Eleventh Global Studies Conference

2018 Special Focus: Subjectivities of Globalization

University of Granada
Granada, Spain
30–31 July 2018

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Eleventh Global Studies Conference

“Subjectivities of Globalization”

30–31 July 2018 | University of Granada | Granada, Spain

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Dear Global Studies Conference Delegates,

Welcome to Granada and the Eleventh Conference on Global Studies. My Common Ground Research Networks colleagues and I are so pleased you have joined us for this year’s event.

Over the course of more than three decades, Common Ground has given voice to many thousands of creative and scholarly speakers and authors—people with things to say about the world and who are saying them to change the world.

We have a strong commitment to providing opportunities for such people to meet, share, and learn from each other. This conference brings together researchers, practitioners, and scholars from a wide range of disciplines who have a common interest in the themes and concerns of the Global Studies Research Network. As a result, topics are broached from a variety of perspectives, interdisciplinary methods are applauded, and mutual respect and collaboration are encouraged. Through our meeting, we talk, learn, and gain inspiration.

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. CG Scholar provides a “help economy” where peers are credited for their mutual contributions in the Global Studies Research Network. We encourage all conference participants to explore CG Scholar—an internet venue for intellectual interaction and imagination.

Common Ground has nurtured scholarly inspiration for more than three decades as an organization deeply engaged with the critical questions of our time. As a media innovator, we are creating the spaces and technical conditions in which, collectively, we can discuss the role of global studies.

I am grateful to all of you for sharing your work at this conference. Additionally, I thank my Global Studies Research Network colleagues Rachael Arcario, Rae-Anne Montague, and Hannah 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,

Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, PhD
Chief Social Scientist
Common Ground Research Networks
Dear delegates of the Global Studies Conference,

From the University of Granada we thank you for your interest in the Global Studies Research Network.

Gathering in Granada is a great opportunity to make connections between different continents and connect with researchers from institutions across the globe. Through these connections we launch new projects and exchange experiences that lead to different initiatives that are carried out in different countries.

The goal of Common Ground Research Networks has always been to strengthen the interdisciplinary approach of research. We are thrilled to see over 25 different countries spanning a variety of different disciplines represented at this year’s International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences.

It is a pleasure to announce that the 2019 conference will take place at Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland. We hope that this event, developed around the theme, “The “End of History” 30 Years On: Globalization Then and Now,” will strengthen the links between members of this research network.

Best wishes,

Dr. José Luis Ortega Martín
Conference Chair
Scientific Director of Common Ground Español
Professor, University of Granada, Spain
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
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 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.

You have already begun your engagement in the research network by attending this 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 network colleagues that will continue well into the future.

Publishing
The Global Studies Research Network enables members to publish through two media. First, research 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 the peer review process. The Global Studies Journal provides a framework for double-blind peer review, enabling authors to publish into an academic journal of the highest standard. The second publication medium is through the book imprint, Global Studies, publishing cutting-edge books in print and electronic formats. Publication proposal and manuscript submissions are welcome.

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 research network. As a member of the research network, you will also be invited to review others’ work and contribute to the development of the network knowledge base as a reviewer. As part of your active membership in the research network, you also have online access to the complete works (current and previous volumes) of the journal and e-books. We also invite you to consider submitting a proposal for the book imprint.
Membership

As a The Global Studies Research Network member you have access to a broad range of tools and resources to use in your own work:

- Digital subscription to *The Global Studies Journal* for one year.
- Digital subscription to the book imprint for one year.
- One article publication per year (pending peer review and publication recommendation)
- Participation as a reviewer in the peer review process, with the opportunity to be listed as a Reviewer.
- Subscription to the community 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 CGScholar 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.

