity to engage directly with colleagues from all corners of the globe.

Interdisciplinary

Unlike association conferences attended by delegates with similar backgrounds and specialties, this conference brings together researchers, practitioners, and scholars from a wide range of disciplines who have a shared interest in the themes and concerns of this research network. As a result, topics are broached from a variety of perspectives, interdisciplinary methods are applauded, and mutual respect and collaboration are encouraged.

Inclusive

Anyone whose scholarly work is sound and relevant is welcome to participate in this network and conference, regardless of discipline, culture, institution, or career path. Whether an emeritus professor, graduate student, researcher, teacher, policymaker, practitioner, or administrator, your work and your voice can contribute to the collective body of knowledge that is created and shared by this network.

Interactive

To take full advantage of the rich diversity of cultures, backgrounds, and perspectives represented at the conference, there must be ample opportunities to speak, listen, engage, and interact. A variety of session formats, from more to less structured, are offered throughout the conference to provide these opportunities.

Plenary

Plenary speakers, chosen from among the world's leading thinkers, offer formal presentations on topics of broad interest to the community and conference delegation. One or more speakers are scheduled into a plenary session, most often the first session of the day. As a general rule, there are no questions or discussion during these sessions. Instead, plenary speakers answer questions and participate in informal, extended discussions during their Garden Conversation.

Garden Conversation

Garden Conversations are informal, unstructured sessions that allow delegates a chance to meet plenary speakers and talk with them at length about the issues arising from their presentation. When the venue and weather allow, we try to arrange for a circle of chairs to be placed outdoors.

Talking Circles

Held on the first day of the conference, Talking Circles offer an early opportunity to meet other delegates with similar interests and concerns. Delegates self-select into groups based on broad thematic areas and then engage in extended discussion about the issues and concerns they feel are of utmost importance to that segment of the community. Questions like "Who are we?", "What is our common ground?", "What are the current challenges facing society in this area?", "What challenges do we face in constructing knowledge and effecting meaningful change in this area?" may guide the conversation. When possible, a second Talking Circle is held on the final day of the conference, for the original group to reconvene and discuss changes in their perspectives and understandings as a result of the conference experience. Reports from the Talking Circles provide a framework for the delegates' final discussions during the Closing Session.

Themed Paper Presentations

Paper presentations are grouped by general themes or topics into sessions comprised of three or four presentations followed by group discussion. Each presenter in the session makes a formal twenty-minute presentation of their work; Q&A and group discussion follow after all have presented. Session Chairs introduce the speakers, keep time on the presentations, and facilitate the discussion. Each presenter's formal, written paper will be available to participants if accepted to the journal.

Colloquium

Colloquium sessions are organized by a group of colleagues who wish to present various dimensions of a project or perspectives on an issue. Four or five short formal presentations are followed by a moderator. A single article or multiple articles may be submitted to the journal based on the content of a colloquium session.

Innovation Showcase

Researchers and innovators present products or research and development. All presentations should be grounded in presenters research experience. Promotional conversations are permissible, however, products or services may not be sold at the conference venue.

Focused Discussion

For work that is best discussed or debated, rather than reported on through a formal presentation, these sessions provide a forum for an extended "roundtable" conversation between an author and a small group of interested colleagues. Several such discussions occur simultaneously in a specified area, with each author's table designated by a number corresponding to the title and topic listed in the program schedule. Summaries of the author's key ideas, or points of discussion, are used to stimulate and guide the discourse. A single article, based on the scholarly work and informed by the focused discussion as appropriate, may be submitted to the journal.

Workshop/Interactive Session

Workshop sessions involve extensive interaction between presenters and participants around an idea or hands-on experience of a practice. These sessions may also take the form of a crafted panel, staged conversation, dialogue or debate—all involving substantial interaction with the audience. A single article (jointly authored, if appropriate) may be submitted to the journal based on a workshop session.

Poster Sessions

Poster sessions present preliminary results of works in progress or projects that lend themselves to visual displays and representations. These sessions allow for engagement in informal discussions about the work with interested delegates throughout the session.

Virtual Lightning Talk

Lightning talks are 5-minute "flash" video presentations. Authors present summaries or overviews of their work, describing the essential features (related to purpose, procedures, outcomes, or product). Like paper presentations, lightning talks are grouped according to topic or perspective into themed sessions. Authors are welcome to submit traditional "lecture style" videos or videos that use visual supports like PowerPoint. Final videos must be submitted at least one month prior to the conference start date. After the conference, videos are then presented on the community YouTube channel. Full papers can based in the virtual poster can also be submitted for consideration in the journal.

Virtual Poster

This format is ideal for presenting preliminary results of work in progress or for projects that lend themselves to visual displays and representations. Each poster should include a brief abstract of the purpose and procedures of the work. After acceptance, presenters are provided with a template and Virtual Posters are submitted as a PDF. Final posters must be submitted at least one month prior to the conference start date. Full papers based on the virtual poster can also be submitted for consideration in the journal.

Global Studies | Daily Schedule

Thursday, 27 June

8:00–9:00	Conference Registration Desk Open
9:00–9:10	Welcome from Jagiellonian University Dr. Jacek Kolodziej, Director, Institute of European Studies, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
9:10–9:40	Conference Opening Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, United States Dr. Marcin Galent, Assistant Professor, Institute for European Studies, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland Dr. Rafal Soborski, Professor, International Politics, Richmond, The American International University in London, London, United Kingdom
9:40–10:15	Plenary Session—Dr. Paul Kennedy, Senior Research Fellow, Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom *"Re-thinking the Local and the Global in an Age of Ecological Risk, Democratic Estrangement, Societal Fragmentation, and Predatory Capitalism"*
10:15–10:45	Plenary Session—Dr. Elzbieta Matynia, Professor of Sociology and Liberal Studies, Founding Director of the Transregional Center for Democratic Studies (TCDS), New School for Social Research, New York, United States *"Is Liberal Democracy Already a History?"*
10:45–11:15	Garden Conversation
11:15–12:00	Talking Circles Room 1: Economy and Trade Room 2: Politics, Power, and Institutions Room 3: Society and Culture Room 4: Resources and Environment Room 5: 2019 Special Focus - The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now
12:00–13:40	Parallel Sessions
13:40–14:30	Lunch
14:30–16:10	Parallel Sessions
16:10–16:25	Coffee Break
16:25–18:05	Parallel Sessions

Friday, 28 June

8:30–9:00	Conference Registration Desk
9:00–9:15	Daily Update—Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, United States
9:15–9:50	Plenary Session—Dr. Zdzislaw Mach, Dean of the Faculty of International and Political Studies, Head of the Centre for European Studies, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland *"The Iron Curtain and the Process of EU Integration – The Present Dilemmas of Collective Identity"*
9:50–10:20	Plenary Session—Dr. Joanna Kurczewska, Professor of Sociology, and holds a chair in Sociology and Anthropology of Culture, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland *"Poland 1989-2019 for Utopians. One country, Three decades, Four ideas"*
10:20–10:50	Garden Conversation
10:50–10:55	Transition Break
10:55–12:35	Parallel Sessions
12:35–13:25	Lunch
13:25–14:10	Parallel Sessions
14:10–14:25	Coffee Break
14:25–16:05	Parallel Sessions
16:05–16:20	Break
16:20–17:05	Talking Circles Room 1: Economy and Trade Room 2: Politics, Power, and Institutions Room 3: Society and Culture Room 4: Resources and Environment Room 5: 2019 Special Focus - The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now
17:05–18:10	Conference Closing, Award Ceremony & Reception

Featured Sessions
2018 Journal Award Winner
Friday, 28 June | 14:25–16:05 | Room 6

Stefan Litz, St Francis Xavier University, Antigonish ,Canada

Globalization of Cannabis and the Green Gold Rush: The Aqualitas Case

Special Events
Pre-Conference Tour: Auschwitz-Birkenau
26 June, Wednesday | Time: 8:00am

Tour Pick-up/Drop-off Location: Tour picks up at 9:00am from the conference hotel
Duration: Approximately 6-7 hours depending on traffic | Cost: US$40.00

Join other conference delegates on this four hour tour with transportation and private guide to Auschwitz and Birkenau. The tour starts with pick up at the conference hotel, the Campanile Krakow Hotel, and a 1.5 hour journey to Auschwitz I. On the journey there, participants will watch a documentary about the history of concentration camps in Poland. Once at Auschwitz I, which served as an administrative center for the whole complex, you will join a 2 hour English tour provided by the Museum's guide. Following this, we will break for a box lunch, which is included in your tour fee. Next participants will go to Auschwitz II - Birkenau, which was designed strictly as a concentration camp with gas chambers and crematorias. Here, the same guide will provide you with an additional 1.5 hour tour. Directly following, transportation will be provided back to the conference hotel.

Conference Dinner – Nota-Resto
Thursday, 27 June | Time: 7:00pm | Cost: US$65.00
Booking: To confirm your booking or to make a reservation, please see the conference registration desk. Space is limited.

Join other conference delegates, plenary speakers, and our local organizing committee for a conference dinner at Nota-Resto. Located just around the corner from the conference hotel, Hotel Campanile, and located not far from the Kraków Main Market Square, this is the authorial restaurant of Tomasz Leśniak. Leśniak's cuisine combines modern cooking methods with a trip back to the roots. In modern interiors, dishes inspired by travel are served, while still focusing on dishes of Krakow.
The dinner consists of a set three course menu and includes beverages (soft drinks, beer, wine, water, coffee, and tea), gratuity, and taxes.

Conference Closing Reception and Award Ceremony
Jagiellonian University, Common Ground Research Networks, and the Global Studies Conference will be hosting the Conference Closing Reception and Award Ceremony at Jagiellonian University's Stuba Communis in the Collegium Maius. The reception will be held directly following the last parallel session of the last day, **Friday, 28 June 2019**. Join other conference delegates and plenary speakers for drinks, light hors d'oeuvres, the conference awards, and a chance to converse.

We look forward to hosting you!

Zdzislaw Mach

"The Iron Curtain and the Process of EU Integration – The Present Dilemmas of Collective Identity"

Zdzislaw Mach is a professor in sociology and anthropology at the Jagiellonian University, founder and head of the Institute for European Studies at the Jagiellonian University, and one of the main authors of the European Studies curriculum in Poland. He has broad international teaching experience from Europe and America. Previous teaching and research appointments include Université Montpellier III Paul Valéry, University of Exeter, University College Dublin, University of Chicago, Oxford University, University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study, the American Council of Learned Societies, University of Edinburgh, and St. John's College, Oxford.

His research interests cover identity issues such as nationalism, minorities, and ethnicity; the development of European citizenship, migration, and the reconstruction of identity; the ethnic origin of a nation and construction of identities; and the development of the idea of Europe.

Paul Kennedy

"Re-thinking the Local and the Global in an Age of Ecological Risk, Democratic Estrangement, Societal Fragmentation, and Predatory Capitalism"

Since retiring in 2009, Paul Kennedy has been a senior research fellow at Manchester Metropolitan University. During a long career he taught at three African universities – in Ethiopia and Ghana in 1964, 1967- 1970, and 1977 – and in the UK at the universities of Sussex, South Bank, and Manchester Metropolitan University, where he became a reader in sociology and global studies. He has conducted research and published widely on African entrepreneurship, petty production, and development issues; on green/ethical businesses in Northern Britain; on transnational professionals working in global building- design companies; and skilled EU migrants living in Manchester.

From the late 1990s he wrote extensively on themes relating to globalization including three editions of Global Sociology, with Robin Cohen, two co-edited books as well as Local Lives and Global Transformations: Towards World Society published in 2010. In 2017 he published Vampire Capitalism: Fractured Societies and Alternative Futures – which seeks to question whether neoliberal global capitalism as presently constituted can take humanity safely and fairly through the many perils unfolding in the 21st century. In 2000 he played the leading role in founding the 'Global Studies Association' – based both in the UK and North America - and acted as the UK secretary for eight years. He has been happily married for over 50 years and has three children and two very lively granddaughters.

Elizbieta Matynia

"Is Liberal Democracy Already a History?"

Elzbieta Matynia is a professor of sociology and liberal studies, and founding director of the Transregional Center for Democratic Studies (TCDS) at the New School for Social Research in New York. Her research in political and cultural sociology focuses on democracy and its challenges, gender and democratic projects, and the public sphere. In both her research and teaching she explores the arts as a site of social reflection and knowledge.

Her book, Performative Democracy (2009, Paradigm), examines a potential in political life that easily escapes theorists: the indigenously inspired enacting of democracy by citizens, and identifies the conditions for performativity in public life. Her "An Uncanny Era" (2013, Yale University Press) is a discussion on the precariousness of democracy, and early signs of its recent retreat in Central Europe. A Distinguished Fulbright Scholar in South Africa, she is currently working on a book on the emergence of democracy after periods of violence. As director of TCDS, she has developed the international Democracy & Diversity Institutes for rigorous study and cross-cultural research on critical issues facing today's world. Elzbieta is a member of the editorial board of Social Research.

Joanna Kurczewska

"Poland 1989-2019 for Utopians. One country, Three decades, Four ideas"

Professor Joanna Kurczewska is a sociologist, historian of ideas, Full Professor at the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (IFiS PAN). She teaches at distinguished Polish academic institutions including the Graduate School for Social Research at IFiS PAN and the University of Warsaw, and has been the Editor in Chief of the Polish Sociological Review. Prof. Kurczewska engages in the studies of historical sociology, theoretical sociology, sociology and history of contemporary ideas, as well as sociology of culture and political sociology. Within these disciplines, she is especially interested in the widely understood theme of the nation (national ideologies, national culture, and relation between state and nation), social change, and relation between culture, politics, locality and nationalism in societies experiencing significant changes in the socio-cultural and political system. Author of books including: *Naród w socjologii i ideologii polskiej. Analiza porównacza wybranych koncepcji z przełomu XIX i XX wieku* [Nation in the Sociology and Ideology in Poland: Comparative Analysis of Selected Concepts from the Turn of the 19th and 20th Centuries], *Warsaw: IFiS PAN 1979), Patriotyzm(y) polskich polityków [Patriotism(s) of Polish Politicians]* (Warsaw: IFiS PAN, 2002), Editor of different volumes and series including: *Kultura narodowa i polityka [National Culture and Politics]* (Warsaw: IFiS PAN, 2000), *Oblicza lokalności [Faces of Locality]* (Warsaw: IFiS PAN, 2004-2008, 3 Vols.), with Jacek Kurczewski Conflict and Solidarity, 1980/81, ILW, Warsaw 2010 and *Polish Studies in Culture, Nations and Politics* (Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang, 2011-, 5 Vols.).

Alicia Law

Dr. Alicia Law is an associate professor, and the former director of the College of Business and chief advisor to the president for online education for the International College of the Cayman Islands (ICCI). After three years in this role, Dr. Law returned to her home in St. Petersburg, Florida where she continues to teach and provide educational consultative services to ICCI. Additionally, Dr. Law teaches at St. Petersburg College and Keiser University in Florida. Dr. Law's research on the Foreign Accounts Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) first piqued her interest as a Cayman Island resident when she learned of the tax law that affected all US taxpayers living abroad, and the requirements of all foreign financial institutions doing business with any US person. Dr. Law holds a doctorate in business administration (DBA), an MBA, and a bachelor's in environmental sciences. Her professional career spans over 25 years in management, marketing, and sciences in many diverse capacities including government, engineering, consulting, and natural resources.

Asya Cooley

Dr. Asya Cooley is an assistant professor of strategic communications at Oklahoma State University (OSU) School of Media and Strategic Communications (SMSC). Prior to joining SMSC, Asya served as a director of development at the Mississippi State University Foundation. Asya's research interests include international communications, media ecology and narrative analysis, and non-profit communications. She is a recent inductee into the Phi Beta Delta Honor Society for International Scholars. Asya's research has appeared in the *International Journal of Public Administration, Journal of Media and Communication Studies, Journal of Higher Education Policy and Management*, and *Ecquid Novi*.

Brian Smith

Brian Smith received his PhD in political science from Boston University in 2016. Currently, he is an assistant professor at the University of Tyumen, School of Advanced Studies. At SAS he is also a member of an interdisciplinary team—Citizenship Under Conflict—which is looking at the crisis of citizenship in the 21st century. His published work can be found in citizenship studies, polity, history of political thought, Locke studies, science and society, and elsewhere. His manuscript John Locke, Territory and Transmigration: From Migrants to Scattered Multitudes is forthcoming (Routledge 2020).

Dominic Chequer

Dominic Chequer is a scholar from California interested in how new structures of power are being overlaid upon global society's old systems of control and management. His key concerns revolve around issues of social inequality, environmental degradation, and the correlations those have with hierarchies in the 21st-century world-system. He recently has been touring Southeast Europe and the coast of Asia Minor in order to study neoliberal trends associated with the fall of the Iron Curtain and EU enlargement. Additionally, he is using this time of his life to writing his first novel.

Eirini Aivaliotou

Eirini Aivaliotou is a graduate of English studies. After three years of working within the customer service sector and tourism, she decided not merely to interact with the international arena, but rather research more on the political matters and engages with topics like those of global history, international relations, and migration policies. Currently, she is a master's student at the University of Wroclaw and she is working on her master's thesis, with the topic of migration on the island of Lesbos after the migration crisis in 2015. She is particularly interested in "host communities" and how those act and react to the influx of migrants. For this reason, she conducted interviews with locals from Lesbos and visited the "hot spots", where the refugees and migrants live. She is keen on continuing her academic research and exploring the ideas of "outsiders" and "insiders."

Michał Pawiński

Michał Pawiński obtained a PhD from the Graduate Institute of International Affairs and Strategic Studies, Tamkang University, Taiwan (R.O.C.) Currently, he is a lecturer at the Institute of International Relations, The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago. He has been a recipient of a scholarship from the Ministry of Education and grants from the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Republic of China in Taiwan. Michał is a member of the Department of Global Security and Strategic Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences. He is the co-author of the book, *People's Liberation Army: Structure, Doctrine, and Capabilities*, published with the Polish Academy of Sciences in 2014, and an author of articles that appeared in I*nternational Peacekeeping, Journal of Military Ethics*, and *Strategic Vision*. His research is interdisciplinary, spanning across social psychology, intercultural, and strategic studies.

Nariswari Khairanisa Nurjaman

Nariswari Khairanisa Nurjaman graduated cum laude from the Department of International Relations, University of Indonesia. In 2019, she was admitted to study master of public administration at the London School of Economics. She is currently working as a consultant for Japan International Cooperation Agency KPPIP Support Facility where she is involved in a waste to energy project. She has represented Indonesia in many international conferences, such as the G(irls)20 Global Summit in Germany, UN Women World Congress of Global Partnership in South Korea, and the World Culture Forum in Indonesia. She aspires to integrate global knowledge and local wisdom for sustainable development. As Jakarta's official Thousand Islands tourism ambassador, she is also available to assist anyone interested to visit Indonesia.

Gabriel Rached

Dr. Gabriel Rached is a researcher and assistant professor. He holds a PhD in international political economy (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro) with his thesis concerning multilateral organizations focusing on the World Bank and economic development. He carries out research and teaches on the topic of political economy (Universidade Federal Fluminense), and is involved with undergraduate and graduate activities. From 2016, he has been a postdoctoral fellow in international studies (Università degli Studi di Milano) conducting research into BRICS and the insertion of these emerging countries in the international arena. Since then, he has been studying thematics related to regionalisms, new global governance, and recent changes in the international system.

Sarah Goldwasser

Sarah Goldwasser is a law student at the University of California, Berkeley School of Law. She received her BA with highest honors in rhetoric, Phi Beta Kappa, in May 2018 from UC Berkeley. Her research paper, "The Rhetoric of Buried Testimony: Memory and Absence from the Warsaw Ghetto" was published in Columbia University's "Dialogues on Historical Justice and Memory Network." She has been invited to present at conferences in Latvia, South Africa, and across the Pacific Northwest. She is thrilled to be an Emerging Scholar at the Twelfth Global Studies Conference.

Kinga H. Karlowska

Kinga H. Karlowska recently graduated with an MA in international relations at the McCormack Graduate School of Policy and Global Studies at the University of Massachusetts in Boston. She completed her BA in Political Science at UMass Boston in 2017. Kinga has worked as a research fellow for the Turkish Heritage Organization in Washington D.C., as a VSFS intern through the US State Department, and as the vice president of the Graduate Student Assembly at UMass Boston. Her areas of research focus on peace and security, gender, migration, and politics of the Middle East.

Antonio Alejo

Antonio Alejo is affiliated with the Research Fellow Program of the Diputación da Coruña and is a research associate at Instituto Galego de Análise e Documentación Internacional (Spain), where he currently researches city diplomacy with the case of Santiago de Compostela. He holds a PhD in contemporary political processes from the University of Santiago de Compostela and has held postdoctoral fellowships at the Erasmus University of Rotterdam (ISS-The Hague) and the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM). He has written on global sociology, migration diplomacies, and global governance for Spanish and English journals as well as single-authored books in Spanish.

Thursday, 27 June	
08:00-09:00	**Conference Registration Desk Open**
09:00-09:10	**Welcome from Jagiellonian University - Dr. Jacek Kolodziej, Director, Institute of European Studies, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland**
09:10-09:40	**Conference Opening - Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, United States; Dr. Marcin Galent, Assistant Professor, Institute for European Studies, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland; Dr. Rafal Soborski, Professor, International Politics, Richmond, The American International University in London, United Kingdom**
09:40-10:15	**Plenary Session - Dr. Paul Kennedy, Senior Research Fellow, Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom**
	'Re-thinking the Local and the Global in an Age of Ecological Risk, Democratic Estrangement, Societal Fragmentation, and Predatory Capitalism'. Since retiring in 2009, Paul Kennedy has been a Senior Research Fellow at Manchester Metropolitan University. During a long career he taught at three African universities – in Ethiopia and Ghana in 1964, 1967- 1970, and 1977 – and in the UK at the universities of Sussex, South Bank, and Manchester Metropolitan University, where he became a Reader in Sociology and Global Studies. He has conducted research and published widely on African entrepreneurship, petty production and development issues, on green/ethical businesses in Northern Britain, on transnational professionals working in global building- design companies, and skilled EU migrants living in Manchester. From the late 1990s he wrote extensively on themes relating to globalization including three editions of Global Sociology, with Robin Cohen, two co-edited books as well as Local Lives and Global Transformations: Towards World Society published in 2010. In 2017 he published Vampire Capitalism: Fractured Societies and Alternative Futures – which seeks to question whether neoliberal global capitalism as presently constituted can take humanity safely and fairly through the many perils unfolding in the 21st century. In 2000 he played the leading role in founding the 'Global Studies Association' – based both in the UK and North America - and acted as the UK secretary for eight years. He has been happily married for over 50 years and has three children and two very lively granddaughters.
10:15-10:45	**Plenary Session - Dr. Elzbieta Matynia, Professor of Sociology and Liberal Studies, and Founding Director of the Transregional Center for Democratic Studies (TCDS), New School for Social Research, New York, United States**
	"Is Liberal Democracy Already History?" Elzbieta Matynia is Professor of Sociology and Liberal Studies, and founding director of the Transregional Center for Democratic Studies (TCDS) at the New School for Social Research in New York. Her research in political and cultural sociology focuses on democracy and its challenges, gender and democratic projects, and the public sphere. In both her research and teaching she explores the arts as a site of social reflection and knowledge. Her book, Performative Democracy (2009, Paradigm), examines a potential in political life that easily escapes theorists: the indigenously inspired enacting of democracy by citizens, and identifies the conditions for performativity in public life. Her An Uncanny Era (2013, Yale University Press) is a discussion on the precariousness of democracy, and early signs of its recent retreat in Central Europe. A Distinguished Fulbright Scholar in South Africa, she is currently working on a book on the emergence of democracy after periods of violence. As director of TCDS, she has developed the international Democracy & Diversity Institutes for rigorous study and cross-cultural research on critical issues facing today's world. Elzbieta is a member of the editorial board of Social Research.
10:45-11:15	**Garden Conversation**
	Garden Conversations are informal, unstructured sessions that allow delegates a chance to meet plenary speakers and talk with them at length about the issues arising from their presentation. When the venue and weather allow, we try to arrange for a circle of chairs to be placed outdoors.
11:15-12:00	**Talking Circles**
	Held on the first day of the conference, Talking Circles offer an early opportunity to meet other delegates with similar interests and concerns. Delegates self-select into groups based on broad thematic areas and introduce themselves and their research interests to one another. Room 1: Economy and Trade Room 2: Politics, Power, and Institutions Room 3: Society and Culture Room 4: Resources and Environment Room 5: 2019 Special Focus - The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now
12:00-13:40	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Thursday, 27 June

12:00-13:40	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Room 1	**Critical Considerations**

Globalization of Insecurities: Wellbeing as a Mode of Regulation Under Neoliberalism

Dr. Anisha Datta, Associate Professor, Sociology, King's University College at Western University, London, Canada

The paper examines the rationale behind the proliferation of the discourse of 'wellbeing' in the age of neoliberal capitalism. The production and maintenance of a neoliberal selfhood is intimately connected with the consumption of services and products from the wellbeing industry. The shift from a social contract based liberal democracy to a market driven neoliberal re-organization of institutions and life has impacted people's understanding of the self. Day in and day out, this vulnerable self encounters the challenges of privatization, flexibilization, 24/7 acceleration, and financial volatility. In order to achieve a temporary state of security under ever increasing insecurities, the self needs to draw on the discourse of wellbeing, but in consequence the self falls victim to neoliberal interpellation and regulation.