Social Media

www.facebook.com/GlobalStudiesResearchNetwork @onglobalization | #GSC18
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
In an early attempt to conceptualize globalization, Roland Robertson (1992: 8) defined it as "the compression of the world and the intensification of the consciousness of the world as a whole". This classic definition comprises both the material processes associated with globalization and the (inter)subjective dimension of the concept, its place in our collective thought-patterns and its role in how we make sense of the world. However, while the material – economic, political, cultural, environmental etc. – symptoms and implications of globalization have been discussed extensively in what is now an impressive body of literature, the subjective side of the process has not been examined in adequate depth. The 2018 Global Studies Conference aims to fill this research gap by placing its focus on how we increasingly not just act but also think in terms of the world as a whole. The conference will thus revolve around the ideational dimension of globalization as expressed in beliefs, discourses, arguments and narratives about global trends and processes. The questions addressed by this conference concern:

- The relationship between material practices and ideational dimensions of globalization;
- Competing analytical approaches to the subjective dynamics of globalization;
- The historical development of global consciousness, the formation and transmission of global identities and values;
- The meanings of globalization that circulate in the public sphere, the way how they are mobilized in political debates and the extent to which their mobilization destabilizes established ideologies and worldviews;
- Origins and nature of contemporary explicitly globally-oriented discourses, ideologies and doctrines;
- The evolution of the concept of globalization and how its evolving usage has reflected the changing socio-political context.
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.
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 Global Studies Journal*, 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
- **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
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- **Fazal Rizvi**, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia
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- **‘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
A Social Knowledge Platform

Create Your Academic Profile and Connect to Peers

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

Utilize Your Free Scholar Membership Today through

- Building your academic profile and list of published works.
- Joining a community with a thematic or disciplinary focus.
- Establishing a new Research Network relevant to your field.
- Creating new academic work in our innovative publishing space.
- Building a peer review network around your work or courses.

Scholar Quick Start Guide

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.

Scholar 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.
A Digital Learning Platform
Use Scholar to Support Your Teaching

Scholar 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. Scholar provides scaffolding to encourage making and sharing knowledge drawing from multiple sources rather than memorizing knowledge that has been presented to them.

Scholar 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, Scholar 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 Scholar features are only available to Common Ground Research Network members as part of their membership. Please email us at support@cgscholar.com if you would like the complimentary educator account that comes with participation in a Common Ground conference.

- 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.

Scholar 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 Global Studies Journal

Committed to mapping and interpreting new trends and patterns in globalization
About

The Global Studies Journal is devoted to mapping and interpreting new trends and patterns in globalization. The journal attempts to do this from many points of view, from many locations in the world, and in a wide-angle kaleidoscopic fashion.

The Global Studies Journal 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, Associate Professor, International Politics, Richmond, the American International University in London, UK

Reviewers

Articles published in The Global Studies Journal 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 Global Studies Journal’s Editors and Advisory Board, the Reviewers listed contribute significantly to the overall editorial quality and content of the journal.
The Publication Process

Our long-time authors are no-doubt familiar with using our CGPublisher system to submit and track the progress of articles for publication. After fifteen years of dependable service, we are making preparations to give CGPublisher a well-deserved retirement. As we preparing for this exciting change, some of the familiar processes will be changing. Authors will still receive messages throughout each phase of the publication process and can contact support@cgnetworks.org with any questions or concerns.

Step 1: Review the Requirements
All article submissions must meet the Article Requirements listed on our Author Guidelines page: http://cgnetworks.org/support/author-guidelines. 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: http://cgnetworks.org/support/submit.

Step 3: Checking Progress
Once your article is received, you will receive updates on the status of its progress. During this time, legacy submissions will continue to be managed in CGPublisher while newer submissions will be managed internally by the editorial staff. Authors of both newer and legacy submissions will continue to receive status updates on the progress of their article.

- CGPublisher users can see the status an article by logging into CGPublisher at www.cgpublisher.com and status updates will be sent via email from cgpublisher.com.
- Authors of newer submissions can learn the status an article by contacting articlestatus@cgnetworks.org and status updates will be sent via email from articlestatus@cgnetworks.org.

Step 4: Initial Submission Accepted for Peer Review
Submitted articles are then verified against the Article Requirements (listed in the Author Guidelines). If your article satisfies these requirements, your identity and contact details are then removed, and the article is matched to two appropriate referees and sent for review. Please note, during this time authors are eligible to be selected as a reviewer for other articles in this same stage. Full details regarding the rules, expectations, and policies on peer review can be found on our Publication Ethics page listed under the Peer Review Policies section and our Publication Ethics and Malpractice Statement section: http://cgnetworks.org/journals/publication-ethics.