Society and Culture

Intersections of the Personal and the Public in Homespun Terror: Kamila Shamsie's Home Fire (2017), Karan Mahajan's The Association of Small Bombs (2016), and Nadeem Aslam's The Golden Legend (2017)

Dr. John Charles Hawley, Professor and Chair, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, California, United States

Fukuyama's argument is that in the future there will be more and more governments that use the framework of parliamentary democracy and that contain markets of some sort. The so-called end of history means liberal democracy is the final form of government for all nations and that there can be no progression from liberal democracy to an alternative system. Yet, pessimism about humanity's future is warranted because of humanity's inability to control technology. This paper uses contemporary literature from Pakistan and India to raise questions about the viability of parliamentary democracy to address festering border disputes like Kashmir, and the nagging and inevitable family disruptions arising from personal commitments and the violence these call forth.

Society and Culture

Propagating the Image with Plausible Deniability: Covert Media Political Campaigns in the Context of Postwar Postmodernity

Prof. Benedict DeDominicis, Associate Professor of Political Science, International Studies Department, Catholic University of Korea, Bucheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, South Korea

International social media campaigns orchestrated by for-profit multinational companies such as Cambridge Analytica and Strategic Communication Laboratories are not in themselves new phenomena. They are the latest iteration of patterns of international political interaction reflecting ultimately the emergence of the nuclear era and its mutual assured destruction of the so-called great powers. The use of atomic weapons in 1945 followed by the Cold War between Washington and Moscow marked a radical turning point for the first time in the history of humankind. War was no longer a viable ultimate policy option for great powers purposefully to choose to pursue their political goals vis-à-vis each other. Instead, great powers engage in competitive interference within the polities of third actors with the aim to empower their respective local political allies at the expense of the local allies of the other great power competitor. The rise of nationalism increased local resistance and thereby raised the political costs of overt external intervention, leading to the emphasis on covert intervention and the creation of national security bureaucracies for implementing it. This competitive interference also included propaganda support; the new CIA's first covert operation was to influence Italy's first postwar elections in 1948 to prevent Italian Communist Party entrance into government. This paper explores today's for-profit sector, which has exploited and deployed diverse postwar personnel and expertise capacities, offering their services to government-affiliated actors seeking contractors. The 2016 US election showed that it is now part of the postmodern world that it helped create after 1945.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Globalization and the Conceit of the Present: Thomas Kuhn's The Structure of Scientific Revolutions as Corrective

Dennis Hickey, Professor of History, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania (Retired)

The premature announcement of "the end of history" and the contemporary discourse on globalization share an inherent assumption: a sense of triumphalism rooted in the singularity of the current moment. Popular writers and academicians ranging from Thomas Friedman to Francis Fukuyama have proclaimed the uniqueness of the present stage of human achievement - and the inevitable character of its future direction. While rooted in broader conceptions of progress and purpose central to Western thinking – from the sacred vision of the Judeo-Christian worldview through the secular speculations of Marx – rather than looking to a distant future for fulfillment these current iterations proclaim our era as a threshold of imminent possibility unparalleled by any epoch of the past. Moreover, this construction of reality is not without its practical advantages – indeed the "end of history" can be readily deployed as a "history of ends." Thomas Kuhn's study is now half a century old but it has lost none of its relevance. While his work focuses on the dynamic of how scientific knowledge is advanced it also provides a wider framework for understanding those episodic bursts of creativity that have advanced our material and technological horizons in the past and, most importantly, brought us closer together as a species. Indeed, Kuhn's masterwork forcefully reminds us that today's "age of globalization" is the latest – but certainly has not been the only – gateway leading to a radical transformation of the human condition.

2019 Special Focus - The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now

Thursday, 27 June	
12:00-13:40	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 2	**Broadening Approaches**

Global Inspiration for US Urban Transport Innovation: America Looks to Sustainable Urban Transport Best Practices Abroad

Mr. Joseph Kott, Lecturer, Department of Urban and Regional Planning and Mineta Transportation Institute, San Jose State University, San Jose, United States

Michelle DeRobertis, Transportation Choices

Since the era of urban transport reform and focus on more sustainable mobility in America began in earnest in the early 1990s, Americans have looked abroad for inspiration. Americans have studied, then eventually implemented, bicycle transport innovations from the Netherlands and Copenhagen; bus rapid transit solutions from Curitiba, Brazil, and Bogota; Columbia, rail passenger transport; and land use integration in Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Singapore; public transport planning in Canada; residential traffic management ("traffic calming") ideas from the Netherlands, Britain, and Australia; a "Vision Zero" (no traffic deaths) approach to traffic safety from Scandinavia; and safer ways of managing traffic at street and road junctions from western Europe and Australia; among many other innovative ideas. The intellectual and technological transfer of ideas from abroad has been facilitated by US federal transport agencies, academic institutions, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the experience of individual American urban transport scholars and practitioners, and the proliferation of information available in print and digital form. America, which has long seen itself as "exceptional", thus sui generis in all things including transport, has reached out globally for solutions to pressing urban transport problems. How and why this is so is a story of successful globalization.

Resources and Environment

Business in the New Globalization: The Telecommunications Equipment Industry from Captive Markets to Outsourcing Strategy

Angel Calvo, Emeritus Professor , Economic History, University of Barcelona , Barcelona, Spain

In the last two decades of the twentieth century, global telecommunications underwent major changes, including the passage from captive markets to outsourcing, defined as contracting with a service provider for the management and completion of a certain amount of work, for a specified cost, length of time, and level of service (Oshri et al., 2009, p. 8). If we stick to the national fractions of that world market, we observe remarkable peculiarities, which imprinted differential features according to the countries. This paper examines new episodes of the reorganization of the oligopolistic structure of the European telecommunications equipment industry from the perspective of the French multinational ALCATEL in the 1990s and the first years of the new millennium, after the dot.com bubble, in which the bulk of the academic debate focused more on the scope of outsourcing than on the reality of it, with very different views (New York Times, June 19, 2005). The French multinational ALCATEL is presented as a magnificent example of the transformations that took place on a global scale. The case is used as an artifact to confirm that a correct understanding of the adjustment in the world economy requires elucidating how large companies were restructured. The paper is based on business sources, on reports from large international organizations, on parliamentary documents from various countries and on meticulous work at newspapers archives.

Economy and Trade

Thursday, 27 June

12:00-13:40	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 3	**Learning and Leading**

Confronting Implicit Bias: Preservice Teachers Get "Woke!" as Aware Global Citizens
Katherine Batchelor, Miami University
When educators confront the implicit biases they carry, a deeper awareness emerges on their everyday decisions and behaviors based on these biases. For example, bias can affect beliefs teachers hold about students' achievements, behaviors, and backgrounds. These biases, in turn, can influence teachers' subjective thinking regarding students' abilities and grades as well as reduce student expectations, thus, expanding the existing achievement gap between Whites and marginalized people (especially migrant and refugee children) in the United States. It is inevitable that preservice teachers (PSTs) will be teaching students with backgrounds, perspectives, and ideologies that are different than their own, especially since 80 percent of the U.S. population of teachers identifies as White, female, middle-class individuals. Discussing biases will potentially enable PSTs to recognize their personal bias and provide ways to avoid biases affecting their students. Negative stereotypes can be brought unknowingly into schools unless PSTs have the chance to explicitly challenge and reflect upon their own biases. "If we are to undo the racial inequities that continue to plague us, we must find constructive ways to talk about them and intervene constructively and consciously to end them" (Carter et al., 2017,p. 209). In college classrooms, controversial topics surrounding class, race, and gender are difficult to engage in, especially when students call into question their own privileges and power they carry with them in society. Therefore, this study investigated how engaging in discussions on race within a social justice framework impacts PSTs' to confront their implicit biases to become aware global citizen educators.
Politics, Power, and Institutions

The Short-Term Study Tour: Lifelong Learning Experience or Tourism in Disguise?
Dr. Andrew Howe, Professor, History, Politics & Sociology, La Sierra University, Riverside, United States
Whereas long-term study abroad programs are generally conceded to offer students genuine cultural learning, there is more of a debate involving short-term study tours. Much of the criticism is directed at companies that specialize in such trips, often ones where students move quickly from one destination to another, never getting an opportunity to see more than just the briefest of highlights, ones that tourists tend to focus upon and that do not give an accurate understanding of the peoples and cultures involved. On the other hand, such short-term study tours do expose students to the larger world. The question remains: how effective are such trips when it comes to student transformation? This paper will explore these questions as applied to a specific study tour, a course concept employed in the Honors Program at La Sierra University. During the spring of their sophomore year, students for ten weeks immerse themselves in the history, politics, art, music, religion, and ecology of a particular region (currently Malaysia & Singapore). After they complete this course, they enroll in a three-week study tour to that area, visiting many of the places they have learned about. Assessment of this trip (surveys given out at two years to graduating seniors and five years to alumni) indicate that this model allows students, many of them the first in their family to attend college, to experience legitimate transformation, suggesting that if designed carefully there may be quite a bit of value in a short-term study tour.
Society and Culture

Digital Journalism in a Digital Society: A Mexican Case
Florence Toussaint, Dr, CETMECS, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico, Mexico
Since digitalization became a world tendency, all countries introduced digital technologies in their economic, social, and cultural organizations. The use of internet has an impact on the way cultural practices exist in terms of producing, distributing, and consuming cultural goods and experiences, and in the manner institutions systematized their work. In this paper we discuss the impact that digital techniques are having in journalism. How, since 1995, the process of translation to the cyberspace began to take place in most of the national newspapers, those with a larger number of readers, followed by those small ones. Afterwards, as the process deepened, we saw emerging digital native diaries. Employing qualitative techniques and Political Economy approaches, we analyze the transition process from paper to digital journalism, and some cases of Mexican newspaper industry to point out the main tendencies. Driven not only by economic urgencies, but also because of the crisis of readers, traditional newspapers began to suffer, as journalism took a turn to digital. From the first digital papers to the actual ones, there is a large scale of differences: in design, social media applications, multimedia, and interactive devices. Also the search for a new financial model and profit making schema had been developed. The subject presents different issues: how to work journalistic genres thinking in new digital formats; how to implement traditional research techniques in the present context; the uses of bigger information resources; and how to involve the new audiences who might be more technical and less human.
Society and Culture

The Global Regulation of Educational Systems: Towards a Universal Concept of Quality
Dr. Claudio Ramos-Zincke, Alberto Hurtado University
Through the growing expansion of a set of large-scale international tests, a mechanism for the global regulation of educational systems has been established, in an increasingly solid connection with national governments and with the national public spheres, uniforming the notions of educational quality. Such a global device exercises a soft power that operates flexibly through three central international organizations –the IAE, the OECD, and Unesco– interconnected among themselves and loosely linked to multiple international organisms and networks of experts. This study analyzes the characteristics of this multipolar network, its internal connections and the way of articulation with a peripheral country: Chile. Regarding the latter, we study: (1) the connection procedures, (2) the reception through time in the mass media of the operation and results of international tests, and (3) their effects on the education system national through the decisions of the educational institutions. It is remarkable the high diffusion and public recognition achieved by the PISA and TIMSS tests and the comparative smaller visibility obtained by the Unesco's Latin American testing. The main effects have been both direct in the curriculum and indirect through various transformations generated by international assessment in the national evaluation system, which translates that global influence. The research uses the actor-network theory and, for the collection of information, it is based on interviews with key actors, documentary analysis, and press analysis regarding the period of application of these tests, since the late 1990s.
Politics, Power, and Institutions

Thursday, 27 June

12:00-13:40	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 4	**Human Rights for All**

Examining Three International Women: Resilience in Building Local Cultural Influence

Dr. Patty Goodman, Faculty, Corporate and Organizational Communication, Northeastern University, United States

Sahar Rehman, Northeastern University

Zirui Yan, Northeastern University

Through a case analysis of three international women in varying public roles, Sheryl Sandberg, COO Facebook and Lean In movement; Dr. Kiran Martin, Indian NGO - Asha CEO; and Malala Yousafzai, Leader of Malala Fund – girls' education, the researchers formulate a taxonomy of language by examining the women's impact on the community. This exploration offers insights into how Western language impacts the fusing of multiple cultures. Resilience is analyzed through examples of leadership within the cultural communities. The outcome of the taxonomy will be to identifying a common language for cultural hybridization.

Society and Culture

Gender Dimensions - Socio-cultural Perspectives in Indian Society

Prof. Nirupama Prakash, Director, Amity University, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh , India

The Indian civilization has produced great women ranging from Braham vadinis (lady Rishi) to states woman, from ideal wife to warrior queen. Hindu mythology witnesses that the status of Hindu woman during the vedic period was respectable. The strong cultural background of Indian society and high status of women kept them healthy from all perspectives. During the post-vedic period, women started losing the status in society. She lost her independence. She became a subject of protection. Women were pre-ordained for procreation. Subsequently, the socioeconomic status of Hindu women were very much lowered and had to depend on the male in every activity. The social evils like Purdah System came into force. Child marriage was prevalent. Incidence of female infanticide and custom of Sati could be witnessed. During the British rule in India, various reforms were initiated with respect to status of women. While girls are also considered necessary, the birth of a boy has been considered more desirable. These cultural attributes have left a deep mark on gender dynamics in India; of-course it varies according to specific variables operating in Indian society such as caste, class, rural, urban, education, region and other socioeconomic parameters. In this paper, these issues are explored in light of globalization, which has impacted women in Indian society in many ways ushering in positive socio-economic changes thus empowering women and breaking the shackles of patriarchal society.

Society and Culture

Towards New Analyses and Approaches for Transnational Challenges: Engaging with Gender, Human Security, and Empowerment in the Case of Forced Migration in Turkey

Kinga H. Karlowska, Graduate Student, Conflict Resolution, Human Security and Global Governance, McCormack Graduate School of Policy and Global Studies, University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, United States

As transnational movements and crises become more emblematic of the state of contemporary global affairs, the need for new frameworks of analyses has become imperative in order to ensure most effective approaches. Of these transnational crises, the world currently faces the highest level of displacement ever witnessed, making forced migration a pertinent issue to address. In particular, the Syrian civil war has forced millions to flee, most of which have resettled in Turkey, the country which hosts the highest number of refugees worldwide. Therefore, Turkey demonstrates a relevant context to analyze forced migration through a human security framework. Human security provides a tool for comprehensive analysis through the synergy of security, development, and human rights. Nevertheless, feminist scholars have also pointed to the need for a gender analysis in human security policy. Based upon interviews with groups that work with refugees in Turkey, such as the Turkish government, international organizations, NGOs, and researchers, in addition to a focus group with refugee women, this paper shows the importance of utilizing gender and human security to address current transnational challenges.

Society and Culture

Thursday, 27 June

12:00-13:40	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 5	**Global Models**

Review Paper on Understanding Transculturalism Through a Global Perspective : Cultural Models
Mrs. Sharal Correa, Assistant Professor , Humanities and Management , Manipal Institute of Technology , Udupi, India
Dr. Neeta Inamdar, Head and Professor, Manipal Centre for European Studies (MCES), Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE)
The specific essentials for acceptance by a receiving culture differ significantly from nation to nation. The nature of this description also reveals the point that the obligation for integration relies not with one specific body, but rather with several factors such as the immigrants themselves, the institutions, the host government, and communities (Penninx, 2003). The models of multiculturalism and interculturalism were presumed to be the workable models resulting in integration and subsequently initiating the progress of humanity dodging the qualms of founding a peaceful global society. However, these concepts are alleged to have resulted in certain implications and researchers in the area of cultural studies now recommend the model of transculturalism which has set to offer a win-win solution to all who want to experience emancipation from the strongholds of their native cultures. This study enables one understand the usefulness of the model of transculturalism in the wide-ranging societal occurrences in the contemporary times. The purpose of this paper is to present the evolution of the varied cultural models eventually narrowing down to the model of transculturalism.
Society and Culture

Globalism and Nationalism Experienced Locally
Vandana Pednekar Magal, Chair, Area and Global Studies, Grand Valley State University, Allendale , United States
Until recently, discussions about globalization remained mainly of scholarly interest. In the globalization literature the word 'globalization' is associated with divergent, often contradictory meanings. Scholars point to the economic logic of globalization. Others underline a complex phenomenon involving a number of causes - technological, socio-cultural - that have replaced nationally separate social life with transnational, integrated modes of society. Around 2015, the word 'globalization' made a thrust into popular discourse, remarkably through anti-globalization rhetoric surrounding the Brexit vote - Britain's referendum vote to leave the European Union. Shortly after, anti-globalization rhetoric steered by Donald J. Trump also shaped populist insurgent politics in the United States in 2016 that ultimately won him the presidency. In popular discourse as well, the word 'globalization' is connected with a vista of connotations and is linked economic process as well as with contradictory and often contested local themes about identity, territory, immigration, and cultural conflict. This paper draws out the recent themes or meanings of globalization as they played out in different variations across spatial locations and underlines how the discourse about globalization is poly centric and susceptible to turns in world affairs.
2019 Special Focus - The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now

Moving Forward: The Global Digital Shadow Economy and Its Impact On South Asia
Mr. Jia Hao Chan, Research Analyst, Institute of South Asian Studies, National University of Singapore
The traditional shadow economy commonly associated with the subsistence and rural, has in recent years expanded into the sphere of a trans urban-rural digital economy. This is made easier through the rise of development and usage in the Internet of Things (IOT) as well as digital platforms. While governments and compliance experts worldwide are still tackling in a bid to shrink a massive traditional shadow economy through anti-money laundering efforts, the rise of digital economy and commercial activities it encompasses, however complicates the efficiency and usage of traditional compliance mechanisms. As a result, the digital shadow economy's expansion can cause both national economic problems to become more severe, especially in the case of South Asia countries, that still possess a significantly large and unregulated informal economy.
Economy and Trade

"Motivation" to Rape: The Role of Autonomy and Heteronomy in Peacekeeping Operations
Dr. Michał Pawiński, Lecturer, Institute of International Relations, The University of the West Indies
In the past thirty years, after the Cold War period, the significance of the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations has increased. The intention is to bring stability and peace to war-torn countries. An important ingredient of any mission success is based on peacekeepers themselves. Unfortunately, instead of security and safety, they frequently bring further misery and pain to the local societies. Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) remain a major problem in most peacekeeping operations. The past research focused on ways to mitigate the behavioral outcomes of SEA, however, it is not possible to eliminate it without changing the core behind any behavior, namely, motivation. The current research on combat motivation is based on the concept of cohesion that is formed by socialization processes toward the desired group prototype. This research argues that the consequence of this process is heteronomous motivation that requires increased self-regulatory capacities and therefore has a negative impact on task performance of peacekeepers, including a heightened risk of failure by committing SEA. The research is proposing an alternative model of combat motivation by illustrating the positive role on task performance and self-regulatory capacities of autonomy and choice.
Politics, Power, and Institutions

Thursday, 27 June

12:00-13:40	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Room 6	**People and Places**

Globalization and Civilizationists in the Central and Eastern Europe
Dr. Franciszek Czech, Jagiellonian University
Many commentators would agree that Fukuyama's optimistic vision of the end of history appeared to be naive in the confrontation with reality. Even if Fukuyama was misunderstood, as he explained away himself to his critics, many believe that after 9/11 it is obvious that we live in the harsh world of Huntingtonian clash of civilizations. Moreover, if anything has ended in the age of globalization it is rather geography than history. Thus separate civilizations and ways of life are as close to each other as never before. In such circumstances, new political movements emerge. Rogers Brubaker, in his article Between nationalism and civilizationism: the European populist moment in comparative perspective, provides us with an interesting analysis of a new populist tendency in the developed West, which seems to be an answer to above indicated conditions. Interestingly, in the Brubaker's analysis of civilizationism one can find crucial ideas reminding the essentialism and reductionism of Huntington's theory which draws from the paradigm of conflict theory. My paper has three goals. Firstly, I discuss critically Brubaker's concept of civilizationism. Secondly, I deliver more detailed characteristics of civilizationist political movements by juxtaposing them with Huntington's theoretical ideas. Thirdly, I go beyond Western Europe discussed by Brubaker and consider the specific features of civilizationist movements in Central and Eastern Europe by considering selected examples from Poland and other countries of the region.
Politics, Power, and Institutions

No End of History of Refugees in Europe - Balance of Thirty Years: A Historical Approach
Pawel Sekowski, Assistant Professor, History, Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Krakow, Poland
The thesis of Francis Fukuyama about the "end of history" certainly did not take into account the impact of the refugee issue on post-Cold War history of the world, including Europe, individual European countries and structures of the European Community / European Union (EC/EU). The issue of refugees in Europe was at the center of political processes especially in the period of the European migration crisis, as a result of which, between 2015 and the first months of 2016, about 1.2 million refugees and migrants came to Europe. It should be also taken into acount the significant number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and asylum seekers from Ukraine. Today in Europe there is about 15% of all refugees, IDPs, asylum seekers and stateless persons - over 10.5 million people. This paper outlines the importance of the contemporary refugee history in Europe - since 1989 to the present day - for changes in European countries and in activities undertaken by the international community, especially the Office of the UNHCR. Particular attention is paid to the impact of refugee issue on the functioning of the EU as a source of the potential internal crisis of the Union as well as on the actions towards the creation of a common European policy on refugees.
2019 Special Focus - The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now

Latin America and the Rest: Globalization and Modernity in Contemporary Latin America
Cathy Marie Ouellette, Associate Professor of HIstory, History & Latin American Studies, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, United States
Though frequently labeled "non-western" in debates over globalization, citizenship, cosmopolitanism, and other considerations of "modernity," a reevaluation of Latin America's current state suggests that it is deserving of an alternative label. The contemporary world has a cursory understanding of the constitution of these territories and the characteristics that bind them together, and Latin America remains peripheral to the Global South. The binary of "Latin America" versus the west or the rest continues to influence the economies and politics of said regions, unevenly positioning its policymaking and politics broadly, and even dampening the spirit of its populations. In a search for a broader comprehension of this region and its position in the world, this article seeks to re-evaluate the classification of the region as it relates to conceptualizations by the rest, while simultaneously redefining the position of Latin America with regards to globalization and modernity. This essay then clarifies the links between modern conceptualizations of the nation-state and its historicized understanding of globalization and citizenship.
2019 Special Focus - The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now

Factors Contributing to Changes in Taiwanese Identity between 1992 and 2018
Ben Liu, Professor, Geography and Urban Science, William Paterson University , Wayne, United States
This paper discusses the changes in Taiwanese identity between 1992 and 2018. Taiwanese identity has been heavily influenced by political factors. Over the decades, the decline of the Kuomintang (KMT) authoritarian political regime, which was a stronghold of the Chinese Nationalist school of thought and was responsible for promoting Chinese culture in Taiwan, coinciding with the rise of the Democratic Progressive Party's (DPP), which promoted a Taiwanese identity and contrasted the dynamics of Chinese and Taiwanese identities, allowed a distinction between a Taiwanese identity and a dual or Chinese identity to gradually enlarge. In addition to the impacts from dynamic of duopoly political power, this paper considers the influences from globalization that increased the inter-dependency between Taiwan and other countries, the impacts of changes of Global Logistic-Taiwan Direct Shipment mode of Information Technology production, and Patronism politics onto the changes of Taiwanese identity in recent years.
Politics, Power, and Institutions

13:40-14:30	**Lunch**

14:30-16:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Thursday, 27 June

14:30-16:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 1	**Environmental Health**

Perception and Vulnerability to Climate Change: A Multivariate Analysis of Latin American Countries

Gabriela Azócar, Professor, Social Work, Univesity Alberto Hurtado, Santiago, Santiago, Chile

Dr. Anahí Urquiza, Professor, Universidad de Chile, Chile

Research on climate change shows the relevance of this phenomenon and its diverse consequences. From this recognition, it is possible to develop decision making processes to cope with it. The design of socioenvironmental policies requires the commitment of the population as a whole in the definition of actions to minimize impacts of climate change on the health of people, production systems, and ecosystems. Within this framework, we understand as vulnerability the low preparation levels of countries to cope with the negative impacts of climate change. Vulnerability is related with high exposure to climate change effects, as well as high sensitivity to its impacts and low adaptation capability to cope with them. In this context, we uphold the hypothesis that vulnerability levels of countries to climate change are correlated to the populations capabilities to perceive this phenomenon and to promote it as a relevant issue into the public agenda. To prove this correlation, we will analyze the variables of climate change perception of Latinobarometro study and the ND-GAIN Country Index results on its vulnerability dimension. Through a multivariate statistical analysis, we will present a cluster of Latin American countries based on their behavior in different indicators of the ND-GAIN Country Index. From these analyses, we will problematize the results of Latinobarometro indicators directly related to climate change perception. We will conclude with the identification of intervention necessities focalized on strengthening the adaptation capabilities on countries reflected on this cluster, visualizing the development of differentiated policies for countries on this region.

Resources and Environment

Globalization and Policy Learning through Public Private Partnership: The Case of Waste of Energy in Indonesia

Nariswari Nurjaman, Consultant, The Committee for Acceleration of Priority Infrastructure Delivery Support Facility, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) KPPIP SF, Jakarta, Indonesia

Globalization took part in mainstreaming the importance of alternative energy resources. The search for more efficient energy recovery has stimulated development technologies to process waste more effectively. Hence, developed countries worldwide have started to turn waste into electricity through a process known as Waste to Energy (WtE). This practice has been spreading globally, as shown by 431 WtE plants in Europe and 89 plants in the United States that were established by 2015. Going forward, developing countries, including Indonesia, are keen to adopt similar solution for challenges related to waste management. This research analyzes the process and potentials of public private partnership (PPP) for WtE as a manifestation of UN's sustainable development goal 17 that aims to strengthen the global partnership for sustainable development. As the biggest economy in Southeast Asia, Indonesia has limited fiscal capacity to fund its infrastructure development in order to achieve a minimum 7% growth rate to be considered as a developed country in 2025. Taking the case of Indonesia, this research will focus on how the Indonesian Government learns to adopt PPP mechanism with the assistance of numerous multilateral institutions to support the implementation of waste to energy project. This research argues that prudent regulation and proper capacity building are two important factors that can support policy learning process for the implementation of public private partnership. This is useful for assessing how development is perceived in developing countries and how multi-trajectories of modernizations may face resistance in spite of the significance.

Resources and Environment

Thursday, 27 June	
14:30-16:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 2	**Situated Experiences**

Tour Operator, Tour Guide, and Interpreters in The Thailand Context

Dr. Umaporn Muneenam, Prince of Songkla University
Pongbaworn Suwannattachote, Prince of Songkla University
Pruessayos Jitsumpun, Master Student, Prince of Songkla University

This paper reviews tour operators, tour guides, and interpreters in the Thailand context. Results found that both tour operators and tour guides in Thailand have to registered with and licensed by the government, if not they are guilty to do so. Tour guides are preserved qualified career for Thai nationality only; furthermore, they are very important person in tourism industry for they are the closest person with tourists especially in mass tourism industry. They are also the person who is able to give right information and warn tourists not to harm any negative impacts to environment and society. However, there have been shortage some of the non-speaking Thai licensed inbound tour guide. Hence, the illegal of non-Thai and non-licensed tour guides have been found and worked in Thailand tourism industry that they may not give correct information or may not guide the right way to behave to tourists. In addition, tour guide and interpreter are quite similar and overlap. Interpreter--the concept that Thailand acknowledged from overseas--means the person who has art of communication that tells story with non-personal interpretation so that the tourists feel respect, appreciate, and protect the environment. From the definition, interpreter is not limited to only the tour guide that the interpreter may be educator, ranger, biologist, historian, and naturalist, etc. This study also describes examples of good practice of tour operators and tour guides that are also good interpreters in the Thailand context.

Resources and Environment

Thirty Years of Tourism Development in the Dominican Republic

Kathleen Skoczen, Professor, Anthropology, Southern Connecticut State University

Over thirty years of anthropological research in a northeastern province of the Dominican Republic documents the transitions of an agrarian based economy to a tourism-service based economy, and hence the region into the global economy. This research explores narratives of local residents as they contemplate the benefits and consequences of tourism development as a strategy for eliminating poverty. Following structural adjustment programs implemented by the International Monetary Fund in the 1980s, the Dominican Republic moved toward foreign investment that has come primarily in the form of tourism development. This strategy has created expanded wealth for some Dominicans, while the majority in this region have not benefitted, at least not directly. Statistics suggest that overall poverty may not be alleviated by the presence of tourism development in a community. Some members of the community have noted that the tangible and visible inequality of wealth, along with the increased exposure to foreigners and their values, have increased social problems, notably drug use and violence among the youth. Globalization in its many forms has arrived in this region of the Dominican Republic bringing with it mixture of responses from the community, and varying degrees of economic restructuring.

Society and Culture

Graffiti in Gdansk: Hip Hop, Solidarity, and the Graffiti of Gdansk

Jonathan Gross, Professor   , English, Depaul University

This essay explores the proliferation of graffiti in and around the solidarity museum in Gdansk, exploring the literary heritage of that city. My essay explores 2-3 images of Graf placed within 1000 meters of the solidarity museum, contrasting the official narratives of World War II and the Cold War as explained in the museum and the history of Wojciech Jaruzelski and Lech Walesa, with a Chicagoan's visit to that city's Graf community. What does street art tell us, prophetically, about the effects of globalization on local manifestations of art? How does graffiti in Gdansk compare with images from Italy (Florence, Naples) , Greece (Thessaloniki, Athens, Messolonghi), and the United States (Chicago, the Bronx, New York, Philadelphia). How does street art reconfigure the statues and memorials erected to commemorate historic events? What is the tension between street art and the monumentalizing of the past? How is such tension embodied in the deconstruction of the letter and the use of cartoons in Graf?

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Thursday, 27 June

14:30-16:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

| **Room 3** | **Contemporary Reflections** |

Orphans at the End of History?: Fukuyama's and Neoliberal Globalization's Omission of Liberal Norms of Deliberation

Andrew Katz, Professor, Political Science, Denison University, Granville, United States

Thirty years on, Fukuyama's claim regarding the end of history almost seems quaint. What has been lost during the intervening years between his writing and contemporary challenges to liberal democracy is Fukuyama's argument against materialism. In characterizing the political developments of the late 1980s, Fukuyama focused on the role of ideas, emphasizing "consciousness and culture." To what degree has the process of neoliberal globalization during these thirty years been prescriptive and materialist in both orientation and effect, disregarding the need to attend to consciousness and culture? What Fukuyama ignored and proponents of neoliberal globalization dismissed were key principles of liberal democracy, central norms which I consider "orphans at the end of history." Fukuyama characterized an ongoing elite debate over how best to organize society. Missing from his treatment and absent in neoliberal models of globalization is cognizance of the bottom-up construction of societal identity through deliberation and practice. I propose a paper for the 2019 Global Studies Conference that explores the sources of discontent with neoliberal globalization, focusing on the erosion of key liberal democratic norms within the neoliberal globalization enterprise. I locate dissatisfaction with neoliberal globalization in the penetration of materialist incentives into the construction of identity, the process of higher education, and in the role of societal elites. I address the degree to which the promotion of liberal deliberative norms in the debate over ideas and culture, was replaced by a materialist ethos that alienates and divides, to such an extent that despite Fukuyama's optimism, history has returned.

2019 Special Focus - The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now

The Place of Doomsday: Geographical Engagement with the World During the Apocalypse

Ron Davidson, California State University, Northridge

Both secular and religious warnings of a potential doomsday ring in the climatically-altered, post-millennial air of the United States. In the discipline of geography, the idea of doomsday has been examined mainly within critical geopolitics, where the spatio-political implications of evangelical millennialism have raised concern. In this paper, I approach doomsday from the humanistic framework of place. My theme is that both religious and secular thinking about doomsday offers a powerful vehicle for the geographical imagination to create, contemplate and explore both real and fictional places. At a time when geographers bemoan the numbing psychological effects of placeless, globalized landscapes, the prospect of doomsday heightens concern for and interest in places on a global scale. Doomsday scenarios heighten sensitivity to "real" places – i.e. to emotive, morally charged, and experiential qualities of places, from rafts of arctic ice to contemporary Israeli urbanscapes. Doomsday scenarios also stimulate efforts to invent fictive places. The landscapes of post-apocalyptic stories are cousin to the wildernesses once imagined to occupy the "terrae incognitae" of ancient maps. They are bizarre and dangerous places that nonetheless stoke exploratory curiosity in audiences.

Society and Culture

Rethinking of Globalization: Hybridity and Cross-fertilization in World Music

Li Wei, Coordinator of Asian Studies, Modern Languages & Literatures, Rollins College, Winter Park, FL, United States

One of the central arguments in anthropological theory of globalization is that the discourse of cultural imperialism assumes the increased global traffic in culture principally as a process of cultural imposition and dominance of western culture over the rest of the world (Inda & Rasaldo 2002). While western culture and values are increasingly embraced around the world, in the last several decades, we have witnessed the emerging market economies along with growing cultural influence of the periphery to the core as well as within the periphery itself. In this paper, I will examine the dynamics of the local and global in world music, a genre that mediates nonwestern musical elements in otherwise predominantly western pop music. In particular, I will look into two examples of cultural phenomena: A China based ethnic folk rock band, Hanggai, and K-Pop. Hanggai is a Beijing-based Inner Mongolian folk music group that blends Mongolian folk tradition with ethnic Han and modern western styles such as punk rock. K-Pop is a popular music genre originated from South Korea and developed as a transnational pop sensation. I argue in the mass-mediated global popular culture, world music has become a new testing ground that challenges the old notion of one-way flow of culture in globalization. World music practice, such as carried by Hanggai and K-Pop, seems to provide a new paradigm in that musical hybridity is much celebrated as a positive outcome of cross-fertilization as well as a means to negotiate cultural identity and challenge the global order.

Society and Culture

Big Data Analytics and Social Science : The Beginning of the End?

Dr. James Moir, University of Abertay Dundee

Social scientific research on Big Data situates people's data generation and usage practices within the new science of search but is bounded by conventional conceptual and theoretical canons. However, it has been argued that this if search is the new science then Big Data is the beginning of the end of history, narrative and theory. In an ever increasing data-rich environment, the retrieval of what people are doing in their social media communications with one another will likely yield a multitude of search parameters. Perhaps no one story will be there to be told, or even could be told, but instead a limitless number of computations that combine data sources. Although this would at first sight appear to usher in the much debated abandonment of grand narratives in favour of little stories it is worth remembering that, at least at present, Big Data analytics works through aggregation and the subjugation of people's practices to second-order theorising. However, there is another approach waiting in the wings that draws upon Wittgenstein's later philosophy as a way of considering social media usage as embedded within the language games and practices of everyday life. This paper considers this alternative approach and draws upon recent ontological and epistemological work on social media analytics to offer a counterpoint to second-order social scientific concerns. In particular, it is argued that instead of applying social scientific insights, it is best to begin where there concerns seem to end; within the practices of the people themselves.

Society and Culture

Thursday, 27 June

14:30-16:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 4	**Building Alliances**

America's New Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Strategy: A Plan to Preserve Maritime Hegemony?

Elizabeth Larus, Waple Professor, Department of Political Science and International Affairs, University of Mary Washington, Fredericksburg, VA, United States

This paper examines America's new "Indo-Pacific" strategy for maritime security. The US 2017 National Security Strategy indicates that the Indo-Pacific region is America's foremost foreign and security policy priority. The US vision for a free and open Indo-Pacific underscores the importance of regional cooperation with countries in the South China Sea to counter China's maritime activities there. The study seeks to answer the question of whether US hegemony is declining or enduring. It analyzes US partnerships with regional allies and partners as it competes with China for maritime supremacy. It examines US efforts to work with Australia, India, and Japan in a 'Strategic Quad,' as well as with Southeast Asian partners Indonesia and Vietnam, to challenge China's expanding maritime assertiveness. The paper considers the following questions: What capacity-building measures must the United States and its regional partners take to address potential challenges across the region? How can naval diplomacy build greater transparency, reduce the risk of miscalculation or conflict, and promote shared maritime rules of the road? How can America and its allies strengthen regional security institutions and encourage the development of an open and effective regional security architecture?

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Reviving the Study of African Foreign Policy at a Time of Emerging Multipolarity: The Search for African-centred Knowledge, African Agency, and Sources of Culture

Paul Bischoff, Professor (HoD), Department of Political and International Studies, Rhodes University, Makhanda (Grahamstown), South Africa

African foreign policies form a part of the foreign policies of Southern states and are to be seen on their own terms. This, in a context, where an unproblematic acceptance of the models developed for and out of the experiences of Western states has been the norm. Theory developed for a particular historical and developmental context in Europe or America cannot automatically translate into generalisations for regions of the South. Knowledge needs rather to contribute to a global understanding of a multiplex world of international relations. With an IR often shaped by Western and US concerns, an interpretive approach can help explain how, beyond the West, at a local level, foreign policy agency happens. Apart from considering its own material conditions, the individual African state actor makes foreign policy by drawing on norm promoting agents in specific and generalised policy-making environments. This paper explores norm promoting agents situated within social, political, bureaucratic, intellectual, security and business contexts found at various levels of organised society and that of the 'peri-state', the state itself, the formal and informal region, as well as the international.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Globalization with Eurasian Characteristics

Tunc Aybak, Senior Lecturer , Law and Politics , Middlesex University, London, United Kingdom

The financial crisis in 2008 has exposed the weaknesses of neo-liberal globalization driven by Euro-Atlantic powers. It is almost certain that globalization will now be increasingly driven by the Eurasian led initiatives such as Silk Road and Eurasian regional integration projects. The success of this globalization will depend on the nature and the future of Chinese-Russian relations as well as the convergence of their grand strategies of Eurasian globalization. This paper will addresses the following questions: What are the key characteristics of this model in this new phase of Eurasian globalization? What is the ideology of Eurasianism? To what extent do Chinese and Russian geopolitical perceptions of Eurasia converge or diverge? Will Russian and Chinese grand strategies of Eurasian integration inevitably be converging or colliding?

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Emerging Countries And International Political Economy: The Debate on BRICS and the New Global Governance

Gabriel Rached, Post Doc Student, Dipartimento di Studi Internazionali, Giuridici e Storico-Politici, Università degli Studi di Milano

Since 2009, BRICS countries have been seeking to develop coordinated strategies for a new platform for economic cooperation between them, with the aim of reaching a higher level of development accompanied by a repositioning in the international arena. Despite all the differences, these countries have some elements and aspirations that unite them and the challenge is to design a common platform to gain space and greater insertion from the international perspective. At this moment, the questions are posed as follows: in a world in constant transformation, in which can be perceived the loss of economic and political power of the traditional powers (especially the United States and Europe), how it would be possible to think on the insertion of the so-called "emerging countries"? How could this process be dynamic with the set of international institutions in force? Would the New Development Bank (NDB - BRICS Bank) play a relevant role in this context? From this perspective, this paper intends to discuss how to rethink the insertion of the BRICS countries in the international scenario - taking into consideration the current dynamics face to the aspirations of these countries from the point of view of the international institutions. In order to execute it, the idea is to reflect upon these points, using a broad and critical approach to the thematic looking towards its impacts on the New Global Governance.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Thursday, 27 June

14:30-16:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Room 5 | **Russian Realities**

Soviet Russia and Hybrid Warfare Against Romania between WW I and WW II

Dr. Ioan Codrut Lucinescu, Researcher, National Institute for Intelligence Studies, "Mihai Viteazul" National Intelligence Academy, Bucharest, Romania

World War I determined changes both on a European and a global level. Romania is a significant case/example considering the fact that in 1918, after the fall of the multinational empires, it achieved the goal of national unity. In the following years, the Romanian state promoted the peace in order to strengthen its territorial integrity and alliances. The institutions of the national security system worked, since the end of the military actions, to fulfill this strategic objective. Both the army and the national secret services were confronted with complex threats. The Great Romania had at the time three neighbouring countries with an obvious revisionist foreign policy and territorial claims – Hungary, Bulgaria, and Soviet Russia. The most dangerous enemy was the Soviet Union which never accepted the territorial losses of the Tsarist Empire and the loss of Bessarabia. Lenin's Russia and then the Stalin's Soviet Union have attempted, in the two decades that separated WW I and WW II, to destabilize the Romanian state through means and methods that echo the modern "Hybrid warfare" – from propaganda performed by the communist movement to aimed at changing the constitutional order, to various attempts to ignite peasant revolutions (as a pretext for the Red Army intervention), and factory strikes, to an intensive espionage activity. The paper analyses the ample subversive actions of the soviet secret services on the one hand, and, on the other, countermeasures that the Romanian intelligence structures adopted for their annihilation.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Globalization and the End of Soviet Sociology

Andrea Grant Friedman, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Sciences, Lehigh Carbon Community College, Schnecksville, United States

The sociological study of the Soviet sphere was a focus of Western scholarship for decades. Debates over the nature of Soviet society—what is the USSR?--garnered the attention of many of the discipline's leading scholars. Even when the Soviet sphere was not the immediate research topic, the USSR's existence had to be accounted for across many areas of theoretical and practical study—social class, the state, power, elites, ideology, nationalism, ethnicity, revolution, development and underdevelopment, welfare states, etc. The sociological analysis of modern capitalist society could not occur without a consideration of the Soviet experiment. As global capitalism began to take on new features in the 1970s and 1980s, sociologists responded by initiating an intensive study of globalization. Interestingly, however, the consequences of globalization for the USSR received relatively little consideration. When "history ended" in 1991 with the triumph of the new global capitalism—a development unanticipated by sociologists--decades worth of research on the Soviet sphere was left by the wayside. While new scholarship appeared in the form "transition studies," the question of what the dissolution of the USSR revealed about the nature of Soviet society rarely got attention. Nor was there much consideration of the implications of the twentieth century's socialist experiment for the new global capitalism. This paper documents and seeks to explain why this lacunae exists. It also examines the implications of globalization and the collapse of the Soviet sphere for two of the major theories of the Soviet state—state socialism and state capitalism.

Society and Culture

Russia's Food Revolution in the 2000s: Food Security and Urban Population Access to Food

Irina Trotsuk, Professor, Sociology Chair, RUDN University, Moscow, Russian Federation

Russia's contemporary food revolution is not just an increase in caloric intake but also changes in where urbanites eat and where they buy food (private retail food chains and supermarkets, private restaurants and cafes, fast food chains, and traditional farmer markets). The bimodal Soviet system of food distribution left consumers vulnerable, which was not recognized until the system started to break down in 1990-1991. Russia's urban consumers today are food secure not just owing to access and availability, but also because the food delivery system has moved beyond bimodal distribution and has multiple ways to deliver food. Russia's food revolution is mainly an urban phenomenon (and the urban population accounts for about 75% of Russia's population) and is most pronounced in large cities. Russia's food revolution has changed cultural perceptions of food, lead to an emancipation of women from the kitchen, transformed social contexts of food consumption, and has discernible economic impacts. Despite a small downturn in foot traffic to traditional restaurants in 2016 due to economic recession, fast food and fast casual continue to experience growth in revenue and foot traffic. Such a food revolution can spread to medium and small towns, and eventually to rural areas provided income growth, entrepreneurship, and opportunities.

Society and Culture

Data Problem and Methodological Challenge in the Age of Hybrid Warfare

Marzenna James, Lecturer in Public and International Affairs, Department of Politics and Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University, Princeton, United States

Russia's longstanding conflict with Ukraine shows little sign of abating. The undeclared war in eastern Ukraine claims new victims every month. In a recent escalation of the Russian pressure on Ukraine, the residents of the two rebel held "republics" have been granted a three-month track to obtain Russian passports. Officials and academics on both sides of this crisis blame their opponents. Can we evaluate the truth of these claims? This study takes stock of the arguments in the existing scholarly debate, including the concepts of power, hybrid warfare, political technology, realism, Marxism, liberalism, rational choice, and theories of domestic politics as well as analysis of individual leaders; identifies the main problems with obtaining reliable data; and concludes with an analysis of methodological challenges facing IR scholars and policymakers working on this momentous global conflict.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Thursday, 27 June

14:30-16:10	PARALLEL SESSIONS

| Room 6 | **Influential Spheres** |

Indian Education System as Engine for Economic Growth and Nation Building

Ravi Prakash, Dean Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Amity Institute of Technology, Amity University Noida India, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, India

Education leads to knowledge and subsequently to economic empowerment of the every individual in particular and society in general. All fields of education, be it Engineering and Physical Sciences, Medical, Management, Humanities and Social Sciences etc., ultimately help in development of individuals by imparting necessary skills required for appropriate employment. In India, people have benefitted by educational infrastructure and our emphasis on "Education for All". Special efforts were made to ensure that no child or woman is left out from enrollment process. Our Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) increased considerably over past few years and the effect of education is visible on India's economic growth. For providing meaningful engineering education, the role of academia – industry partnership, is praise worthy. Our forward looking educational institutions are using this partnership for development of skills and competencies. This study features a case showing as to how this academia-industry partnership has successfully been used by Amity Institute of Technology, which has partnered with Tata Technologies, to impart skills and competencies to engineering students to make them industry ready from day one after graduation.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Ten Years after the Enlarging the Varieties of Capitalism of Nölke and Vliegenthart: The (R)evolving Dependency in Central and Eastern Europe

Maciej Grodzicki, Associate Professor, Institute of Economics, Finance and Management, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland

It has been ten years since A. Nölke and A. Vliegenthart (NV) published a seminal article on the specific variety of capitalism, identified in certain Central and Eastern Europe countries (CEE), namely the dependent market economies (DME). They argued that the multinational firm and its internal hierarchy is the main channel of economic coordination in the CEE region, dominating its institutional framework and organizing the socio-economic development. The thesis gained widespread acceptance in institutional economics, while the article itself has been broadly discussed and cited. In the meantime, the CEE group has been subject to profound economic and political shifts. On the one hand, its position in the global value chains organized by multinational corporations has been grounded, with booming industrial production and exports. On the other hand, the neoliberal regimes evolved, at least in some CEE countries, into right-wing populist governments. The DME variety, arguably, lies at the core of these both developments. However, can one still classify the CEE countries as the dependent market economies? In the article, we aim at reconsidering the original thesis of NV, appreciating properly its impact on the institutional thought. We conduct a review of major works commenting on NV, which developed their argument or highlighted different aspects of political economies in CEE. We discuss the nature of DME in CEE, in the face of most-recent developments, in terms of economic structures and political shifts. In particular, we make use of the global value chains theory to highlight certain aspects of the dependency.