Step 5: Peer Review Decision
When both referee reports are returned, and after the referees’ identities have been removed, you will be notified by email and provided with the reviewer 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: http://cgnetworks.org/support/change-note-journal-article. If an article is not accepted by peer review after this second opportunity, it will be withdrawn from consideration.

Step 6: 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: http://cgnetworks.org/support/register-for-a-membership. Please note, a paid conference registration includes a complimentary Research Network Membership, which will allow you to skip this step.
Step 7: 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: http://cgnetworks.org/journals/hybrid-open-access.

Step 8: Prepare the Final Submission
After the publication agreement is final, you will have thirty days to complete any revisions to your final submission and return your article. Please ensure your final submission meets the Final Submission Requirements before returning your article: http://cgnetworks.org/support/final-submission-downloads-and-guides. This includes such criteria as the correct use of the Chicago Manual of Style (seventeenth edition) and the other listed requirements: http://cgnetworks.org/support/chicago-manual-of-style-citations-quick-guide. 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 until these requirements are satisfied.

Step 9: Final Checks (“Ready for Typesetting” in CGPublisher)
Once we have received the final submission of your article, our Publishing Department will give your article a final review. During this step, CGPublisher users will see a workflow status listed as “Ready for Typesetting,” indicating that the final submission is ready for inspection.

Step 10: 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 11: Article Publication
Individual articles are published “Web First” to our CG Scholar DOI: https://cgscholar.com/bookstore. After web-first publication, complete journal issues follow annually, biannually, or quarterly depending on the journal. Web-first published articles include a full citation and a registered DOI permalink. Be sure to keep your CG Scholar profile up-to-date (https://cgscholar.com/identity) and add your ORCID iD (https://orcid.org/register) to maximize your article visibility.

Submission Timeline
You may submit your article for publication to the journal at any time throughout the year. The 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

Note: If your article is submitted after the final deadline for the volume, it will be considered for the following year’s volume. The sooner you submit, the sooner your article will begin the peer review process. Also, because we publish “Web First,” early submission means that your article will published with a full citation as soon as it is ready, even if that is before the full issue is published.
Hybrid Open Access

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Common Ground’s open access charge is $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 $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 paper available at no charge through Open Access increases its visibility, accessibility, potential readership, and citation counts. Open Access articles also generate higher citation counts.

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

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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. We support the highest Sherpa/Romeo access level—Green.

For more information on how to make your article Open Access, or information on Institutional Open Access, please contact us at support@cgnetworks.org.
International Award for Excellence

The Global Studies Journal 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 Global Studies Journal 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 10

Anju Paul, Associate Professor, Yale-NUS College, Singapore
Victoria Long, Ph.D. Student, Yale-NUS College, Singapore

For the Article

"Where to Train: Shifts in the Doctoral Destination Advice Given to Asian Bioscience Students," The Global Studies Journal Volume 10, Issue 3

DOI: 10.18848/1835-4432/CGP/v10i03/1-18

Abstract

Prospective Asian doctoral students in bioscience have significantly more local and regional training options today than in the past, and the destination advice their professors give them reflects this shift. Drawing from interviews with eighty-two Asian-born, Western-trained bioscientists in academia, now working in either Singapore, India, China, or Taiwan, we analyzed the doctoral training advice they give to promising science students in their current country to assess if these scientists encourage their students to look westward for their doctoral training. We found significant variation in the doctoral destination advice that interviewees give, with the modal category of destination advice being neutral rather than emphatically West-directed. We attribute this to a growing view among interviewees that the research environment in top Asian universities has improved to the point that, from a technical standpoint, it is increasingly on par with what is available in all but the top Western universities. These changes set the stage for greater variety in the migration streams of Asian scientists-in-training in the future.
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 Global Studies Journal. This complimentary personal subscription grants access to both the current volume of the journal as well as the entire backlist. The period of complimentary access begins at the time of registration and ends one year after the close of the conference. After that time, delegates may purchase a personal subscription.

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Common Ground offers print and digital subscriptions to all of its journals. Subscriptions are available to The Global Studies Journal 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.

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The Global Studies
Book Imprint

Aiming to set new standards in participatory knowledge creation and scholarly publication
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Common Ground is setting new standards of rigorous academic knowledge creation and scholarly publication. Unlike other publishers, we’re not interested in the size of potential markets or competition from other books. We’re only interested in the intellectual quality of the work. 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. If it is expansive and has a broad appeal, we want to publish it too, but only if it is of the highest intellectual quality.

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Book Proposal Guidelines

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

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

Proposals can be submitted by email to books@cgnetworks.org. Please note the book imprint to which you are submitting in the subject line.
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Common Ground Research Networks is seeking distinguished peer reviewers to evaluate book manuscripts.

As part of our commitment to intellectual excellence and a rigorous review 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 an essential part of the publication process.

Common Ground recognizes 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

If we feel that you are qualified and we require refereeing for manuscripts within your purview, we will contact you.
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.
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.
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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

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)
- 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)
- 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)

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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.
# Daily Schedule

## Monday, 30 July

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<td>8:00–9:00</td>
<td>Conference Registration Desk Open</td>
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<td>9:00–9:30</td>
<td>Conference Opening—Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Common Ground Research Networks, USA</td>
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<td>9:30–10:05</td>
<td>Plenary Session—Dr. Roberta Guerrina, University of Surrey, UK</td>
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<td>“Rejecting Globalism and “Everything it Stands for”? A Feminist Reading of the Radical Turn in Contemporary European Politics”</td>
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<td>10:05–10:35</td>
<td>Garden Conversation</td>
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<td>Talking Circles</td>
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<td>Room 4: Resources and Environment</td>
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<td>Room 5: Special Focus - Subjectivities of Globalization</td>
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<td>11:20–12:35</td>
<td>Parallel Sessions</td>
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<td>12:35–13:45</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:45–15:00</td>
<td>Parallel Sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00–15:20</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:20–17:00</td>
<td>Parallel Sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00–17:15</td>
<td>Conference Welcome Reception and Poster Session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:15–18:00</td>
<td>Parallel Sessions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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## Tuesday, 31 July

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30–9:00</td>
<td>Conference Registration Desk Open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00–9:20</td>
<td>Daily Update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:20–9:55</td>
<td>Plenary Session—Dr. Darren J. O’Byrne, University of Roehampton, UK</td>
</tr>
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<td>“Globalization and the Apocalypse”</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:55–10:25</td>
<td>Garden Conversation</td>
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<td>10:25–10:30</td>
<td>Transition Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30–12:10</td>
<td>Parallel Sessions</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:10–13:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:00–14:40</td>
<td>Parallel Sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:40–14:55</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:55–16:35</td>
<td>Parallel Sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:35–17:00</td>
<td>Conference Closing and Award Ceremony</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Pre-Conference Tour: Alhambra
Sunday, 29 July 2018 | Time: 16:00 (4:00pm) | Length: 3 hours | Price: US$35.00
Transportation provided to and from the conference hotel

The Global Studies Conference is pleased to announce a privately guided tour to Alhambra.

The monument of the Alhambra keeps centuries of history behind its walls. Completed towards the end of Muslim rule of Spain, the Alhambra is a reflection of the culture of the last centuries of the Moorish rule of Al Andalus, reduced to the Nasrid Emirate of Granada. It is a place where artists and intellectuals had taken refuge as the Reconquista by Spanish Christians won victories over Al Andalus. The Alhambra integrates natural site qualities with constructed structures and gardens, and is a testament to Moorish culture in Spain and the skills of Muslim, Jewish, and Christian artisans, craftsmen, and builders of their era.

This tour will allow participants to appreciate the history and living situations of its former inhabitants. During the tour we will visit the Alcazaba, the Nasrid Palaces, and the Generalife. We will unlock the keys of the complex and immerse ourselves in the magic of the Patio de los Leones and the Palacio de Comares. Additionally participants will experience the architecture mixed with the water and the plants of the Generalife Gardens while enjoying the panoramic views from the Torre de la Vela.