Economy and Trade

Our Lady of Sorrow, Our Lord of Mercy and Models of Historiography Driven by Prefiguration

Łucja Piekarska - Duraj, Jagiellonian University

This paper examines several narrative practices used by Polish museums and Catholic Church, both seen as institutions safeguarding collective identity. The ways in which they shape historiography as the main reference framework for storytelling is considered. Special focus is laid on prefiguration - a technique successfully used in readings of mythologies. The Museum of the Second World War in Gdansk together with Home Army Museum in Krakow are examples of symbolic transfers where honour, national pride, and cult of ancestors are used to create specific sense of belonging. Other cases will be provided by some manifestations of collective Catholicism with Krakow based St Rita offerings and St Faustina and Merciful Jesus devotion. The final case combining the religious and national aspect will be provided by Wadowice John Paul II Family Home Museum. I argue that prefiguration as a narrative technique enforces the notion of historical imperative, where individuals are objects of precisely conceptualised time flow spanned between the domain of the past, established on the sacrifice of ancestors and the domain of future understood as a reward for everyday efforts and hardships. Prefiguration driven historiography can be also seen as a phenomenon connected with populisms, as it not only deprives individuals of their own liberty of choice but also structures much of chaos experienced in the world after the end of history.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Ordoliberalism Is Not a Core: The Social Market Economy as an Appropriate Way of Economic and Monetary Union Governance

Justyna Bokajlo, PhD, Faculty of Social Science, Institute of international Studies, University of Wroclaw, Wroclaw, Poland

Since the financial and economic crisis of 2008+ many political and scientific discussions focus on the issue of "ordoliberalisation of Europe". Ordoliberalism is widely perceived as an austerity policy implemented by Germany, which makes its financial support for Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) uncompromisingly depend on the strict fiscal strategy. The engagement of Germany into "saving the Eurozone", placed them in the uncomfortable leader's position. But in a fact ordoliberalism is not a holistic idea, but rather the microeconomic, normative theory, that even in Germany has never been fully implemented. What should be taken into consideration in the context of EMU and the whole EU is the style of governance- the Social Market Economy. The aim of this research is drawing attention to the original meaning of the Social Market Economy in which ordoliberalism is only an economic foundation. The sense of Eurozone's order is to understand the solidarity, related to the principle of subsidiarity and stability of the single currency, international competitiveness, macroeconomic policy, business cycles, and values such as democracy. The idea of orders interdependence (M. Weber, W. Eucken) and the 'Ordnungspolitik' seems to be adequate to achieve the goal of the study.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

16:10-16:25	**Coffee Break**
16:25-18:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Thursday, 27 June

16:25-18:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Room 1

Tradeoffs

Adjusting to International Trade Shocks: The Experiences of the European Union and the United States

David Bartlett, Executive in Residence, Management, Kogod School of Business, American University, Washington, United States

Tomasz Mroczkowski, Professor, International Business , American University, Washington DC, United States

The Trump Administration's recent moves in foreign trade–withdrawal from TPP, tariffs on China, threats to trade partners in Europe and North America–dramatize the populist backlash underpinning Donald Trump's election. At the same time, the European Union has proceeded with major free trade agreements (notably Canada and Japan) that signal the EU's continued commitment to trade liberalization amid the anti-globalization movement. These divergent trends reflect the differing approaches of the EU and US toward trade adjustment. Several EU countries have enacted robust labor market adjustment programs to support workers dislocated by trade competition (e.g., Denmark's "Flexicurity" system). Supplementing national-level programs, the EU launched the European Globalization Adjustment Fund (EFG) to hasten the reintegration of displaced workers. By contrast, the US Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program remains woefully underfunded and inadequate to the needs of American workers dislocated by globalization. Measured as a share of GDP, Germany spends eight times more on labor market adjustment than the United States. This paper delivers a comparative analysis of trade adjustment programs in the European Union and the United States. Drawing on statistical sources, published reports, and interviews of trade officials, the paper addresses design of adjustment programs funding mechanisms and outcomes for dislocated workers. The paper (1) augments the scholarly literature on the microeconomic effects of globalization, and (2) specifies ways European and American policymakers can strengthen trade adjustment programs and thereby mitigate the anti-globalization backlash that threatens the liberal international economic order.

Economy and Trade

Local to Global for Regional Innovation: A Study of Japanese Municipal International Strategy

Naoki Fujiwara, Associate Professor, Faculty of Regional Development, Otemon Gakuin University, Ibaraki, Osaka, Japan

Hitoshi Umemura, Professor, Economics, Osaka University of Economics, Osaka, Japan

Regional economic development has been discussed from the viewpoint of endogenous development, but in recent years, research on theoretical study of regional revitalization by utilizing the resources outside the region is increasing. However, little research has examined municipal industrial promotion policy overseas. We investigate the formulation and contents of the municipal international strategy by assessing the measures and procedures of creating regional innovations through international exchange. Ninety-eight Japanese municipalities were investigated to how these governments promote the international exchange programs for regional innovation. We found that the Japanese municipalities intend to promote international economic exchange to incorporate dynamic economic growth of Asian countries. In terms of the intergovernmental partnership, Japanese municipalities create international exchange projects in the high-technology and tourism fields which may result to the business opportunities in the future. Finally, we discuss the implications for the regional innovation process and the project management of the municipal international strategy. Given the rapid globalization in recent years, our findings can be utilized in the studies that examine the development of local to global relationship and international city network for creating regional innovation.

Economy and Trade

Globalization From Below: The Re-spatialisation of Industry and Labor in Brazil

Jacob Lima, Professor, Sociology, Federal University of São Carlos

This research analyzes the new configurations of labor resulting from the processes of industrial restructuring and the insertion of new territories to the logic of global capitalist production. It discusses the processes of reespacialization of industrial sectors in Brazil, favored by the fiscal war between state and municipal governments, and the impacts of these processes in places without industrial tradition or organized labor. Outsourcing networks incorporate territories once linked to traditional rural activities and economically stagnant, that provide cheap and schooled labor. We have as an empirical focus in the sector of clothing and the automobile industry and the transfers, from the 1990s, of production units from the southeast region, dynamic economic center of the country, to the northeast region, with a production focused on the national and international market. The research has the support of CNPq - National Research Council of Brasil.

Economy and Trade

Thursday, 27 June

16:25-18:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Room 2	**Evolving Tensions**

The Global Leadership of the United States: A Historical Perspective from the South
Prof. Veronica Moreira dos Santos Pires, Associate Professor, History and International Relations, Veiga de Almeida University, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Discussions focusing on the exercise of North American power encompass international newscasts as well as simple family gatherings. It is natural that the scope of these discussions is so broad, as the decisions that come from the United States, notably in the foreign policy context, not only impact the international European matrix based system but also often define the foreign policies of several countries, whether they are US allies or not. For these reasons, among others not less relevant, the twentieth century was called the American Century. But would such designation fit the twenty-first century? We know it is too early to define the status of the current century. The intention is, however, to focus on the tension between declinists and hegemonists since the 1990s and to observe the anchoring of arguments. From this perspective, the election of Donald Trump does not inaugurate this declinists versus hegemonists cleavage although it grants it originality. The research was constituted from several variables present in the discussion on the topic since the end of the Cold War and the possibility of transferring a military hegemony project to an economic imperative, supported by the idea of globalization leading the way. Following this hypothesis and considering the vitality of the theme, with an emphasis on the Latin American neighbors, this study presents and updates the debate from the immediate post-Cold War to the first signs of the Trump government.
2019 Special Focus - The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now

The Dawn of Hybrid Regimes: A Case Study from Hungary
Kristof Filemon, MA Student, School of Political Science, University of Bologna, Castrocaro Terme E Terra Del Sole, Italy
Thirty years after the famous "end of history" claims, certain countries of the world have been taking a path towards autocracy to ensure the political survival of the leader. These regimes are referred today as "hybrid". My paper analyzes the institutional changes and political survival strategies of Viktor Orbán, to understand, which concrete benefits hybrid regimes might provide to leaders. The research is focused on practical approach to the exercising of political power, independently from ideological restraints. My paper considers empirical data on Hungary, to understand, how the political institutions, such as the constitution, the parliament, and the whole electoral system have been altered in accordance with the five main laws of political survival, to assure the prolonged reign of Mr. Orbán. By presenting the concrete benefits of this system, including international approval and relative political stability on the long run, my paper demonstrates why hybrid regimes are logical choices for contemporary political leaders in the twenty-first century.
Politics, Power, and Institutions

Challenges and Opportunities for US and EU Engagement in Central Asia
Dilchoda Berdieva, Lecturer, Global and Intercultural Studies, Miami University, Oxford, OH, United States
This paper deals with the engagement of the United States (US) and the European Union (EU) in Central Asia. Both the US and the EU have common interests in the stability, security, and the economic development of the region. However, although the US has been engaged in the region for more than two decades, the EU's serious commitment began in 2007, when the EU decided on its plan in the document "The EU and Central Asia: Strategy for a New Partnership" that identified the main reasons why the EU should be involved in Central Asia. Over the years, both the US and the EU have provided aid and investment for many programs. This paper explores the challenges and the impact of the programs implemented in the last ten years and evaluates the effectiveness of these programs in the region. It also examines the areas where the US and the EU can further collaborate to make their involvement in the region more successful.
Politics, Power, and Institutions

Global Goldmines and Battlegrounds: The Interconnectivity of Fifth-generation Wireless Technology, Artificial Intelligence, and Cyber Warfare
Dr. John Alsup, Doctor of Education, Mathematics Education, Black Hills State University, Spearfish, SD, United States
The move to fifth-generation wireless technology (5G) in the next few years is tremendously important to the semiconductor and telecommunication industries worldwide. Experts predict 5G to deliver speeds 10 to 40 times current 4G LTE networks. Its lower latency promises to empower new applications from augmented reality and automated factories to autonomous vehicles. Artificial intelligence (AI) promises to change dramatically businesses from agriculture to healthcare. However, cyber-attacks and hacking could threaten the progress made by the much more advanced and sophisticated technology. Reportedly, a Russian cyber-attack brought down Kiev's electrical grid for a day and, as Microsoft Corporation stated, Iranian hackers have targeted more than 200 companies and government entities worldwide recently, stealing corporate secrets, wiping out data, and causing hundreds of millions of dollars in lost productivity (Wall Street Journal, March 8, 2019). This investigation focuses on current progress in the development of the 5G Network and artificial intelligence, the geopolitical aspect of international cooperation and competition, and the increased risk of destructive cyber-attacks.
Economy and Trade

Thursday, 27 June

16:25-18:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 3	**Mediated Representations**

Projecting Internationalism: Woodrow Wilson and the Film Campaign for the League of Nations

Alex Holowicki, Assistant Professor of World History, History, San Diego Mesa College, San Diego, United States

The formation of the League of Nations marked one of the greatest efforts to institutionalize an agenda for world peace in the immediate years after World War I. Its chief architect, American President Woodrow Wilson, believed that the League would allow the United States to steer the course of globalization though open markets and diplomacy. However, the decision to ratify the United States' membership in the League proved controversial and divided the Senate dramatically. To break the deadlock, Wilson knew that he had to muster tremendous support from the public. Consequently, he and his advisers worked closely with figures in the American and European film industries to release the seven-reel epic Whom the Gods Would Destroy (1919). Designed to rally support for Wilson's peace crusade, the film promised audiences a powerful romance and a "vivid account of a League of Nations." Though the film is now considered lost, it is still possible to explore its content and influence through surviving print materials. Due to the film's unique blend of entertainment and political activism, dozens of transatlantic peace organizations endorsed it and incorporated it into their outreach activities. It helped popularize Wilson's internationalist message and create a market for peace propaganda films in the United States and Europe. Examining the production, release, and reception of the film provides a unique window into the divisive politics of the League's formation and the heated debate over the United States' role as an arbiter in global affairs.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Cultural Transformative Learning: Uncovering Fake News using Information and Communication Technology

Dr. Patty Goodman, Northeastern University, United States
 Claudine Brunnquell, Assistant Professor, Business Administration, Centro Universitario Senac, Sao Paulo, Brazil
 Chiranjoy Chattopadhyay, Assistant Professor, Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur, India
Dr. Mayurakshi Chaudhuri, Assistant Professor, Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur, India

The digital revolution of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries has created new knowledge and space for the human brain to observe and act. Not surprisingly, humankind has evolved culturally with the construction of techniques and technologies. It is now increasingly difficult to imagine a historical timespan when globalization has had a greater cultural, economic, and political impact through the use of digital tools and technology. With this in context, we explore a critical social institution which has been significantly influenced and inflected by globalization and technology: education and learning. Specifically, we examine the process of transformational learning within the context of a virtual fake news app-based game to understand metacognitive processing associated to cross-cultural, inter-generational perceptions of cultural rituals, beliefs, and values. The fundamental premise of transformative learning is based on Jack Mezirow's (1991) model which emphasizes on expansion of consciousness through transformation of basic worldview in adult learning. Through the digital platform of the game, we will study the users' sensory perceptions related to cultural awareness and evaluate the process of cultural transformative learning. Cultural transformative learning cognitively shifts awareness from seeing with their worldview to seeing their worldview. The game will measure qualitatively and quantitatively how people are impacted through visual, text, and audio distortions, to comprehend culture. The study will engage in understanding how global stereotypes influence cultural comprehension following the encoding-decoding framework of cultural theorist Stuart Hall, and will bring into conversation three significant theoretical frameworks into a single one: transformative learning, globalization, and discourse production.

2019 Special Focus - The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now

Rage Against the Machine: A Performative Theory of the Historical Farce in the Age of Globalism

Mattius Rischard, Graduate Assistant Director, Department of English, University of Arizona

Rage Against the Machine's lyrics, videography, and album art highlight a superstructure that produces a conflict-ridden American ideology leading to uncritical definitions of criminality within globalized capitalism and cultural justifications for the police order. Their anarchic performativity synthesizes rap, hip-hop, funk, punk, and heavy metal political aesthetics to formulate a critical response to circulation of hegemonic cultural commodities, ideologies, and identities. It has been more than two decades since the release of Rage Against the Machine's self-titled debut album, and their return to popularity reflects the reiteration of historical contradictions within the political economy as their anarchic, revolutionary aesthetic begins to politically resonate with a public affect of rage caught up in the rise of Trumpism. Rage's long-time commodification and circulation as a sound product invites the consumption of the regressive listeners: the populist, inverted anger of the American reactionary Right has succeeded in no small part because it made itself, like Rage, directly legible. Hillary Clinton promised to repair and refine the globalized neoliberal machinery; Trump ran on a platform of raging against that machine and won. By turning to sound and performance studies of the Rage scene, we might better understand the affects characterizing new political subjectivizations that resist and also reproduce the police order via aesthetics that echo the dislocations and displacements endemic to global cities in the transnational era; however, Rage also reflects the emergence of new forms of resistance that find oppositional and appositional possibilities through immanent critiques and re-workings of already existing social relations.

2019 Special Focus - The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now

Thursday, 27 June

16:25-18:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
	Global Narratives on the Future of Competition and Conflict: A Media Ecology and Strategic Assessment Skye Cooley, Assistant Professor of Strategic Communications, Oklahoma State University, United States Asya Cooley, Assistant Professor of Strategic Communications, School of Media and Strategic Communications, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, United States Ethan Sample, Oklahoma State University, United States Sara Kitsch, Monmouth College Robert Hinck, Assistant Professor, Communication Studies, Monmouth College, United States This research project conceptualizes media as 'soft power,' capable of defining a nation's strategic interests to audiences through the construction of strategic media narratives. These narratives provide the public with the visions for world order, expectations regarding the future of global competition and conflict, and the expected role of nations as responsible actors towards their domestic populations. Through narrative storytelling of events and issues, economic realities and aspirations, political and military alliances, and the world order as a whole, media can persuade and/or inhibit populations toward engaging, or disengaging, with defined actors; and in so doing, challenge global powers in their respective spheres of influence. The primary goal of this research is to determine how media in two countries, Russia and China, present these strategic media narratives. The elements of 'soft power' are often presented as diplomatic, information, military and economic (DIME). Researchers quantitatively examine media coverage of DIME elements, as it relates to the future of global competition and conflict. In addition, researchers model Russian and Chinese regional media influence by identifying their key strategic narratives, the penetration of these narratives into surrounding regional media, and the messaging strategies employed. *Politics, Power, and Institutions*

Thursday, 27 June	
16:25-18:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 4	**National Notions**

Globalization in Japan: Tackling the "Galapagos Syndrome"

Svetlana Vassiliouk, Professor, School of Global Japanese Studies, Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan, Tokyo, Japan

Despite the Japanese government's efforts aimed at the globalization of the Japanese society since the 1990s, Japan is yet to reach an adequate level of openness and internationalization suitable for the world's third largest economy and a key global power. The paper argues that, in recent years, Japan has been struggling to reconcile the pressing need to connect globally with the persisting mentality of the so-called "Galapagos Syndrome", stemming from the legacy of the 250-year-long historical era of "sakoku", or the self-imposed isolation, during which Japan's domestic development thrived despite the lack of contact with the rest of the world. Today, it can be observed that in comparison with the other OECD nations, Japan's society remains largely inward-looking and less competitive across various sectors, particularly in corporate culture, research, and education, English language proficiency, gender equality, and immigration policy. If Japan continues to maintain its insular outlook, it would undermine not only Japan's economic prosperity, but also its regional leadership and relevance in global politics. In the next two years, the Japanese government will have a great chance to boost its nation's international profile by hosting several important international meetings, such as the G-20 Summit and the Rugby World Cup in 2019 as well as the Olympics and Paralympics Games in 2020. The paper discusses the most important steps and policies that need to be introduced at the national level to prevent Japan's further isolation from the global community and to help Japan adapt to globalization more effectively.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Brazil's Integration in the Capitalist World Economy, 1870-1980 : A Geo-historical and Systemic Perspective

Larissa Alves De Lira, postdoctoral researcher, Institute of Brazilian Studies, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Alexandre Freitas Barbosa, Professor of Brazilian Economy, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil

This paper shows how the "systemic-cycles of accumulation" proposed by Giovanni Arrighi can be combined with Celso Furtado's historic-structural perspective and with Ignácio Rangel's approach to understanding internal and external changes faced by Brazil throughout the period. In this way, we understand how its structures were affected by the transition from the Britannic cycle to the North Americain cycle of accumulation. Furthermore, during the period, Brazil moved from a peripherical position to a semi-peripherical position to some extent mirroring the reconfiguration of the world system and by profiting off its geographical characteristics and regional differences. The approach of the paper benefits from an intertwining of geohistory, geoeconomics, and geopolitics. Also, most of the classical analyses on the colonial period in Brazil have not fully developed the connections with World-system theory. For this period, Fernand Braudel and Caio Prado Jr. contribute to increasing our understanding of Brazilian economic and social structures in a more systemic fashion. Our paper has the following parts: 1) The structural characteristics of Brazil Colony; 2) Brazilian economy throughout the Britannic and North Americain cycles: from the periphery to an industrialized semi-periphery; and 3) The end of history or a new reconfiguration of the world-system? The rise of China. Our analysis and hypotheses show the possibility of a fruitful dialogue between Brazilian and international political economists, social scientists, and geographers sharing a historical and systemic perspective.

Economy and Trade

The Passenger Transport Justice Index: A Comparative Study on the Passenger Transport Accessibility in Europe

Duszan Augustyn, Centre for European Studies, Uniwersytet Jagielloński

Daily and reliable access to public transport services is necessary for reaching economic prosperity, social justice, social cohesion and sustainability by states. Without access to public transport, people who cannot use individual means of transport are excluded from the full scope of economic and social activities. The problem is present both in densely populated urban areas as well as in peripheral remote rural areas. Accessibility to passenger transport determines the level of transport-related social exclusion, therefore the role of the state is to provide the legal, institutional, and financial framework for establishing and operating a transport network that may answer to the needs of the citizens. Transport policies are valuable instruments that can shape and drive the government to improve the economic, social and civic activities of citizens. The research will analyze the level of transport-related social inclusion in the European countries by taking into consideration the data provided by national transport regulators. On this basis, the concept of the Passenger Transport Justice Index will be developed. This index will be designed as a tool for measuring the level of accessibility to the passenger transport services on the level of national states. The purpose of the research is to identify key features of the transport policies, and economic, social, and geographic characteristics of the states which are the most successful with providing accessible transport for their citizens.

Resources and Environment

Thursday, 27 June	
16:25-18:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 5	**Toward Wellness** **A Theoretical and Practical Rationale for Alternatives to the Twelve-Step/Disease Model** William Marek, Psychologist, Self-employed This qualitative research explores the major and minor features and attributes of the Twelve-Step / disease model, followed by comments and disputes of each of those attributes. The paper concludes with alternatives to the model. An argument is made that the model is the primary reason for addicts who remain addicted. *Society and Culture* **Civil Society Engagement for Ecology, Health and Farmers' Livelihoods: Two Case Studies from Organic Food Movements in Bangkok, Thailand and Chennai, India** Judith Bopp, Postdoctoral Researcher, Geography Department, Kiel University, Kiel, Germany Organic food movements are globally gaining momentum. In Thailand and India, the industrialisation of agriculture and climate change-related unpredictability has degraded many rural areas. Urban sprawl reduces agricultural resources in peri-urban areas, and many farmers shift towards non-farming occupation. Organic farming methods have consequently re-emerged as means to health and livelihood improvement while the claim for nutritional, healthy foods rises in the urban centres. In the organic food movements in Bangkok and Chennai, a variety of civil society stakeholders engages to challenge the public food system in a bottom-up manner. Many rural farmers have joined the movement, for most know from their own experience that the handling of agro-chemicals affects health, soils and overall farm ecology. This paper presents empirical findings from field research conducted in Bangkok, Thailand (2013-2016), and Chennai, India (2017). It elaborates how the civil stakeholder challenges the public food system through bottom-up participation, and how local movements may actually model for global sustainability transformations. It borrows from New Social Movement theories (e.g. Scott, 1990) and social ecological approaches. The research draws on expert interviews, informal discussions and long-term observations, as well as an annual transdisciplinary Indo-German workshop. Corresponding to the heterogeneity of 'New Globalisation' processes, this paper discerns the diverse practices of local communities by the example of the organic food movements in Bangkok and Chennai. These receive impulse largely from within their own societies, drawing on local knowledge. Beyond, stakeholders embrace local spiritual-cultural traits, which distinguish the movement from those of other global regions. *Society and Culture* **Tackling Sanitation in Urban Informal Housing in the Age of the Clean India Mission** Sarita Panchang, Doctoral Student, Global Health, University of South Florida, Tampa, United States India has some of the largest gaps in access to safe sanitation in the world, and open defecation (OD) remains a practice that is as common as it is politicized. With the new United Nations Sustainable Development Goals now in place, India has recently embarked on a campaign to promote sanitation and eliminate OD nationwide by October 2019. This World Bank-funded campaign is called Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBM) and has had controversial impacts thus far. While more sanitation provisions are needed, insights from political ecology and critical medical anthropology have made clear that merely building more infrastructure or implementing community-based projects are not neutral, clear-cut solutions. People's demands for sanitation must be interrogated alongside the stigmatization of health behaviors such as OD, to ask whose needs are served by particular discourses. Though a great deal has been written on class politics and urban sanitation in India, less studied are the dynamics of sanitation within heterogeneous slum communities. I draw on fieldwork from two urban slum communities in the state of Maharashtra to highlight how residents of informal housing manage the challenges of toilet provisioning in relation to larger questions of infrastructure access, housing insecurity, and urban development more broadly. I bring these findings into conversation on the ability of SBM to respond more effectively to sanitation challenges on the ground in cities. *Resources and Environment*

Thursday, 27 June

16:25-18:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 6	**Growing Global**

Engines of Growth in the Developing World: Examining the Reasons for, and the Likely Effects of the Romance between China and Some African Countries

Sunday Akin Olukoju, Athabasca University, Athabasca, Canada

This paper examines Chinese incursion into Sub-Saharan Africa with a view to determining the reasons for, as well as verify if and how some of such partnerships are benefiting the various parties involved. While Asghar and Hussain (2014) identified financial development as a factor that powers economic growth in the developing countries, the duo also see this as a two-way traffic with foreign direct investment (FDI) and subsequently, trade openness, as factors powering growth. To be more specific, Dong and Fan (2017) examined the effects of China's aid and trade on its overseas direct investment (ODI) in 50 African countries from 2002 to 2013, and both concluded that the aid China offers will crowd out its investment in these countries. Case study analysis is the main method of inquiry. Mourao (2018) pinpointed dynamic national markets with a large population and significant forest area as determinants of Chinese preferences. Mourao affirmed that these factors constitute the most preferred reasons for the allocation of Chinese Foreign Direct Investment in 48 African countries between 2003 and 2010. Mourao also identified increased political stability and regulatory quality, with government effectiveness as other factors that make this move efficient. This paper investigates possible implications such as whether these factors are driven locally and/or by outside influence, and why; as well as possible short and long term effects, while identifying likely engines of growth with accompanying implications.

Economy and Trade

Nationalist Isolationism as Geopolitical Strategy: The United States as a Case-Study in the Rejection of the New Globalization

Black Hawk Hancock, DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois, United States

President Donald J. Trump, withdrawing from multi-lateral treaties, such as the Iran Deal, the Paris Climate Accord, NAFTA, and Trans-Pacific Partnership, dismissing the United Nations Human Rights Council and the International Criminal Court as institutions lacking legitimacy, as well as considering NATO "obsolete" and putting forth the possibility of withdrawing military troops and closing military bases, is bringing an end to U.S. hegemony. However, these events must simultaneously be viewed as nationalist and isolationist geopolitical strategies against the new globalization. This paper begins by parsing President Trump's statement from his United Nations speech of September 25th, where he claimed the United States was going to "reject the ideology of globalism and accept the ideology of patriotism." Second, the paper goes on to show how this statement crystalizes President Trump's imperatives of tightening national security, securing economic corporate tax cuts, and imposing draconian anti-immigration regulations to put "America First." Third, it analytically separates the political, economic, and socio-cultural factors that get conflated in this statement, as well as in his counter-intuitive geopolitical strategies in general. In doing so, this paper illustrates how these analytically separate components get intertwined and become reinforcing, such that political policies which have economic effects, take on socio-cultural significance through the lens of identity politics. The paper concludes with a discussion of how a case-study of U.S. nationalism and isolationism proves vital for conceptualizing the questions that need to be asked to reconfigure the international liberal order in the face of the U.S.'s retreat from global leadership.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Israel and Lebanon: Relations Under Stress

Jacob Abadi, Professor of History, The United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, United States

This paper provides an analysis of the course of Israeli-Lebanese relations and its purpose is to shed light on the contacts between the Maronites in Lebanon and the State of Israel. The paper traces these contacts to the interwar period when the leaders of the Maronite community who regarded the Jews as the descendants of the Biblical Hebrews, sought to provide a Phoenician identity to Lebanon that could help them develop their unique culture. It demonstrates that despite the movement's failure the contacts laid the background for cooperation between the two communities which survived the vicissitudes of the Lebanese civil wars and still plays a role in Israeli foreign policy. The paper explores the attempts of the founders of the state of Israel to continue these contacts. It shows how the Israeli government continued to search allies among the Lebanese Christians following the entry of the PLO and the subsequent War of Lebanon in 1982. It discusses the connection between Israel and the Lebanese army during that war and assess the advantages and disadvantages of this alliance to both sides. Moreover, it assesses the impact of this relationship on the massacre of Palestinians in the refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila. And finally, it discusses the impact of the rise of Hezbollah on the Israeli-Maronite connection. The paper is based on government documents books and periodicals.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Friday, 28 June	
08:30-09:00	**Conference Registration Desk Open**
09:00-09:15	**Daily Update - Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, United States**
09:15-09:50	**Plenary Session - Dr. Zdzislaw Mach, Dean of the Faculty of International and Political Studies, Head of the Centre for European Studies, Jagiellonian University, Poland**
	"The Iron Curtain and the Process of EU Integration – The Present Dilemmas of Collective Identity." **Zdzislaw Mach is a Professor in Sociology and Anthropology at the Jagiellonian University. Founder and head of the Institute for European Studies at the Jagiellonian University, and one of the main authors of the European Studies curriculum in Poland.** **He has broad international teaching experience from Europe and America. Previous teaching and research appointments include Université Montpellier IIII Paul Valéry, University of Exeter, University College Dublin, University of Chicago, Oxford University, University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study, the American Council of Learned Societies, University of Edinburgh, and St. John's College, Oxford.** **His research interests cover identity issues such as nationalism, minorities and ethnicity, the development of European citizenship, migration, and the reconstruction of identity, the ethnic origin of a nation and construction of identities as well as the development of the idea of Europe.**
09:50-10:20	**Plenary Session - Dr. Joanna Kurczewska, Professor of Sociology, and holds a chair in Sociology and Anthropology of Culture, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland**
	"Poland 1989-2019 for Utopians. One country, Three Decades, Four Ideas" **Professor Joanna Kurczewska is a sociologist, historian of ideas, Full Professor at the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (IFiS PAN). She teaches at distinguished Polish academic institutions including the Graduate School for Social Research at IFiS PAN and the University of Warsaw, and has been the Editor in Chief of the Polish Sociological Review.** **Professor Kurczewska engages in the studies of historical sociology, theoretical sociology, sociology, and history of contemporary ideas, as well as sociology of culture and political sociology. Within these disciplines, she is especially interested in the widely understood theme of the nation (national ideologies, national culture, and relation between state and nation), social change, and relation between culture, politics, locality, and nationalism in societies experiencing significant changes in the socio-cultural and political system.** **Author of books including: Naród w socjologii i ideologii polskiej. Analiza porównacza wybranych koncepcji z przełomu XIX i XX wieku [Nation in the Sociology and Ideology in Poland: Comparative Analysis of Selected Concepts from the Turn of the 19th and 20th Centuries], Warsaw: IFiS PAN 1979), Patriotyzm(y) polskich polityków [Patriotism(s) of Polish Politicians] (Warsaw: IFiS PAN, 2002), Editor of different volumes and series including: Kultura narodowa i polityka [National Culture and Politics] (Warsaw: IFiS PAN, 2000), Oblicza lokalności [Faces of Locality] (Warsaw: IFiS PAN, 2004-2008, 3 Vols.), with Jacek Kurczewski Conflict and Solidarity, 1980/81, ILW, Warsaw 2010 and Polish Studies in Culture, Nations and Politics (Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang, 2011-, 5 Vols.).**
10:20-10:50	**Garden Conversation**
	Garden Conversations are informal, unstructured sessions that allow delegates a chance to meet plenary speakers and talk with them at length about the issues arising from their presentation. When the venue and weather allow, we try to arrange for a circle of chairs to be placed outdoors.
10:50-10:55	**Transition Break**
10:55-12:35	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Friday, 28 June	
10:55-12:35	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 1	**Our Earth**

Everyone Lives Downstream from Someone : Impacts of an Expanding Dairy Industry on Biodiversity

Cornelius Benjamin Tyson, Professor, Department of Communication, Central Connecticut State University, New Britain, Connecticut, United States

Driven by the pursuit of profit and global market forces, there is a trend among farmers of converting traditional practices with historically low biodiversity impacts to high-intensity farming with extreme biodiversity impacts. This study examines how these forces caused prices for dairy products in Asia (China in particular) to rise significantly in recent decades. Consequently, many New Zealand dairy farmers have converted traditional dryland sheep and beef farms with fairly benign impact on biodiversity to intensive irrigated dairy operations with serious deleterious effects on biodiversity (i.e., excessive siltation, nutrient overload, high bacteria counts). Many consider water quality in many areas of New Zealand to be in crisis because of these changes. Additionally, land conversions to dairy often involve removal of forested lands causing a loss of carbon entrapment negatively affecting targets for C02 emissions. The root cause is increased demand on a global scale precipitating increased supply on a national scale without due consideration of how this affects biodiversity and quality of life in local communities. Sachs states that biodiversity includes the variability of life within a species, the diversity of species within an ecosystem and their various relationships, and the diversity of species across ecosystems (Sachs, 2015 pp. 448-449). Biodiversity impacts from farming can be viewed at the farm-ecosystem level and on a broader regional landscape scale. As ecosystems comprised of water, air, soil, plant and animal life, often connected by waterways, do not recognize national boundaries, the impacts of farming cross national borders. Everyone lives downstream from someone.
Resources and Environment

Is Sustainability Survivable?

Kevin Rickman, TA, Philosophy, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

Sustainability has become central to our efforts of solving environmental issues, but we must reconsider if it is viable or merely a comfort blanket. In this paper I argue that sustainability has taken too shallow an approach to our current plight. To reframe arguments for sustainability, I proffer the claim that we must look at what I have termed survivability in order to become more thoroughly aware of the need for change in many areas of our lives both as individuals and as a species. My focus in this paper will be on the rates of survivability of large groups of people if their agricultural support is suddenly removed, and I will take the island of O'ahu as the main example. In O'ahu, I show how the structure we have on this island is beyond self-sustainability, how rates of survivability would look if forced to become self-sustaining, and potential outcomes. Afterwards, I draw heavily from the Zhuangzi--an early Daoist text--to show how our perspective on the world has allowed us to reach this point. I also show how passages in the Zhuangzi can remedy our ways of thinking so that we may confront the situation we are in as open-mindedly and honestly as possible. From this, perhaps, discussions of the need for more sustainable practices will carry more weight in other areas of life such as political decisions on one end of the spectrum and personal habits on the other.
Resources and Environment

Totem and Technology: Consciousness, Nature, and Constructions of Self

E.H. Rick Jarow, Associate Professor, Religion/Asian Studies, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, United States

Since Descartes, the Western notion of "Self" has been tied to a teleological view of time and history and the notion of a subject that is separate from the natural world. In the past few decades, notions of an approaching "singularity," in which technology and humanity completely interface have captured the cultural imagination. Are we heaed for a Utopia or a Dystopia? At the same time, "Shamanic" and "Earth-based" cultures that have a divergent view of the human subject and its place in the natural world have come to the fore, challenging the anthropocentric notion of humans existing "above" the natural world. This paper examines three views of self: The Western Cartesian view, the "Shamanic, Earth Based" view, and the contemporary neuro-scientific view to see if, beyond obvious antagonisms there may be an emerging synthesis that can integrate human society and the natural world in paradigms that allow for both ongoing scientific innovation and a panoramic eco-awareness of nature, chronolgical time, and timeless time.
Society and Culture

Road Pricing Resistance: Car Politics in Copenhagen

Kevin Smiley, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University at Buffalo, Buffalo, United States

Copenhagen, Denmark, a paragon of the sustainable city, is a likely candidate for emergent policy practice aimed at sustainability and urban social change: congestion charges for cars in central city areas. But the city has not adopted congestion charges, having shelved plans in 2011 after an initial, near-successful push to adopt them. Using a mixed methodological approach, I identify how and why Copenhagen did not adopt congestion charges. Pairing quantitative and qualitative findings, two intertwined conclusions are raised. First, widespread support for further car restrictions (both in the survey data and in a governing coalition in 2011-2012) can unravel in a political context where right-leaning parties are firm in their opposition. Even though about half of right-leaning party voters support a car restriction measure, all major right-leaning parties are wholly opposed to such measures. Second, sustainable cities may continue to be undermined by scalar disjunctures. While Copenhageners may be broadly in support of the measure, the decision in this case rested with the national government. In these ways, a just, sustainable city can be thwarted by the outsized influence of right-leaning political parties operating through misplaced governance mechanisms.
Politics, Power, and Institutions

Friday, 28 June	
10:55-12:35	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 2	**Money Matters**

The Stabilization of Poland's Exchange Rate since Communism: A 30 Year Retrospective

Larissa Adamiec, Associate Professor, Undergraduate Business, Benedictine University, Lisle, IL, United States

The stabilization of Poland's exchange rate and the increased wealth per capita is deconstructed with the Lucas barter economy model from the marginal utility generated from underlying basket of goods with Poland's counterparty. The marginal utility of consumption exchange rate is applied to the Lucas wealth model to dismantle domestic/foreign investment and drivers of exports/imports. The level of GNI per person in Poland has increased from $2,040 (1992) to $12,680 (2016), generating an average growth of 2.17%. As Poland ranks as the world's 19th largest exporter, Poland stands to achieve mature economy status by 2020 having gained a GNI of $15,000 per person. Poland's wealth is evaluated by comparing Poland to their top five exporter counterparts (Germany, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, France and Italy); representing 50.3% of the exports and their top five importer counterparts (Germany, China, Italy, Netherlands and Czech Republic); representing 57.4% of their imports as well as against the United States and the Euro region as a whole. Inflation is accounted for within domestic/foreign investments as well as marginal utility of consumption of both Poland's goods as well as Poland's counterparties. Tariffs, fiscal policies, monetary policies are incorporated as constraints on the wealth equation. The drivers of wealth are found by using balance of payment data, market exchange rate, aggregate wealth accounting for the population growth and the utility of consumption.

Economy and Trade

A Possible Economic Relationship Between the United Kingdom-European Union after Brexit

Suleyman Cihan, Suleyman Demirel University

Prof. Murat Colak, Dokuz Eylul University

On 23 July 2016, British people voted for leaving EU narrowly with 51.9%. The result was a shock for EU and the world. The United Kingdom leaving the EU invokes Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty, which gives the two sides two years to agree the terms of the withdrawal. Theresa May triggered this process on 29 March, 2017, meaning the UK should leave by 29 March, 2019. It remains unclear how the United Kingdom will establish a model of relationship as a result of the negotiations with the EU after the withdrawal. There are a number of non-EU member countries that have economic cooperation with the EU such as Canada, Turkey, Switzerland and Norway. Among these countries, EU-Canada Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) is the most probable economic model between EU and the UK in the light of Brexit negotiations. On the other hand, Turkey has customs union with EU since 31 December 1995 and has the least advantaged trade agreement with EU. Turkey's kind of agreement is not possible between EU and the UK since third countries that sign a free trade agreement with the EU have automatic access to the Turkish market, without opening their own markets for Turkish goods. In this study, CETA and Turkey's Customs Union with EU is analyzed. After analyzing these trade agreements, possible trade agreement for the UK is discussed, and in what terms Turkey may boost economic relations with EU after Brexit withdrawal agreement.

Economy and Trade

Socialist Built, Capitalist Bought: Steel Cities of the Former Eastern Bloc

Nicholas Levy, PhD Candidate, History, Stanford University, Stanford, California, United States

When East European socialism collapsed in 1989-91, among its legacies were an enormous amount of industrial infrastructure. While much that was obsolete followed abruptly in the footsteps of Western Rust Belts and another portion was quickly cannibalized by market forces or mismanagement, select production sites survived the fall of planned economies to rise again as pieces of massive transnational corporate networks. This paper tells the entangled story of two such sites: Huta Katowice in Dąbrowa Górnicza, Poland, and Kryvorizhstal in Kryvyi Rih, Ukraine. The former built in the 1970s on the basis of Soviet technology and the promise of ore from enormous deposits surrounding the latter, both were bought up by the Indian-owned conglomerate Mittal Steel in the 2000s (now ArcelorMittal after the company's further expansion in Western Europe – including plants that supplied crucial imported components for both of these Eastern Bloc mills). Part of a dissertation project that focuses on East European industrial cities experiencing rapid transformation – first under state socialism and again in its aftermath – the proposed paper explores and compares shifts in management and meaning at a local level. How was being a node in an international socialist economic geography of the late twentieth century different from (or similar to) being a cog in the transnational capitalist machinery of the early twenty-first? When told through the lens of Huta Katowice, Kryvorizhstal, and ArcelorMittal, the purported 'end of history' sounds more like a key change in a longer opera of industrial development.

2019 Special Focus - The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now

The Public Health Impact of Oil Pollution in Nigeria

Isidore Udoh, Assistant Professor, Health Sciences and Physical Education, Northeastern Illinois University, Chicago, United States

There is a growing recognition of the urgency to clean up oil-related pollution in Nigeria's Niger Delta in order to avert a looming public health disaster. Oil spills in the Niger Delta occur daily, involve a cumulatively larger volume of oil, and span nearly sixty years of oil production. It is quite plausible, therefore, to conclude that the damage to the environment and the public health impact of oil spills in this environment is quite significant. Immediately after the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) published its landmark report on the environmental assessment of Nigeria's Niger Delta in 2011, there was global optimism that the Nigerian government might finally clean up the area's environment. Upon receiving the report, the Nigerian government promptly constituted the Hydrocarbon Pollution Restoration Project (HYPREP) agency to oversee the cleanup project. Further action has stalled, however, and the severe pollution-related environmental and public health challenges enumerated in the report persist. The goal of this research was to assess the impact of oil pollution on the health and human development of the residents of the Niger Delta. Semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted among participants in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. Oil pollution has been blamed for a number of persisting public health challenges, including poverty, unemployment, malnutrition, high child and under-five mortality rates, and a dismal life expectancy. The UNEP has urged the Nigerian government to act expeditiously to limit and remedy the health risks associated with oil pollution in the oil producing region.

Resources and Environment

Friday, 28 June	
10:55-12:35	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 3	**Historical Understanding**

Navigating Multiple Easts: Teresa Sampsonia Sherley's Travels from Persia to Poland, 1608–11

Bernadette Andrea, Professor, English, University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, United States

This paper examines a neglected episode in the life of Teresa Sampsonia Sherley, a seventeenth-century Circassian woman from the Safavid court who travelled across Eurasia with her husband, the "English Persian" Robert Sherley, who was the shah's ambassador to the Christian rulers in Europe. The three years she spent in Cracow, while her husband continued on his journey through the Holy Roman Empire, Italy, and Spain, offers unique insights on early modern women's complex navigations of gendered ethnic and religious strictures. In 1611, Teresa Sampsonia reunited with her husband in Lisbon, having travelled through Hamburg, and together they travelled through Spain, departing from Bayonne in France for England. They remained in England for two years, returning to Iran in 1613. She thus epitomizes the "chameleon," "cosmopolitan," and "renegade" that Sanjay Subrahmanyam theorizes in Three Ways to Be Alien: Travails and Encounters in the Early Modern World, even though he neglects to mention her in his analysis of Robert's elder brother, Anthony, who was also the shah's erstwhile ambassador. Her time in Cracow, in particular, complicates the dichotomy between East and West as it was mapped onto Islamic and Christian polities, as Poland (like Russia, which the Sherley party also passed through) oscillated between these geopolitical designations. This paper investigates the shifting connotations of these terms, and their political import, establishing Teresa Sampsonia's travels from multiples "Easts"—Persia and then Poland—and onto Western Europe as a notable, albeit neglected, instance of cultural hybridization in the early modern period.
Society and Culture

A Moral Steam-Engine: Thomas Clarkson and the British Campaign to Abolish the Slave Trade, 1787-1807

Catherine Tourangeau, PhD Candidate, History, Yale University, New Haven, United States

This paper sheds new light on the associational context in which the successful campaign to abolish the British slave trade took place. Zooming in on the key figure of Thomas Clarkson, it considers, in particular, the role of formal associations dedicated to the cause in London and across the provinces and the colonies in mobilising public opinion against the trade. It suggests that without an intimate knowledge and experience of associational life--experience acquired through a sustained participation in clubs, societies, and associations of all kinds--the British abolitionists of the late 18th and early 19th century would not have been so successful in their endeavours. While they did not invent modern social movements, as historians sometimes suggest, they certainly exploited the possibilities, strategies, and methods of associational organisation to a greater extent than ever before. Doing so, they paved the way for the movements of the so-called "Age of Reform" which soon unfolded across the English-speaking world. Their story serves as a reminder of the potential of civil society to act as an agent of social, political, and economic change in times of crisis.
Society and Culture

The Rhetoric of Buried Testimony: Memory and Absence from the Warsaw Ghetto

Sarah Goldwasser, University of California, Berkeley

In this paper, I suggest specific ways to interact with and learn from the still-buried segments of a sprawling Holocaust archive created in the Warsaw Ghetto. I will argue in that the distance between us and the still-buried portions of the Ringelblum, or Oneg Shabbas, archive can be meaningful through the ways in which we engage with its absence. I've grouped my suggestions into two approaches: one which studies around the absence, as a way to learn about the international policies and reactions after the war which left the archive underground, and within the absence, a more rhetorical approach to studying Jewish collective memory and the sublime historical experience of studying buried testimony. I end with context about how museums display and preserve discovered Holocaust testimonies, and how technology may or may not alter the museum goer's interactions with testimony.
Politics, Power, and Institutions

The Transnationalization of Domestic Law - A Perspective from the United States: Globalization and Deregulation and the Role of Domestic Courts

Alfred Aman, Roscoe C. O'Byrne Professor of Law, Law, Indiana University Maurer School of Law

The purpose of this paper is threefold. First, I discuss how globalization has resulted in the transnationalization and neoliberalization of domestic administrative law in the United States. In this context, globalization and transnationalization are related but not interchangeable terms; transnationalism refers to the relational and localized aspects of economic globalization, and that is my main focus here. Second, I discuss the legal mechanisms by which U.S. domestic administrative law became integral to globalization through its transnationalization and how it affected institutions such as courts. Third, I offer brief reflections on the state of U.S. administrative law with respect to transnationalism today—particularly in relation to courts and especially to the growth of executive power and the potential for administrative law reforms in the public interest. Globalization is often (correctly) seen as a source of democracy deficit, but thinking about administrative law in terms of its transnationalization draws attention to what are also its democratic possibilities. My focus is on U.S. experience, but I hope in a way that contributes to a wider comparative discussion.
Politics, Power, and Institutions

Friday, 28 June	
10:55-12:35	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 4	**Movements and Trends**

Global Flows/Local Challenges: An Examination of Lifestyle Migration in Belize

Ed Jackiewicz, Professor and Chair, Geography and Environmental Studies, CSUN, Northridge, CA, United States

As the number of lifestyle migrants (also referred to as residential tourists or amenity migrants) continues to increase, the challenges at the local scale also grow. Belize has long been a popular destination for these migrants and the implications on local communities is varied and uneven. My research in this area revolves around the differentiated experiences in this small country that has encouraged and been very accommodating to lifestyle migrants. This paper will explore the short term issues confronted by two local communities as well as a discussion of the long term prospects. In the short term, there is some financial gain and employment opportunities, though with environmental and cultural challenges. The long term sustainability is more questionable and this author suggests that it may be another example of "Boom and Bust" that have plagued Latin America for centuries.