The tour includes round-trip transportation by bus from the conference hotel, the Hotel ABBA, an English-speaking guide, and the entrance fees to the monument. The number of spots on the private tour bus is limited, so be sure to book early!

Conference Welcome Reception

Common Ground Research Networks, the University of Granada, and the Global Studies Conference will be hosting a welcome reception at the University of Granada. The reception will be held directly following the last parallel session of the first day, Monday, 30 July 2018. Join other conference delegates and plenary speakers for drinks, light hors d’oeuvres, and a chance to converse.

We look forward to hosting you!
Conference Dinner: San Nicolás

Monday, 30 July | Time: 20:30 (8:30pm) | Cost: US$65.00 | Location: San Nicolás

Join other conference delegates, plenary speakers, and the local university committee for the conference dinner at San Nicolás. The restaurant San Nicolás is situated in the heart of the Old City of Granada. Before it was a Carmen of Lindaraja, a private house with gardens and views of Alhambra. The restaurant is situated within the viewpoint of San Nicolas, one of the most popular sights in Granada. The restaurant maintains the original structure of peculiar Granada houses called cármenes.

Menu

The conference has produced two different menu options for conference delegates. One includes meat while the other is meant for vegetarians and vegans. Should you have any other dietary concerns and would like to join us, please contact us. Both menu options include wine, coffee, and tea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu Option 1: Meat-eaters</th>
<th>Menu Option 2: Vegetarian-Vegan</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Starters:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Starters:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Olives “gordal” filled with Idiazábal cheese and fried almonds</td>
<td>Olives “gordal”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prawn crackers with curry</td>
<td>Home-made potatoes with tofu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cheese bread</td>
<td>Salad of lentils, oranges and pinions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Home-made potatoes with tofu</td>
<td>Roasted peppers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muffin with ham, parmesan cheese and tomato soup</td>
<td>Spanish tomato soup with bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheeses</td>
<td>Mashed cauliflower with white chocolate and crispy sweet potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macaron of smoked cheese and almonds</td>
<td>Quinoa salad with vegetables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parfait of chicken and mushrooms</td>
<td>Couscous of vegetables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bread with oriental seasonings</td>
<td>Falafel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salad with shrimps</td>
<td>Fried eggplant with honey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Croissant filled with turkey and baked apple</td>
<td>Baby-beans with pickled onions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fried eggplant with honey</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Main dish:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Main dish:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpaccio of Iberian meat with parmesan, foie and truffle</td>
<td>Tartar of beet with green mustard sauce</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hake with velouté of mussels</td>
<td>Casserole of wheat with mushrooms and truffle’s oil</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dessert:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dessert:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Turrón from Xixona, crispy almonds and ice-cream</td>
<td>Red Berries</td>
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Global Studies | Plenary Speakers

Roberta Guerrina
“Rejecting Globalism and ‘Everything it Stands for?’ A Feminist Reading of the Radical Turn in Contemporary European Politics”

Roberta Guerrina is Reader in Politics at the University of Surrey, UK. She is a European policy analyst with a particular interest in European social policy, citizenship policy and gender equality. She has published in the area of women's human rights, work-life balance, identity politics and the idea of Europe. She is author of *Mothering the Union: Gender Politics in the EU* (Manchester University Press, 2005) and *Europe: History, Ideas and Ideologies* (Arnold, 2002). She was Head of School/Department between 2009–14.

Darren J. O’Byrne
“Globalization and the Apocalypse”