Society and Culture

Intercultural Community and Diaspora: Gubbio, Jessup, and La Festa dei Ceri

Angelo De Leo, Student, Anthropology, George Washington University, Washington, DC, United States

Gubbio, Italy and Jessup, a town in the United States, share a common religious festival titled La Festa dei Ceri (the Festival of Candles). In this festival, they honor the patron saint of Gubbio, Saint Ubaldo Baldassini. It is not by chance that both cities celebrate this tradition, though. Immigrants from Gubbio came to Jessup in the late 1800s for work, and began to celebrate the tradition there as well. Today, Gubbio and Jessup share strong ties and recognize each other as sister cities. Being from Jessup myself, during the summer of 2017 I lived in Gubbio through a research grant from George Washington University to study how the culture of Gubbio and the Festa dei Ceri affected one another, what role the festival played in the lives of the people there, and how diaspora and interaction with a "home community" change a festival and its meaning in the diaspora community. This paper answers several overarching questions. How does globalization play a role in affecting two different cultures connected by a common history and a common festival? How might we better think of the concept of "tradition"? How do music, dialect, and different national languages affect and change communities split into different countries? The significance of this paper is to add to greater anthropological themes of globalization and to contribute to the developing study of diaspora; in addition, this paper establishes a basic framework by which future studies can better analyze diaspora and its intricacies.

Society and Culture

Migrant Diplomacies: Rethinking Diplomacy Beyond State-Centric Perspectives

Dr. Antonio Alejo, Fellowship, Research programm, Diputación de La Coruña, Coruna, Spain

There is an emerging need to extend our thinking about diplomacy beyond state-centric perspectives. My point of departure is to explore global politics and migrant activism through the transformations and challenges of diplomacy in a globalized world. Focusing on the literature on new diplomacy and global sociology, I identify new sociopolitical formations for diplomacy through migrant activism. Focusing on the agent, but interacting dynamically with structures, I present a theoretical debate and analytical tool for identifying and analyzing the emergence and practices of migrant diplomacies as an expression of contemporary global politics. I highlight a case study from North America as evidence of how these kinds of alternative diplomacies are emerging and operating as part of globalized societies.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Nuclear Weapons Proliferation: Issues, Trends, Challenges of Denuclearization

Stephen Collins, Kennesaw State University

Nuclear weapons proliferation stands as a foremost concern of the international community and a leading topic in International Relations. Efforts to persuade states to relinquish nuclear arsenals and/or abandon plans to acquire often seems a hopeless quest. Yet more states have forsaken their nuclear arsenals or plans than currently possess them. This study employs a case-study approach involving these former nuclear states to attempt to reveal the causal elements of denuclearization. The focus of this study will be on external system-level variables; that is measures applied by external actors. More specifically, this study will leverage theory and empirical data to analyze the conditions under which economic sanctions and incentives strategies are likely to succeed in countering the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The thesis of the study posits that economic statecraft measures are most likely to work when: 1) sanctions campaigns enjoy broad multilateral support from key trading partners and aid donors of the target state; 2) sanctions are not merely signaling exercises, but impose substantial material costs; 3) sanctions are coupled with economic incentives; 4) the nuclear weapons programs of the target state is in the inchoate stages; and (perhaps most importantly) 5) the target state must not face a nuclear armed regional adversary with whom it has engaged in a militarized dispute. This paper will discuss the theoretical underpinnings of these hypotheses, and apply empirical data to test the thesis.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Friday, 28 June

10:55-12:35	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Room 5 | **Community and Culture**

Comparative Study on Central City Area between Shizuoka City and Hamamatsu City

Takashi Nakamura, Lecturer and Associate Professor, Department of Civil & Urban engineering, Tokyo City University, tokyo, tokyo, Japan
Syunsuke Fukatsu, officer, Urban Renaissance Agency, Japan

Recently, in the local cities of Japan, the decline in central areas due to the suburbanization of various functions associated with the progress of motorization is posing to be a great challenge. Many cities commercial function in central city area are continuously decreasing. In spite of this, cities maintain a commercial function in central area. In this study, we compared and analyzed Hamamatsu City and Shizuoka City in Japan. Hamamatsu City and Shizuoka City are located in same prefecture and have almost same population. Hamamatsu City central area commercial function is declining. But, on the other hand, in Shizuoka City, the central area commercial function is maintained. In this study, we analyze Hamamatsu City and Shizuoka City for actual situation of crowds, movement around downtown areas, commercial function location situation in central area and suburban area, location control means of commercial facilities; and discuss the municipal assembly control of commercial facilities location.

Resources and Environment

Chronicling Cosmopolitan Aspirations: Thirty Years of Ethnographic Engagement in Cuenca, Ecuador

Ann Miles, Professor of Anthropology, Sociology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, United States

In the 1970s, Cuenca, the third largest city in Ecuador, was described as a "out of the way" place and a "hidden gem". Long characterized by social and political conservatism, Cuenca languished economically until the mid 20th century. Starting in the late 1970s however, the city's urban landscape was slowly transformed as industrial production increased and land-poor rural to urban migrants moved to the city in search of opportunities. Poor migrants took up residence in dilapidated colonial mansions in the city center abandoned by rich families who had decamped to more suburban locations. By the 1980s, the poor who could not penetrate the rigid class and ethnic hierarchies in the city turned to transnational migration to the US. Then, in 1999, the city became a UNESCO World Patrimonial site, and turned its efforts towards becoming a cosmopolitan tourist destination. Redevelopment of the historic colonial center has contributed to gentrification and opened the door for yet a new kind of transnational migration, this time of North American retirees to Cuenca. Since the great recession of 2008, many older North Americans from the U.S. and Canada have embraced Cuenca as a "retirement haven" and they have created a growing transnational ex-pat community that has made its own imprint of the city. Based on 30 years of ethnographic research, this paper will discuss the cosmopolitan aspirations of the Cuencan ruling elites and how various forms of migration and mobility have transformed an out of the way place into an ex-pat "haven".

Society and Culture

From Vulgar to Progressive: The Curious Case of Shorts as an Outfit Among Indian Girls

Rashmi Samant, Student , Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering, Manipal Institute of Technology , Manipal , India

The impact of globalization, particularly on developing countries, is loosely viewed as a process of westernization. The conventional response to counter this process through the preservation of cultural tradition and a contested identity has often led to insistence on 'moral purity' and 'indigenous values'. However, in an era of unlimited flow of information and access to knowledge, the viable response tilts primarily towards a process of cultural hybridization. This paper tries to capture this dilemma of Indian middle class in relation to an attire of girls and young women– shorts. Wearing of shorts in a traditional setup was generally viewed as an embodiment of western modernity and often frowned upon as vulgar in India. With the advent of globalization, attitude towards 'shorts' as an outfit gradually changed among the elite: it represented freedom and liberation of women. Steadily, this notion percolated down to average middle class and among them shorts has transformed from being vulgar to being progressive. The paper explores the reasons for this transformation of worldview among the middle class families of India and the resultant ambivalence that exists in being compelled to choose shorts as an outfit of modernity. Through a series of interviews among Indian girls and the people related to them in a small town, this paper attempts to comprehend the attitude towards the use of shorts. It examines the impact of globalization beyond the conventional perceptions of westernization by capturing the middle class Indian dilemma in dealing with cultural hybridization.

Society and Culture

Friday, 28 June	
10:55-12:35	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 6	**Ideals and Images**

Representations of Globalization in the Cuban Press: Critique or Affirmation of Neoliberal Hegemonic Discourse?

Karyn Hollis, Director, Cultural Studies Program, Global and Interdisciplinary Studies, Villanova University, Villanova, PA, United States

My study examines the discourse around globalization in the official Cuban Communist Party (CCP) newspaper, Granma. What political, economic, and cultural effects are associated with globalization in Cuba by CCP officials and journalists writing in Granma? And are these effects compatible with Cuban socialism which claims to offer an alternative to neoliberal hegemony by promoting economic democracy and the collective good? To answer these questions, I compile a corpus of Granma articles published in 2018 and conduct a computerized content analysis of them. Through word counts, frequency tabulations, and collocations, I examine terms related to globalization in the Cuban press to show whether or not this Cuban discourse constructs a world in opposition to multinational corporate power. My rhetorical investigation will be situated conceptually through the work of Foucault, Fairclough, Van Dijk, and Wodak. I also select one or two representative articles for qualitative examination using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). CDA is a multidisciplinary method of investigation, employing a wide variety of linguistic tools. Using CDA, I show how rhetorical devices such as implied audience, genre, style, and historical/contextual representations may hide power imbalances, erase subjectivities, and perhaps, unwittingly, naturalize corporate hegemony and exploitation.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Making Poland Great - Tales of "Repolonisation"

Joanna Orzechowska, Assistant Professor, Institute of European Studies, Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Krakow, Poland

The year 2015 marked a significant shift in Polish politics. The new set of reforms put forward by conservative right-wing government regardless of their nature were all based on the same principle: the departure from international cosmopolitan values and a focus on national and domestic interests. This paper focuses on one particular set of processes, that especially well embodies this logic, i.e. the process of "repolonisation", which has gained momentum after 2015. "Repolonisation" is a form of economic nationalism and as such is based on two fundamental assumptions. The first is that globalization has its limitations, it leads to the deepening of income gaps and favors some countries/social groups at the expense of others. The second argument is that capital is not nationally-neutral, and does in fact have nationality. In Poland those arguments have been used to legitimize certain forms of actions, i.e. the substitution of foreign private capital by Polish national public one. This process of domestication understood here as nationalization was not only intended to change the banking system, but was also planned to affect the energy sector and possibly the media. In this paper I suggest to analyze "repolonisation" not as a mechanism based on economic rationality, but as an ideological tool, a certain form of narrative. Through the analysis of public appearances of key Polish opinion leaders during the years 2015-2018, I aim to determine different narratives (stories) of "repolonisation", trying to establish key narrative arguments used to either legitimize or delegitimize various policies and actions.

Society and Culture

How EU Plans to Link-up European Culture and Media with Globalisation and Not Lose Its Core Cultural Values: Creative Europe 2021-2027

Bożena Gierat Bieroń, Ph.D., Institute of European Studies, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland, Poland

The European Union established its Cultural Policy (1993) as the answer to that global processes, which deeply affected the EU member states' culture on national, regional, and local levels. The EU decided then to protect richness of cultural and lingual diversity, mutual understanding, inter-cultural dialogue, which were standing in the way of the marching globalization forces. The EU faces an analogous situation right now. The digital era "has facilitated the distribution of cultural and creative content and services, but it has also intensified competition of content across borders on a global scale." Audio-visual sector of the EU is internationally recognised but it is not competitive enough within the Digital Single Market. Therefore in the next multiannual financial framework (2021-2027) the EU is planning to re-open "Creative Europe" programme dedicated to culture and media in post-industrial and global era. This paper defines and explores links between the principles of the "Creative Europe" programme and increasingly competitive international markets. It also investigates which particular instruments are used to protect European culture from global-market players. Furthermore, it attempts to understand how the EU would like to connect cultural and audio-visual players into the communication/virtual platforms, webcast portals and social media pages while at the same time still maintaining core European values. Finally, the paper offers analyses (critical and constructive) and tries to offer an answer to the question whether the EU's proposals codified in "Creative Europe" will strengthen the position of European actors in both the European and global markets.

Society and Culture

The Filmic Reinvention of Rio as an Aspiring Global City

Else R. P. Vieira, Professor, Brazilian and Comparitive Latin American Studies, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom

This paper considers the bravura reinvention of Rio as an aspiring global city in the run up to Olympics. Carlos Saldanha's Rio (2011), conceived in the heat of Brazil's euphoric economic period when the city was the first in South America to be selected by the International Olympic Committee for the 2016 Games, shares with a number of media campaigns a cinematic redeployment of Rio designed to change negative images of the city. The film's seemingly simplistic basic plot and themes are also seen to incorporate global subject matter and to reference media initiatives related to the US Good Neighbour Policy intended to create an aura of integration and a positive urban imaginary for Rio, this time as a welcoming emerging global power.

Society and Culture

12:35-13:25	**Lunch**
13:25-14:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Friday, 28 June
13:25-14:10 **PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 1 **Innovation Showcase: Room 1**

LEGO Serious Play: Develop Management and Leadership Skills Promoting Multiculturalism in a Global Community

Mrs Penelope Miriam Marshall-Kalina, Senior Lecturer/Course Leader, Lancashire School of Business and Enterprise, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, Lancashire, United Kingdom

Barry Marshall Kalina, Senior Lecturer, University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom

This session explores the use of LEGO Serious Play (LSP) in combatting inequality in communities. It includes a demonstration to enhance audience understanding. LSP is a unique method that generates personal development and cohesion within workplace and boardroom alike. A method of developing management and leadership skills and promoting multiculturalism, it ensures all ideas and thought are heard within numerous organised situations to combat inequality. A developmental toy for children, LEGO is enjoying a new lease of life as an effective tool for the benefit of employers and employees alike. Promotion of migration brings with it a host of transferrable skills, which can enhance the hosts. It can be used anywhere from schools to business. Each workshop is designed according to the needs of the company or community. Developed by Robert Rasmussen, LSP has been used in numerous communities to promote the importance of all. Watch it work for self-promotion, as a coaching tool, for personal development and enhanced community spirit.

Society and Culture

13:25-14:10 PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 1 Innovation Showcase: Room 1

Friday, 28 June	
13:25-14:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 2	**Focused Discussion: Room 2**

Student-Instructor Relationships in Higher Education: Thirty Years On

Rebecca Chory, Professor, Management, Frostburg State University, Frostburg, Maryland, United States

Evan Offstein, Professor, Frostburg State University, United States

Student-centered learning (SCL) is an educational philosophy grounded in the assumption that students have diverse needs, interests, and experiences that require diverse instructional and relational approaches. Some stakeholders consider SCL to be essential in higher education's efforts to develop responsible, democratically engaged citizens. In 2009, the Bologna Process endorsed SCL, urging European higher educational institutions to focus on improving teaching, providing student guidance structures, and supporting individualized education. The globalization of higher education and its commodification in the international marketplace make calls for SCL even more salient. As the classroom increasingly "comes to feel like a microcosm of the whole world," professors are expected to adjust how they relate to students. Likewise, students must adapt to various cultural norms regarding power and the role of the professor. In this session, we will examine the challenges and opportunities associated with the student-centered learning agenda embraced by European and American higher education institutions since the "End of History." To stimulate the conversation, we will consider the following questions: How have student-instructor relationships and the role of the professor changed "Thirty Years On?" Has the classroom become too democratized? How do students see themselves in relation to professors (e.g., as customers, friends, employers)? How do professors see themselves in relation to students (e.g., as service providers, surrogate parents, employees)? To facilitate the discussion, the facilitators will draw on their twenty-five plus years of research on student-instructor relationships and their international teaching and learning experiences.

2019 Special Focus - The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now

Lesvos Island: Migration and Host Community

Eirini Aivaliotou, Global Studies , University of Wroclaw, Wroclaw, Lower Silensia, Poland

Globalization has been a buzzword in various circles especially the last thirty years. While the fall of the Soviet Union signaled a new era, with the rise of the USA and its values, gradually the idea of the "Rise of the Rest" with emerging countries taking the lead, has gained momentum. Parallel to this, Europe as a part of the Western world has faced several economic crisis and a massive influx of migrants arriving from the East. Especially after 2014 due to the Syrian Civil War, Europe has been a heated area. Most likely the island of Lesvos from 2014 until hitherto hosts multiple refugee camps. Policy makers and the media have been focusing on the migrants themselves, with a great disregard to the host community. An analysis of the host communities and how they tackle this new reality can be enlightening and is the base for discussion for a relatively rising existence of racism and nationalism in Europe; which is subsequently accompanied with the rise of populism in the continent. Populist parties tend to attack globalization claiming it to be a danger to the security of the sovereign states and their national interests. The method for this research is interviews to locals of Lesvos and theory on host communities. Various conversations concerning the clashes between nationalities are blamed to be a result of globalization and its reckless values. This discussion considers how, thirty years after the fall of the Soviet Union, the world order seems to be revised.

Society and Culture

Using Technology in Writing : Is Composing Digitally Helpful or Harmful?

Sara Whitestone, Lecturer, English, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, New York, NY, United States

Is the recent advent of technology really the end of writing as we know it? It all started on Facebook. A friend posted that young people don't know how to write anymore because digital tweeting, texting, and messaging was making them lazy, rather than deep thinkers. As a college creative writing professor and also as one who embraces all modes of composition in my writing process, I disagreed. I work best using a combination of techniques--dictating into my phone, moving to a full keyboard to fill in details, printing out the work to apply pen-to-paper edits, then going back to the keyboard . . . After my Facebook comment, the discussion got heated when a stranger (to me) wrote: "Digital communications somehow short-circuit a part of the mental processes that accompany actual pen-to-paper composition. And that short-circuiting removes some intangible part of the artistry." Is this true? By writing digitally, are we short-circuiting ourselves? Are we less able to produce words that are as valuable or as artistic as those of the past? In this session, we will discuss some brain science on the process of writing and then talk through how to best use modes of technology to achieve compositions that are deep thinking, aesthetic, and valuable.

2019 Special Focus - The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now

Foreign Account Tax Compliant Act and the Impact on Global Institutions

Alicia Wendlandt Law, Director of Business College/Associate Professor, Business, International College of the Cayman Islands, Seminole, Florida, United States

In 2010, the Foreign Account Tax Compliant Act, also known as FATCA was implemented, which called for foreign financial institutions to file an annual report to the IRS on each US taxpayer living abroad or holding more than $50,000 in assets at the foreign financial institution. American expatriates are required to file if their financial assets exceed $200,000. The US, as a center for global movement of cash imposed a 30% withholding tax on the assets of any foreign financial institution: brokerage houses, offshore banks, fund companies, insurance companies, etc., that refuse to turn over all financial details on US persons to the IRS. An additional threat of being frozen out of US financial markets loomed over non-compliant institutions. In 2013, the Cayman Islands, one of the top financial centers in the world and a global financial hub signed the US FATCA agreement. The Cayman Islands is host to 40 of the top 50 world banks licensed in the country, and as of December 2016 reported assets and liabilities at US$1.02 and US$0.98 trillion respectively. Additionally, the Island hosts the "Big Four" auditing and accounting firms KPMG, Deloitte, Ernst & Young, and Price Waterhouse Cooper. As an expatriate living and teaching at a university in the Cayman Islands, this researcher gathered information using literature reviews, descriptive statistics, and interviews with policymakers, expatriates, and financial officials to better understand America's global tax law and the impact FATCA has on this consortium of businesses and individuals as the basis of this discussion.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Friday, 28 June

13:25-14:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Aging and Globalization: An Interdisciplinary Dialogue
Dara Bramson, PhD Student, School of Medicine, Tulane University, New Orleans, United States
"Globalization and aging are two sides of the same coin," a 2012 Atlantic piece asserted. Aging populations are an urgent consideration for governments and globalized industries. It is estimated that by 2050, nearly a quarter of most regions of the world will be over the age of 60. The median age in the European Union is estimated to increase from 38 to 52 million by 2050; Poland is a prime case study of a population that is both aging and declining. This focused discussion aims to generate dialogue on the intersection of aging and globalization from a variety of perspectives and regions and present on current aging studies. The dialogue will address major themes of the conference, with an emphasis on the trajectories of modernization, challenges and opportunities related to new migration patterns, and aging as a global crisis.
2019 Special Focus - The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now

Friday, 28 June
<table><tr><td>13:25-14:10</td><td>**PARALLEL SESSIONS**</td></tr></table>

| Room 3 | **Posters and Virtual Posters: Room 3**

Representation of Women in Polish Novels: Persian Perspectives
Dr. Somayeh Aghajani Kalkhoran, Hankuk University
There are a few Polish novels translated to Persian. In order to understand Polish history and its events, it is important to know how literature, as an art, represents women. This research pays attention to how Polish novels translated to Persian introduce women. Two novels, "The Beautiful Mrs. Seidenman" And "Just Love" show women in several social roles such as a nurse helping injured soldiers physically, emotionally, and mentally to come back to life. Women who despite of horrible war injuries chose not just to stay with them but be proud of them; a Jewish widow knows she is in danger but tries to complete her husband's radiology researches to help people. Also they could be seen a prostitute that helps with food and a place for sleep to someone who has escaped from poverty; and a nun who devotes her life to help children. Although these two novels represent Polish women in these roles, they help Persian and Iranian society become familiar with Polish society. There are other translations on both side literature, not novel, but as these countries had a great war in their history, and now many Iranians and Polish people live in each others' countries, there should be more and more literary translation to study similarities, differences and interactions between two cultures and society through global perspectives.
Society and Culture

Global Governance and Climate Change: The Politics and Good Governance of Climate Resilience Initiatives
Dr. Haris Alibašić, Assistant Professor, Public Administration, University of West Florida, Pensacola, Florida, United States
Climate resilience initiatives around the world are instituted through various multinational instruments and an elaborate network of institutions at the sub-national and national levels of government. Some of these instruments and institutions are under consistent pressures and are susceptible to exploitation, further hindering the objectives and goals of climate change initiatives. The pledges by most governments to accomplish the Paris Climate agreement and the Kyoto protocol are hindered by inconsistency in approaches, potential corruption, and governmental interferences. This paper assesses the integrity of the international frameworks for supporting and implementing climate change initiatives and highlights opportunities for mitigating risks associated with the funding and implementation of climate resilience programs. Specifically, using a meta-synthesis review the paper investigates the appropriation, accountability, and transparency in climate resilience initiatives in vulnerable areas of the world and provides a robust framework for minimizing the misuse of climate change funding mechanisms in these countries. Also, practical recommendations for good governance practices on climate resilience implementation are suggested to ensure the coordination of the efforts between the public and private sector organizations, international agencies, and policymakers involved in the management of climate resilience aims to meet the goals set to reduce the global Greenhouse emissions, increase public engagement, and provide adequate return on investment in the climate resilience spectrum.
Resources and Environment |

Friday, 28 June	
13:25-14:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 4	**Virtual Lightning Talks: Room 4**

Social Perception of University Students in the Southwest Borderland Toward Individuals with Down Syndrome: Special Education as a Global Challenge

Sergio Madrid, Doctoral Candidate, Education, New Mexico State university, sunlandpark, NM, United States

The actual migratory situation at the borderland between northern Mexico and the southwest US is not new. As a matter of fact, the flow of migrants, the economical trade, and the cultural exchange has been there since the very beginning (Gaggiotti, 2017). Communities all over this borderland are interrelated, families living in both sides, divided by one line, ideas, fine arts, and entertainment are in a give-and-take situation. This research explores the complex borderland relationships between education students and their perceptions of people with Down syndrome.

Society and Culture

Revisiting the Impact of Age on Job Satisfaction: A Global Comparative Examination

Dr. Jonathan H. Westover, Woodbury School of Business, Organizational Leadership Department, Utah Valley University, Orem, Utah, United States

Maureen Andrade, Professor - Organizational Leadership, Utah Valley University, United States

Prior research has identified three primary findings related to job satisfaction and age. The first is that satisfaction reflects a U-shaped cycle in which employees are satisfied with their work early in their careers followed by a dip in satisfaction and then an increase, which continues until retirement. A second finding is that satisfaction decreases with age due to burn-out, disillusionment, or pressure to retire. The third is that there is no relationship between age and satisfaction or that satisfaction remains constant with age. These studies reflect various contexts and time periods. The current study provides a comparative analysis of the impact of age and job satisfaction globally based on non-panel longitudinal data from the most recent wave of the International Social Survey Program (Work Orientations IV, 2015). The study updates and extends previous research by exploring the impact of changing employment and economic conditions in cross-national contexts.

Society and Culture

Global Occupational Therapy : Yes, It Can Be Sustainable

Amy Todd, Adjunct Professor, Occupational Therapy , Brenau University, Sandy Springs, United States

M. Irma Alvarado, Faculty , Brenau University , Gainesville, United States

Healthcare takes many forms based on culture, location, and resources available around the globe. It is not a single facet, as health has many meanings and beliefs involved with biologic truths. With increased global mobility, the United States is a rapidly changing cultural community and this includes health beliefs. The healthcare system needs to respond to the different values in order to achieve holistic health for those who partake in services. Mexico's healthcare system is multifaceted from an American style model spanning the continuum to community based care and shaman, and in Yucatan, shaman and community practitioners are highly revered. This plays an important part in a person's recovery when life is disrupted. Occupational therapy (OT) is a medical profession that combines the art and science of improving people's daily lives and performance in meaningful activities. OT is a globally recognized profession under the WHO and is has the unique ability to address relevant occupations in communities, from reducing the caregiver burden with self-care, to return to work activities. Brenau University developed a program to send students to Merida, Yucatan in Mexico to perform their fieldwork experiences. This has resulted in a sustainable partnership with many facilities in the Yucatan in which students gain a cultural awareness and the role disability plays in a person's life and community. The method of planning fieldwork placements with practitioners in Merida, preparing students for culturally relevant practice, and allowing a deeper understanding of what occupation means are explored in this session.

Resources and Environment

Legal Pacifism and Projection in Colombia : Approaching the Basic Elements of the Juridical Pacifism of Luigi Ferrajoli

Dr. Melba L. Calle, Docente de carrera de tiempo completo, Facultad de Derecho, Campus Nueva Granada, Universidad Nueva Granada, Cajicá, Cundinamarca, Colombia

Colombia took a very significant step towards peace with the Final Agreement signed with the FARC-EP in 2016, achieving a demobilization of the strongest and oldest guerrilla group in national history. However, this Agreement generated a radical opposition exercised by the winning political party in the presidential elections of 2018. Today the government is not considered a priority with peace and announced the end of negotiations with the ELN guerrilla. This reveals the political and juridical fragility of peace since its scope is not clear as the end of the State and right-duty according to the Constitution of 1991. In this study, the legal pacifism of Luigi Ferrajoli is introduced as a contribution to the construction of a solid theoretical framework about peace. Thus, its foundations and some outstanding criticisms are addressed (1); The status of peace in the Colombian constitutional order is reviewed (2). It is concluded that with support in the Ferrajolian theory, because it means: a) The obligation of the State to continue guaranteeing peace; b) The strengthening of institutional democracy and c) Effective judicial instances in defense of fundamental rights that can achieve a stable and lasting peace.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Indigenous Whiteness: What Does Whiteness Theory Tell Us about Traditional First Nations Research?

Carey Rutherford, Calgary, Facilitator, A Talking Game, Canada

What does Whiteness Theory tell us about traditional First Nations research? Whiteness theory suggests that race is an illusory term used largely for oppressive purposes. Using peer-reviewed journal articles that were gathered to study First Nations youth-centred issues, Whiteness theory is used to assess the "racelessness" of the methods and philosophy of samples from traditional studies of Indigenous groups. Framed by Interpretive Research Synthesis techniques, eight articles studying Indigenous peoples from Australia, the U.S. and Canada, but widely differentiated topics, are analyzed conceptually to determine their synchronicity with the Whiteness Theory approach, or lack thereof. It is noted that elements of this "raceless" community cohesion exists, to greater or lesser degrees, in all of the research that is sampled. Some of this is due to the modernity of the research and some to the empowerment of Indigenous participants, but mostly from the breaking down of barriers (identifying with Others) as Whiteness Theory suggests.

Society and Culture

14:10-14:25	**Coffee Break**

Friday, 28 June	
14:25-16:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Friday, 28 June	
14:25-16:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 1	**Diverse Perspectives**

Kagnew's Calling in Korea: Ethiopian Soldiers and U.S. Military Integration in a Global Context

Dr. Robert Findlay, Assistant Professor, History, Georgia Gwinnett College, Dacula, United States

In 1951, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia sent his personal battalion of bodyguards to the front lines of the Korean War as part of a collective United Nations (U.N.) effort to prevent the southern government from falling to communist forces. The multinational intervention in Korea assuaged the fears of leaders from the "third world" who worried that the U.N. would be as ineffective as the previous League of Nations. The participation of nineteen member countries not only demonstrated the power behind U.N. resolutions, but also allowed smaller nation-states outside the Western world a voice on the international stage. As an independent African nation, Ethiopia's participation in the Korean War was particularly important. Motivated by anti-colonial and anti-racist sentiment, Ethiopians fought to demonstrate the sovereignty of Ethiopia and challenge worldwide notions of African inferiority. Fighting side-by-side with American troops, black Ethiopian soldiers helped abolish the rational for racial segregation and discrimination in military units. The dismantling of systemic racism in the United States and elsewhere must be interpreted in an international context. This paper explores the role of Ethiopian soldiers in challenging systemic racism on the international stage and in the United States. Ethiopia's commitment to collective security and challenge to the international system of racism during the Korea War can only be clearly understood within a wider globalized framework. Examining the interaction between high-ranking U.S. generals, who spearheaded the U.N. effort in Korea, and the fighting men of Ethiopia sheds light on the broader legacy of the Kagnew forces.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

African Canadian Communities and Some Policies of Canadian Multiculturalism

Bernard Delpeche, Acadia University

The African presence in Canada extends back over four hundred years of history. Some African groups already lived in the Atlantic regions before the formation of the Canadian Confederation. The dilemma of African communities of Canada lies beyond their historical sites in the complexity of their integration to the current policies of Canadian Multiculturalism. Historical facts prove that the cultural disparity between different African groups was the fundamental obstacle to all anti racist movements in Canada. For instance, Africville remains a virtual place of resistance for Black communities in Canada. In an epistemological perspective, it seems to have a lack of ideology in Africville in comparison with Harlem Renaissance, which attempted to demonstrate scientifically the uniqueness of the Black soul. At this point, the struggles of the African Canadians become a dichotomy of being Canadian and being African. George Elliott Clarke's literary works seem to be a metaphor of this cultural dilemma: African Canadians have an eternal status of immigrants. This paper analyzes some cultural and social policies that should be adopted by Canadian scholars and local politicians to enhance the cultural dynamic and the social development of African Canadian communities. In the last decade, the Cultural Centers of Nova Scotia that promote and coordinate various activities among African communities in the province have been involved in these efforts and minimally assisted by the provincial universities as well by the national politicians.

Society and Culture

Friday, 28 June	
14:25-16:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 2	**Knowledge and Action**

Transnational Education in China: Curriculum Development and Delivery from a Teaching Perspective

Ning Tang, Sheffield Hallam University, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, United Kingdom
Min Tang, PhD Student, Sheffield Hallam University, United Kingdom

Transnational education (TNE) is defined as 'the delivery of high education in a different country from the one where the awarding/overseeing institution is based' (British Council, 2014, p.6), and a form of the export-oriented internationalization of higher education (HE) (Altbach & Knight, 2007; Beerkens, 2002; Ziguras, 2003; Knight, 2004). TNE curriculum refers to the 'ensemble of content, assessment, and didactics' (Waterval et al., 2016, p.279). Curriculum content, pedagogy and students' learning experiences are three integrated elements involved in the TNE curriculum design and delivery (Stark & Lattuca, 1997; Campbell & Wende, 2000). However, TNE curriculum is one of the biggest gaps in TNE research (Zeng, 2016). Whilst China requires to incorporate both high quality academic courses from TNE providers and core teaching content from the Chinese curriculum into TNE curriculum (Guo, 2016), the exact percentage of TNE curriculum content from host and home institutions is varied between different TNE programmes, particularly when Ministry of Education requirements and disciplinary differences in China are taking into account. This paper investigates TNE curriculum design and delivery in China from a teaching perspective. Drawing from an ongoing doctoral project, the paper examines qualitative interview data collected from interviews with teaching staff involved in TNE programme delivery from both home and host institutions. Findings contextualise the concepts such as TNE curriculum introduction, adaptation, and integration addressing implications of national TNE policy development in China on institutional TNE curriculum development, as well as strategies of home institution on TNE curriculum design and delivery.
Society and Culture

Quo Vadis – Global Education?: 30 Years after Berlin Wall Crumbles

Juanita Babet Villena Alvarez, Interim Assistant Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Humanities, Unviersity of South Carolina Beaufort, Beaufort, United States

Higher education in the United States has made a huge push for internationalizing curriculums for a few decades now. Not only has there been a stronger push for American universities to conduct programs abroad, these institutions have also seen the value of welcoming international students to their campuses to increase diversity for their student populations. Thirty years after the end of the cold war, Eastern and Central Europe have become more accessible for study abroad programs to promote collaboration among higher education institutions that hope to become agents of change in global understanding and peace. This study focuses on the rise of global education in this region, using Poland as an example, as well as the myriad efforts from the Western World to continue the message of J. William Fulbright: to use education "to bring a little more knowledge, a little more reason, and a little more compassion into world affairs and thereby increase the chance that nations will learn at last to live in peace and friendship." With the rapid rise of digital technologies, how can global education capitalize on this development and more importantly, how can global education avoid the recent pitfalls that has marked politics through social technologies?
2019 Special Focus - The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now

Graduate Students' Perceptions of Poverty Attributions in the United States and Spain: An Individual and Societal Issue

Mioara Diaconu, Professor, School of Social Work, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, United States
Laura Racovita, Professor, Southern Adventist University, United States
Linda Reeser, Professor, Western Michigan University, United States

In the last thirty years, the economy in the US underwent a boom that burst in 2008 after the housing market crash resulting in a state of recession ever since (Amadeo 2018). Across the world, due to an increasingly interdependent global economy, Spain's economy was impacted in the form of astronomical debt, skyrocketing taxes, and freezes on salaries for government employees and pensioners (Hill 2013). As thirty years prior, while there are several differences in the economic systems and experiences in each country, with globalization and the concept of an interdependent global economy being the focus of recent professional literature (Diaconu et all., 2018), both the US and Spain have experienced record unemployment rates, increasing poverty levels, and need for social services in the last ten years. The current exploratory study aims to measure the perspectives on poverty attribution of both American and Spanish graduate social work students enrolled in two universities, one in the United States, and one in Spain respectively. Results show that social work students enrolled in both programs tend to disagree that poverty is rooted in individual causes, instead attributing it to social causes. The study compares students' perceptions of the two main reasons for the existence of poverty. Because poverty is an international issue, more collaborations between school of social work are needed for a more complex view of poverty attributions from a historical perspective. Possible solutions should be taught from a worldwide perspective.
Society and Culture

How Does Global Value Chain Participation Affect Employment Opportunities in European Countries?

Zuohong Pan, Professor, Social Sciences/Economics, Western Connecticut State University, Danbury, United States

As the global economy becomes increasingly integrated, international trade is moving from the traditional trade to the value-added trade, where the intermediate goods and services, instead of the final goods, are exchanged between countries, giving sharp rise to the global value chains. Using a set of comprehensive Global Value Chain (GVC) indices, this study evaluates the GVC's employment impact with the most recent WIOD dataset between the years 2000 and 2014 from 56 industries in the major European countries. The main research question is to examine if deeper involvement in the GVC is beneficial or detrimental to the domestic job opportunities in European context where the countries often share geographic proximity and close economic connections.
Economy and Trade

Friday, 28 June	
14:25-16:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 3	**Theoretically Speaking**

Gandhi and His Theory of Nonviolence in the Violent World

Dr. Anna Hamling, Associate Professor, Culture and Media Studies, UNB, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada

As we celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's birth on 2 October, 2019, his theory of nonviolence needs to be revisited, analyzed, and applied in the twenty-first century, often referred to as 'the age of violence'. Gandhi was a key leader in the Indian freedom struggle that released India from the chains of its colonial domination. The focus of this study is on the change of social and political conditions ('satyagraha') that rooted Gandhi's spiritual self-purification.

Society and Culture

Empowerment of the Affected: A New Model of Decision Delegation to Cope with Negative External Effects at Different Levels

Söllner Albrecht, Professor for International Management, Faculty of Business Administration and Economics, Europa-Universität Viadrina, Frankfurt/ Oder, Germany

Felix Bausch, Europa-Universität Viadrina, Germany

Yanis Hamdali, Europa-Universität Viadrina, Germany

Franziska Lichter, Research Assistant, Europa-Universität Viadrina, Germany

The positive outcomes of globalization are increasingly overshadowed by negative external effects. Climate change, environmental pollution, or resource depletion may serve as examples. In spite of some regulatory attempts the results have not been satisfactory to many stakeholders to reduce negative external effects. Whereas some noteworthy research can be found on the existence of external effects and on possible ways to internalize these effects, hardly any research has addressed the delegation of decision power to the affected parties at different levels to cope with the problem. Therefore, we aim at closing this research gap by developing a novel framework on how to delegate decision-making power based on the related negative external effects of the decisions. Starting with the concept of subsidiarity, which, according to Alexandre Tocqueville, can be a counterweight to centralized decision-making, we argue that a new "principle of global subsidiarity" is needed, where decisions are made by the actors that are actually affected by the external effects. The framework is based on a delegation loop. It includes the delegation of the decision making to the involved actors, ranging from the local to the global level, as well as the subsequent delegation of the adopted implementation measures to those affected. By doing so, we hope to generate a framework for decision making at different levels that will enhance the legitimacy of decisions by empowering relevant and affected stakeholders.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Whose Telos? : An Analysis of the Ideologies Guiding Transnational Politics

Dominic Chequer, Fellow, Communication Studies, California Polytechnic San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo, United States

The neo-Gramscian vein of scholarship has been a growing body on the topic of the global political-economy. What has for sometime now been viewed as the rise of a Globalist Bloc is becoming substantiated with research to support the theoretical frameworks posited by originators in the field. With the world shifting to a post-GDP model of measuring societal 'progress,' the World Economic Forum contributes its own composite index to the debate, attempting to shift the global telos towards its own agenda. Using the research methods of rhetorical analysis and ideological criticism, I answer two questions: Does the World Economic Forum constitute a policy group for the Globalist Bloc? If so, what are the hegemonic ideologies promulgated by such a body. The rhetoric of the World Economic Forum begins to materialize a Globalist Bloc, simultaneously exhibiting that the World Economic Forum is indeed an instrumental method for it to wield hegemonic influence over the global system. What is revealed by the text is that the Globalist Bloc is self-conscious and has the capability of monitoring global civil society's frustrations, responding to these frustrations in a rather sophisticated manner, and implementing its own desired agenda through the governments of the world. Finally, we are able to see that two of the ideologies closely identified with the hegemony of the Globalist Bloc are the Growth Paradigm and Ecological Modernization.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Friday, 28 June

| Room 4 | **Literature Links** |

Culture Clash: How Some Contemporary Literature Resists Globalization

Martha Kuchar, Professor, English , Roanoke College, Salem, VA, United States

Are nations and cultures at the mercy of global trends? In literature, this would seem to be the case. After all, the inherent universality of great fiction can be said to subtly diminish a text's social and political timeliness. And for a text to be broadly successful, it has to serve the broader public. But "to serve" does not mean "to be servile." In fact, much contemporary literature can also be seen to resist cultural globalization. I use three novels to argue this thesis. Mohsin Hamid's Exit East, Jenny Erpenbeck's Go Went Gone, and Yuri Herrera's Transmigration of Bodies. Only the first of these novels was originally written in English; the other two were written in the native languages of their authors, respectively, German and Spanish. Writing for a global, though not necessarily English-speaking audience, these three novels represent a telling feature of much contemporary literature: it grapples locally while engaging globally. Through literary allusion, historical and geographical references, and cultural confrontations, these novels assert the primacy of local politics, demonstrating that specific, contextually-bound dramas create and generate global dynamics – not the other way around.

Society and Culture

End of the Dragon History: Rewriting 5,000 Years of China in an Age of Global Nationalism

Howard Y. F. Choy, Associate Professor, World Languages and Cultures, Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio, United States

In his bestseller _Wolf Totem_, Jiang Rong rewrites 5,000 years of Chinese history in the last 50,000 characters of his 500,000-character novel. Against the grain of Confucian historiography, all dynastic ups and downs are ascribed to the presence or absence of "wolf nature." Thus the vicissitudes of regimes are interpreted by pendular swings between lupine and sheepish spirits in a global history of national developmentalism. The author concludes his grand narrative that the Chinese people are not so much "descendants of the dragon" as "disciples of the wolf" and that nomads are the ancestors of farmers. It has been pointed out that _Wolf Totem_ is a product of an age of value vacuum and cultural crisis, when humanism retreats and science advances, when the law of the market has become a new ideology in globalization. Indeed, Jiang Rong's extremism echoes Stalin's social Darwinist statement about "the jungle law of capitalism" in his 1931 speech to industrial managers: "You are backward, you are weak—therefore you are wrong; hence, you can be beaten and enslaved. You are mighty—therefore you are right; hence, we must be wary of you." In the wolf's worldview, one either hunts or is hunted. Eulogizing European imperialism and Japanese militarism, Jiang Rong's radicalism reveals his fantasy of territorialization through terrorization, which is labeled by Chinese and Western critics alike as "fascism." This paper analyzes and contextualizes Wolf Totem in the dominant discourse of new nationalism that searches for national pride and power in the twenty-first century.

Society and Culture

Deniable Plausibility: Michel Houellebecq's Submission as Generic Narrative

Laurent Ditmann, Associate Dean, Assistant Professor of French, Academic Affairs / Arts & Humanities Division, Georgia State University, Perimeter College, Newton Campus

In French literary circles and public opinion, few recent novels have caused the same critical firestorm as Michel Houellebecq's Submission (2015). The novel depicts a French nation overtaken by Islam through the election of a new president representing a hypothetical Muslim party. Described as a candid statement of many French citizens' secret fear and, as one critic stated, a gratuitous attack on Islam that "sullies those who read it," Submission asks its reader to evaluate the plausibility of the end of French democracy as we know it. The interpretative schemes applied to the novel range from a fictional application of David Engels' Decline, which compares the fall of European nations and that of the Roman Republic, to the prefiguration of E. Macron's unexpected emergence. While acknowledging ideological contributions to Houellebecq's novel, this paper focuses on another narrative model, the trope of the betrayal of France by its cultural elites akin to the fall of the Third Republic. Three years after its publication, the book resonates more with the continued French resistance to Islam, emblematized by reactions to terrorist attacks, rather than a potential, newfangled Collaboration. This presentation contends that the danger to French democracy is still on the right (with 20% of the French electorate choosing Marine le Pen) rather than on the side of some Muslim conspiracy. Submission is, therefore, closer to the dystopic genre of the cult British TV series Black Mirror, than to Julien Benda's cogently proleptic The Betrayal of the Intellectuals (1927).

Society and Culture

Friday, 28 June	
14:25-16:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 5	**Matters of the State**

Addressing Eating Habits of Food Desert Residents: The Relevance of a Systems Approach Based on Principles of Design Thinking

Dr. Terrence Thomas, Professor , Agribusiness Applied Economics Agriscience Education, North Carolina A&T State Universtiy, Greensboro, , NC , United States

Food deserts are low income neighborhoods where nutritious foods are unavailable. These communities have disproportionately higher rates of obesity and other chronic diseases associated with an unhealthy diet. This study sets out to describe the shopping behavior and the food-related lifestyle of food desert residents and their impact on the food related behavior of these residents. Results from two studies we conducted indicate that the lack of access to healthy foods in food desert communities play only a limited role in determining the eating habits of residents. In the first study, data were collected from a random sample of 325 residents via a telephone survey. In the second study, data were collected from 120 residents `using a telephone survey of a purposeful sample and a face-to-face interview of a convenience sample. The data from the first study indicate that residents do most of their shopping where they have access to healthy foods and not at the convenience stores in their communities that offer mostly unhealthy foods. Data from our second study suggest that residents' food-related lifestyle influence their food-related behavior, which explains why residents of food desert communities still make unhealthy food choices even though they have access to healthy ones. This work suggests that applying a systems approach that combines data about the food environment, the psychometric character of residents, and a "design thinking" approach increases the likelihood of improving dietary behaviors. This combination may prove useful for addressing eating habits and related dietary diseases in a global context.
Politics, Power, and Institutions

Policing Democracies: The Different Rationales for Introduction of Body Worn Cameras to Address Police Legitimacy in the United Kingdom, United States, Germany, Israel, and Uruguay

Barak Ariel, Lecturer in Experimental Criminology, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
 Donald Papy, Adjunct Faculty, School of Law, University of Miami, United States
 Kristin Kissling, Lecturer in Criminology, HfPV University of Applied Sciences, Germany

The path to introduction of body worn cameras (BWC) by the police in five major democracies, the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, Israel, and Uruguay has been different, illuminating the different societies as well as the efficacy of the new technology. The nature of the police legitimacy crisis in these five countries illustrates different societal forces: internal social movements; economic responses to national and global exigencies; seeking effective methods for fighting corruption in the police service; or a method of professionalizing the agency. In the UK, a major impetus has been coping with the austerity regime imposed on British departments. In the US, high profile police-citizen incidents such as in Ferguson and Baltimore; as well as constitutional challenges to "stop and frisk" strategies. In Germany, largely because of perceived increases in assaults against police there has been BWC experimentation and implementation. In Israel, calls to implement BWC were borne out of pressures to increase police accountability, and to reduce the use of police violence, particularly with minority groups in deeply divided societies. Finally, Uruguay attempted to modernize and professionalize the conduct of police patrols. The various rationales in these five major democracies shed light on the challenges to police legitimacy in the rapidly changing and globalizing world. The intersectionality as well as the differences between the motivations to endorse this multibillion-dollar industry is discussed.
Politics, Power, and Institutions

Resilience Instruments for the Protection of Water Resources

Francesco Anastasi, PhD Candidate, Faculty of Law, Palacky University of Olomouc, Roma, Italy

The right to water, as a constitutionally protected value and as an essential common good to be guaranteed to every individual, is one of the fundamental problems of the twenty-first century. According to the 2015 edition of the World Water Development of the United Nations, is expected by 2030 a 40% drop in water availability, unless the management and use of this fundamental resource is improved. Water is a fundamental right, and, at the same time, a common good that belongs equally to everyone. Every person has the right to use it for what is necessary to satisfy their needs. In this context, on the basis of the empirical analysis of the exploitation of the resource have emerged the market failures, consisting in a lack of private law in guaranteeing an effective protection of the environment and the defects of a public regulation based on planning. This regulatory framework was not able to favor the introduction of new products or the use of more efficient and rational production techniques, penalizing investments in innovation in the water sector. This research project evaluates how the creation of artificial markets, similarly to what happened in the electricity sector, powered by a request induced by the need to comply with legal obligations on companies and citizens, can generate a mechanism able to grant the efficiency and rationalization of private exploitation of the water resources both industrial and domestic.
Resources and Environment

Citizenship without the State: Anarchist Models of Citizenship

Brian Smith, Professor, School of Advanced Studies, University of Tyumen, Tyumen, Russian Federation

Since the late twentieth century, scholars across disciplines have been theorizing about a crisis of citizenship. It is routinely argued that trends in globalization are undermining the conventional features of political membership, namely, its spacial, political, and cultural dimensions. This crisis of citizenship discourse parallels with a renewed interest in anarchist theory. In recent years there has been a proliferation of scholarship on anarchism's supplementary role with regard to new social movements and anti-globalization activism. What is less appreciated in this literature is the degree to which anarchist theorists not only anticipated the crisis of citizenship but that they have been positing alternative modes of citizenship, variations of what is commonly called active citizenship. This paper outlines some of these trends and it seeks to illustrate what contemporary expressions of anarchist citizenship look like by way of the activist communes that emerged in Russia after the Bolotnaya Square protests in 2011.
Society and Culture

Friday, 28 June	
14:25-16:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 6	**Economic Shifts**

Globalization of Cannabis and the Green Gold Rush: The Aqualitas Case

Stefan Litz, St Francis Xavier University

Dr. Opal Leung, Assistant Professor, St. Francis Xavier University, Canada

In this paper we discuss the current fast spread of cannabis legalization for medical consumption and, to some degree, also recreational consumption around the globe. The globalization of the legalization of medical cannabis hand in hand with large demand - which cannot be met by existing producers at this time - provides many business opportunities in a climate that some have dubbed "the green gold rush". Canada's cannabis companies have some strategic advantages and established production facilities as well as the knowledge and experience in cultivating cannabis plants. How do Canadian cannabis companies deal with the opportunities and also challenges this situation holds? In this paper we present an analysis of the strategic focus and business development model as well as challenges and attempts to overcome those focusing on the case of a company from the Atlantic Canada region: Aqualitas. Less known than the big Canadian cannabis producers like Canopy Growth Corporation and Aurora Cannabis that are traded on the Toronto Stock Index (TSX), it pursues a different approach that is not based on vamping up large scale mass production as quickly as possible in order to meet the demand but to refine plant cultivation and growing technology in order to produce high-quality cannabis yet at production costs which is below of the competitors.

Economy and Trade

The Globalization of Migrant Money

Prof. Hung Thai, Pomona College and the Claremont University Consortium

This paper examines the monetization of migrant return activities in contemporary Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. The presence and dramatic return visits in recent years of low-wage workers from the diaspora have created numerous social contradictions and personal inconsistencies in the spatial typologies of the city. While they may not be able to purchase private properties in fortified enclaves such as where foreign expats and their high-wage overseas peers live, the low-wage overseas population can be seen in consumptive transactions at high-end cafes, bars, and restaurants within fortified spaces. This precariat diasporic group is thus visible in different hubs of the city for which they sometimes intersect with other global aspirants. I establish that low-wage immigrants are increasingly turning to the homeland as one response to their postcolonial predicaments of racial and economic exclusion as well as a response to their precarity in the West. These overseas relatives are returning to a homeland now free from the postcolonial power dynamics and racialized exclusions they confront in the United States, yet they bring these dynamics with them and exercise them at the family level through monetary circulation. This paper utilizes more than one hundred in depth interviews and seven years of ethnographic data to analyze the pleasures, contradictions, and tensions in the consumptionscape of the city from the vantage of the overseas working class.

Society and Culture

A Decade of Defeat: The Decline and Transformation of the American Unions in the 1980s

Thomas Mackaman, Associate Professor, History, King's College, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, United States

Driven by economic globalization, the American trade unions in the 1980s experienced a sharp decline in membership and political influence, part and parcel of a broader impoverishment of American workers and a rapidly growing polarization of wealth. Unions responded to this decline by integrating themselves more closely with major corporate concerns and the Democratic Party, beginning with the bailout of the Chrysler Corporation in 1979 with the cooperation of the United Auto Workers (UAW). Using media accounts of major strikes in the 1980s as well as secondary literature from several fields, this paper (1) demonstrates empirically the decline of the unions, (2) draws out its connection with globalization, and (3) argues that, in the process, the period sets off a transformation of the basic political economy of industrial relations in the U.S.

Economy and Trade

Financial Inclusion and Sustainable Development: Analysing Consumer Financial Products' Availability, Accessibility, and Affordability in Nigeria

Onyebuchi Chima, Senior Lecturer, Political Science, Alex Ekwueme Federal University Alike Ikwo, Abakaliki, Ebonyi State, Nigeria

The continuing growth in the technologies of risk reengineering and the reforms in the global neo-liberal market to boost consumer market inclusion have generated different national economic policies and project implementations for the inclusion of consumers previously excluded from the credit and financial market. In Nigeria, financial inclusion has become an integral policy mantra on sustainable development, forming part of the of the core government policy and project banking system. It is believed that increased inclusion of the underbanked to the banking system will enhance their access to financial products – savings and credits, as the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) took vigorous measures to ensure the compliance of banks and financial houses (FHs). However, the product designs and strategies of banks and/or FHs have received little analytical studies and neither have there been studies on how the large scale poverty in Nigeria could be ameliorated through the financial market system. This study addresses the problem of poverty as a 'risk' and applies the intersection of socio-political economic behavioural analysis to analyse how banks and FHs, using financial market system, undertakes the 'risk' in the archetypical Nigeria environment. Overall, the research is predicated on the need to apply a multidisciplinary social science approach in the study of consumer credit availability, accessibility, affordability and bank-led financial inclusion strategy in Nigeria.

Economy and Trade

Friday, 28 June	
14:25-16:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 7	**Policy and Practice** **Forecasting Conflict and Cooperation through Event Data: The Case of Turkey, 2005-2015** Sercan Pekel, Research Assistant, Political Science and International Relations, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey The changing nature of both the technology and innovation has led to the evolution of near-realtime event data keeping track of what is happening throughout the world. These disaggregated data may be utilized not only for observation but also for the specific need to forecast the conflict/ cooperation level for specified temporal and spatial levels. Whether regarded as an early-warning system of violence or an opinion for investment/ action decisions, forecasts of conflict/cooperation levels may also be enhanced with different exogenous variables. Coupled with the informational significance of the globalized financial market movements, the forecasts may be enhanced. This paper is based on a case study of Turkey between 2005 and 2015. The ARIMA and GARCH models of Turkey's conflict/cooperation level time series will be investigated as to the effect of key financial instruments in forecasting capacity. The preliminary results indicate that utilization of specific financial indicators within time series models may empower more robust forecasts. *Politics, Power, and Institutions* **Glocalism and Its Implementation: Within the Framework of Museum-based Education** Kinga Anna Gajda, Jagiellonian University The aim of this paper is to show the educational role as an element of glocality. Museum-based education is seen as a cultural biography of a region, its document, an institution that is interested in a small homeland and one that talks about the locality. Such an understanding of museums allows me to ascribe a specific function to them – a counteraction to oikophobia, creating an illusion of "homeness". Hence, the main theory used in this regard, and considered in this paper, is glocalism along with the dominating concept of teaching as multi-cultural teaching. *Society and Culture*
16:05-16:20	**Break**
16:20-17:05	**Talking Circles**
	A second Talking Circle is held at the end of the second day for the original group to reconvene and discuss changes in their perspectives and understandings as a result of the conference experience. Delegates self-select into groups based on broad thematic areas and then engage in extended discussion about the issues and concerns they feel are of utmost importance to that segment of the network. **Room 1: Economy and Trade** **Room 2: Politics, Power, and Institutions** **Room 3: Society and Culture** **Room 4: Resources and Environment** **Room 5: 2019 Special Focus - The "End of History" 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now**
17:05-18:10	**Conference Closing, Award Ceremony & Reception**

Jacob Abadi	The United States Air Force Academy	United States
Larissa Adamiec	Benedictine University	United States
Somayeh Aghajani Kalkhoran	Hankuk University	South Korea
Eirini Aivaliotou	University of Wroclaw	Poland
Antonio Alejo	Diputación de La Coruña	Spain
Haris Alibašić	University of West Florida	United States
John Alsup	Black Hills State University	United States
Larissa Alves De Lira	University of Sao Paulo	Brazil
Alfred Aman	Indiana University Maurer School of Law	United States
Francesco Anastasi	Palacky University of Olomouc	Italy
Bernadette Andrea	University of California, Santa Barbara	United States
Duszan Augustyn	Jagiellonian University	Poland
Tunc Aybak	Middlesex University	United Kingdom
Gabriela Azócar	Univesity Alberto Hurtado	Chile
Katherine Batchelor	Miami University	United States
Felix Bausch	Europa-Universität Viadrina	Germany
Dilchoda Berdieva	Miami University	United States
Paul Bischoff	Rhodes University	South Africa
Justyna Bokajlo	University of Wroclaw	Poland
Judith Bopp	Kiel University	Germany
Dara Bramson	Tulane University	United States
Caroline Burns	Saint Mary's College of California	United States
Melba L. Calle	Universidad Nueva Granada	Colombia
Angel Calvo	University of Barcelona	Spain
Jia Hao Chan	National University of Singapore	Singapore
Dominic Chequer	California Polytechnic San Luis Obispo	United States
Onyebuchi Chima	Alex Ekwueme Federal University Alike Ikwo	Nigeria
Rebecca Chory	Frostburg State University	United States
Howard Y. F. Choy	Wittenberg University	United States
Suleyman Cihan	Dokuz Eylul University	Turkey
Murat Colak	Dokuz Eylul University	Turkey
Stephen Collins	Kennesaw State University	United States
Skye Cooley	Oklahoma State University	United States
Asya Cooley	Oklahoma State University	United States
Sharal Correa	Manipal Institute of Technology	India
Franciszek Czech	Jagiellonian University	Poland
Anisha Datta	King's University College at Western University	Canada
Ron Davidson	California State University, Northridge	United States
Angelo De Leo	George Washington University	United States
Benedict DeDominicis	Catholic University of Korea	South Korea
Bernard Delpeche	Acadia University	Canada
Michelle DeRobertis	Transportation Choices	United States
Mioara Diaconu	Western Michigan University	United States
Laurent Ditmann	Georgia State University	United States
Kristof Filemon	University of Bologna	Italy
Robert Findlay	Georgia Gwinnett College	United States
Naoki Fujiwara	Otemon Gakuin University	Japan
Kinga Anna Gajda	Jagiellonian University	Poland
Marcin Galent	Jagiellonian University	Poland
Bożena Gierat Bieroń	Jagiellonian University	Poland
Sarah Goldwasser	University of California, Berkeley	United States

Patty Goodman	Northeastern University	United States
Andrea Grant Friedman	Lehigh Carbon Community College	United States
Maciej Grodzicki	Jagiellonian University	Poland
Jonathan Gross	Depaul University	United States
Yanis Hamdali	Europa-Universität Viadrina	Germany
Anna Hamling	University of New Brunswick	Canada
Black Hawk Hancock	DePaul University	United States
John Charles Hawley	Santa Clara University	United States
Dennis Hickey	Edinboro University of Pennsylvania	United States
Karyn Hollis	Villanova University	United States
Alex Holowicki	San Diego Mesa College	United States
Andrew Howe	La Sierra University	United States
Ed Jackiewicz	California State University, Northridge	United States
Marzenna James	Princeton University	United States
E.H. Rick Jarow	Vassar College	United States
Kinga H. Karlowska	University of Massachusetts Boston	United States
Andrew Katz	Denison University	United States
Paul Kennedy	Manchester Metropolitan University	United Kingdom
Megan Klein	Oakton Community College	United States
Martha Kuchar	Roanoke College	United States
Joanna Kurczewska	Jagiellonian University	Poland
Elizabeth Larus	University of Mary Washington	United States
Jacob Lima	Federal University of São Carlos	United States
Stefan Litz	St Francis Xavier University	United States
Ben Liu	William Paterson University	United States
Ioan Codrut Lucinescu	Mihai Viteazul, National Intelligence Academy	Romania
Zdzislaw Mach	Jagiellonian University	Poland
Thomas Mackaman	King's College	United States
Sergio Madrid	New Mexico State university	United States
William Marek	Self-employed	United States
Penelope Miriam Marshall-Kalina	University of Central Lancashire	United Kingdom
Elzbieta Matynia	New School for Social Research	United States
Ann Miles	Western Michigan University	United States
James Moir	University of Abertay Dundee	United Kingdom
Veronica Moreira dos Santos Pires	Veiga de Almeida University	Brazil
Umaporn Muneenam	Prince of Songkla University	Thailand
Takashi Nakamura	Tokyo City University	Japan
Nader Nazemi	Cascadia College	United States
Nariswari Nurjaman	University of Indonesia	Indonesia
Evan Offstein	Frostburg State University	United States
Sunday Akin Olukoju	Athabasca University	Canada
Joanna Orzechowska	Jagiellonian University in Krakow	Poland
Cathy Marie Ouellette	Muhlenberg College	United States
Zuohong Pan	Western Connecticut State University	United States
Sarita Panchang	University of South Florida	United States
Donald Papy	University of Miami	United States
Michał Pawiński	The University of the West Indies	Jamaica
Vandana Pednekar Magal	Grand Valley State University	United States
Sercan Pekel	Marmara University	Turkey
Brian Phillips	Grand Valley State University	United States
Å ucja Piekarska - Duraj	Jagiellonian University	Poland

Wioleta Polinska	North Central College	United States
Ravi Prakash	Amity University Noida India	India
Nirupama Prakash	Amity University	India
Gabriel Rached	Università degli Studi di Milano	Italy
Laura Racovita	Southern Adventist University	United States
Claudio Ramos-Zincke	Alberto Hurtado University	Chile
Kevin Rickman	University of Hawai'i at Manoa	United States
Mattius Rischard	University of Arizona	United States
Carey Rutherford	A Talking Game	Canada
Rashmi Samant	Manipal Institute of Technology	India
Pawel Sekowski	Jagiellonian University in Krakow	Poland
Kathleen Skoczen	Southern Connecticut State University	United States
Kevin Smiley	University at Buffalo	United States
Brian Smith	University of Tyumen	Russian Federation
Rafal Soborski	The American International University in London	United Kingdom
Pongbaworn Suwannattachote	Prince of Songkla University	Thailand
Ning Tang	Sheffield Hallam University	United Kingdom
Hung Thai	Pomona College and the Claremont University Consortium	United States
Terrence Thomas	North Carolina A&T State Universtiy	United States
Amy Todd	Brenau University	United States
'Dimeji Togunde	Spelman College	United States
Catherine Tourangeau	Yale University	United States
Florence Toussaint	National Autonomous University of Mexico	Mexico
Irina Trotsuk	Peoples' Friendship University of Russia	Russian Federation
Cornelius Benjamin Tyson	Central Connecticut State University	United States
Isidore Udoh	Northeastern Illinois University	United States
Hitoshi Umemura	Osaka University of Economics	Japan
Svetlana Vassiliouk	Meiji University, Tokyo	Japan
Else R. P. Vieira	Queen Mary University of London	United Kingdom
Juanita Babet Villena Alvarez	Unviersity of South Carolina Beaufort	United States
Li Wei	Rollins College	United States
Alicia Wendlandt Law	International College of the Cayman Islands	United States
Jonathan H. Westover	Utah Valley University	United States
Sara Whitestone	John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York	United States

COMMON GROUND | Conference Calendar

Seventeenth International Conference on New Directions in the Humanities
University of Granada
Granada, Spain | 3–5 July 2019
thehumanities.com/2019-conference

XVII Congreso Internacional sobre Nuevas Tendencias en Humanidades
Universidad de Granada
Granada, España | 3–5 de julio de 2019
las-humanidades.com/congreso-2019

Seventeenth International Conference on Books, Publishing & Libraries
University of Granada
Granada, Spain | 5 July 2019
booksandpublishing.com/2019-conference

Fourteenth International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana
Mexico City, Mexico | 10–12 July 2019
thesocialsciences.com/2019-conference

XIV Congreso Internacional de Ciencias Sociales Interdisciplinares
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Unidad Xochimilco
Ciudad de México, México | 10–12 de julio de 2019
interdisciplinasocial.com/congreso-2019

Twenty-sixth International Conference on Learning
Queen's University Belfast
Belfast, UK | 24–26 July 2019
thelearner.com/2019-conference

XXVI Congreso Internacional sobre Aprendizaje
Universidad de Queen
Belfast, Reino Unido | 24–26 de julio de 2019
sobreaprendizaje.com/congreso-2019

Tenth International Conference on The Image
Manchester School of Art,
Manchester Metropolitan University
Manchester, UK | 5–6 September 2019
ontheimage.com/2019-conference

Aging & Social Change: Ninth Interdisciplinary Conference
University of Vienna
Vienna, Austria | 16–17 September 2019
agingandsociety.com/2019-conference

Ninth International Conference on Health, Wellness & Society
University of California at Berkeley
Berkeley, USA | 19–20 September 2019
healthandsociety.com/2019-conference

IX Congreso Internacional de Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad
Universidad de California, Berkeley
Estados Unidos | 19–20 de septiembre de 2019
saludsociedad.com/congreso-2019

Fourth International Conference on Communication & Media Studies
University of Bonn
Bonn, Germany | 26–28 September 2019
oncommunicationmedia.com/2019-conference

IV Congreso Internacional de Estudios sobre Medios de Comunicación
Universidad de Bonn
Bonn, Alemania | 26–28 de septiembre de 2019
medios-comunicacion.com/congreso-2019

Ninth International Conference on Food Studies
National Kaohsiung University of Hospitality and Tourism
Kaohsiung City, Taiwan | 24–25 October 2019
food-studies.com/2019-conference

Twelfth International Conference on the Inclusive Museum
Muntref, Museum of Immigration
Buenos Aires, Argentina | 7–9 November 2019
onmuseums.com/2019-conference

Sixteenth International Conference on Environmental, Cultural, Economic & Social Sustainability
Pontifical Catholic University of Chile
Santiago, Chile | 29–31 January 2020
onsustainability.com/2020-conference

XVI Congreso Internacional sobre Sostenibilidad Medioambiental, Cultural, Económica y Social
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
Santiago, Chile | 29–31 de enero de 2020
lasostenibilidad.com/congreso-2020

Fourteenth International Conference on Design Principles & Practices
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn Campus
New York, USA | 16–18 March 2020
designprinciplesandpractices.com/2020-conference

XIV Congreso Internacional sobre Principios y Prácticas del Diseño
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn Campus
Nueva York, Estados Unidos | 16–18 de marzo de 2019
el-diseno.com/congreso-2020

Sixteenth International Conference on Technology, Knowledge, and Society
Illinois Conference Center at University of Illinois Research Park
Champaign, USA | 26–27 March 2020
techandsoc.com/2020-conference

Twelfth International Conference on Climate Change: Impacts & Responses
Ca' Foscari University of Venice
Venice, Italy | 16–17 April 2020
on-climate.com/2020-conference

Thirteenth International Conference on e-Learning & Innovative Pedagogies
University of the Aegean - Rhodes Campus
Rhodes, Greece | 23–24 April 2020
ubi-learn.com/2020-conference

XVI Congreso Internacional de Tecnología, Conocimiento y Sociedadgies
Universidad del Egeo - Campus Rodas
Rodas, Grecia | 23–24 de abril de 2020
tecno-soc.com/congreso-2020

Tenth International Conference on Religion & Spirituality in Society
UBC Robson Square
Vancouver, Canada | 30 April - 1 May 2020
religioninsociety.com/2020-conference

X Congreso Internacional sobre Religión y Espiritualidad en la Sociedad
UBC Robson Square
Vancouver, Canadá | 30 de abril–1 de mayo de 2020
la-religion.com/congreso-2020

Tenth International Conference on The Constructed Environment
University of California Berkeley, Clark Kerr Campus
Berkeley, USA | 13–14 May 2020
constructedenvironment.com/2020-conference

Twentieth International Conference on Knowledge, Culture, and Change in Organizations
University of Illinois at Chicago,
Student Center East
Chicago, USA | 27–28 May 2020
organization-studies.com/2020-conference

XX Congreso Internacional de Conocimiento, Cultura y Cambio en Organizaciones
Universidad de Illinois en Chicago,
Student Center East
Chicago, Estados Unidos | 27–28 de mayo de 2020
la-organizacion.com/congreso-2020

Thirteenth Global Studies Conference
Concordia University
Montreal, Canada | 4–5 June 2020
onglobalization.com/2020-conference

Twentieth International Conference on Diversity in Organizations, Communities & Nations
University of Milan
Milan, Italy | 10–12 June 2020
ondiversity.com/2020-conference

XX Congreso Internacional sobre Diversidad en Organizaciones, Comunidades y Naciones
Universidad de Milán
Milán, Italia | 10–12 de junio de 2020
ladiversidad.com/congreso-2020

Eleventh International Conference on Sport & Society
University of Granada
Granada, Spain | 18–19 June 2020
sportandsociety.com/2020-conference

Fifth International Conference on Tourism & Leisure Studies
University of Dubrovnik
Dubrovnik, Croatia | 18–19 June 2020
tourismandleisurestudies.com/2020-conference

Fifteenth International Conference on The Arts in Society
NUI Galway
Galway, Ireland | 24–26 June 2020
artsinsociety.com/2020-conference

Eighteenth International Conference on New Directions in the Humanities
Ca' Foscari University of Venice
Venice, Italy | 1–3 July 2020
thehumanities.com/2020-conference

XVIII Congreso Internacional sobre Nuevas Tendencias en Humanidades
Universidad Ca´ Foscari de Venecia
Venecia, Italia | 1–3 de julio de 2020
las-humanidades.com/congreso-2020

Information, Medium & Society: Eighteenth International Conference on Publishing Studies
Ca' Foscari University of Venice
Venice, Italy | 3 July 2020
booksandpublishing.com/2020-conference

Twenty-seventh International Conference on Learning
University of Valencia
Valencia, Spain | 13–15 July 2020
thelearner.com/2020-conference

XXVII Congreso Internacional de Aprendizaje
Universidad de Valencia
Valencia, España | 13–15 de julio de 2020
sobreaprendizaje.com/congreso-2020

Fifteenth International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
National and Kapodistrian University of Athens,
Athens, Greece | 20–22 July 2020
thesocialsciences.com/2020-conference

XV Congreso Internacional de Ciencias Sociales Interdisciplinares
Universidad de Atenas
Atenas, Grecia | 20–22 de julio de 2020
interdisciplinasocial.com/congreso-2020

Tenth International Conference on Health, Wellness & Society
Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris 3
Paris, France | 3–4 September 2020
healthandsociety.com/2020-conference

X Congreso Internacional de Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad
Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris 3
París, Francia | 3–4 de septiembre de 2020
saludsociedad.com/congreso-2020

Thirteenth International Conference on the Inclusive Museum
Museum of Lisbon
Lisbon, Portugal | 3–5 September 2020
onmuseums.com/2020-conference

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