Dr. Darren J. O’Byrne is Reader in Sociology and Human Rights and Director of the Crucible Centre for Human Rights Research at the University of Roehampton in London. He is widely recognised as one of the world’s leading scholars in the fields of globalization theory and the sociology of human rights. His publications have, for the most part, been in these two areas. In respect of the former, his 2003 monograph *The Dimensions of Global Citizenship* developed a distinctive critical-theoretic approach to globalization, drawing on the work of Habermas. He developed this further in his important article ‘Toward a Critical Theory of Globalization’ in 2005. In 2011, he co-wrote *Theorizing Global Studies*, a major survey and mapping of the main theoretical models of contemporary global change. He has also made contributions to the debate over cosmopolitanism and the idea of ‘global civil society’. In respect of the latter, his 2002 text *Human Rights: An Introduction* was championed as the first inter-disciplinary text-book in the field of human rights. His 2012 article “On the Sociology of Human Rights” in the journal, *Sociology*, is now regarded as one of the central articles in this emerging area of sociological research, making as it does the claim that human rights exists as a language-structure within which actors make sense of, and claims against, their worlds. In 2015 he brought these two strands of research together in his definitive work, “Human Rights in a Globalizing World,” which interrogates the multiple possibilities for the future of human rights within the competing projects of global transformation. Darren is also a renowned teacher of sociological theory and wrote a popular student-focused text, *Introducing Sociological Theory*, in 2011. Another of his current interests is the growth of managerialism and consumerism in the higher education sector in the UK, which he has discussed from the perspective of critical theory in various co-authored articles. Another recent publication has addressed the issue of ecocide from a social constructionist perspective. Darren was the founding Chairperson of the Global Studies Association in the UK and continues to take an active role in that organisation and its associated conferences and networks.
Md. Aftab Alam

Md. Aftab Alam recently started teaching political science at Zakir Husain Delhi College, University of Delhi, New Delhi. He has completed his masters and MPhil in political science from Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. His areas of interest include; Indian politics, marginality, caste, social justice, modernity, South Asia, globalization, minorities, and democracy. He has publications in relevant fields including one from Oxford University Press. He has participated in national and international conferences in India and abroad and has been a member of various government committees, research institutes, and civil society organizations.

Akwasi Boateng

Akwasi is an emerging scholar in communication and social media appropriation. His research interests include: Business Communication (public relations, advertising and organizational relations), political communication, digital and social media and international relations. Akwasi is researching into “Facebook usage in political communication in Ghana” for his doctoral (PhD) thesis at the Centre for Communication, Media and Society. His thesis explores the appropriation of social media by political parties for relationship management in the advancement of political agenda. He has worked and consulted for several organizations, as well as participated in various conferences. Akwasi is a published researcher with publications in peer reviewed academic journals. He is a research fellow of the French Institute for Research in Africa (IFRA), Nigeria, a member of the Institute of Public Relations (IPR), Ghana, and Chartered Institute of Bankers (CIB), Ghana.

Dogachan Dagi

Dogachan Dago received his bachelor’s in international relations from Bilkent University. He is currently a master’s student in global governance, a joint program of the University of Bremen and Jacobs University, Germany. He holds a postgraduate scholarship from DAAD. His primary area of research interests are European governance of migration, humanitarian politics, conflict resolution, and liberal policy theory. He has published papers in journals including, International Journal of Social Sciences, The Diplomatic Observer, and Liberty and International Affairs.

Kaia DeMatteo

Kaia DeMatteo is a PhD candidate in global inclusion and social development at the University of Massachusetts, Boston. She recently spent one year in Tanzania as a Boren Fellow studying Swahili and working on her dissertation fieldwork. Kaia has worked as a research assistant at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, as an EFL lecturer in the United States and South Korea, and as an AmeriCorps Vista volunteer. Kaia earned a masters of education in cultural studies from Ohio University. Her research interests include global and cultural studies, comparative and international education, community engagement, language learning, social change, and indigenous knowledge.

Maria Fornieles

Born in Granada, María Fornieles is a multidisciplinary professional. Graphic design, visual strategy, and digital marketing have become her interests in the recent years. She has B. A. and M. A. degrees in English philology and teaching respectively, and is graduated in graphic design. Maria has developed a passion for helping other professionals in their way to adapt their businesses to the new online technologies. She works for the videogame industry as a consultant for indie game developers, and has become a prominent speaker in related events as a member of Women in Games Spain. She published her first book in November 2017 and is already researching for her second book that will focus on visual education.
**Rafael Díaz Gaztelu**

Rafael Díaz Gaztelu, physicist, is also a science fiction author involved in popular science as well as math and physics education. His scientific background allowed him to write highly plausible stories as well as to educate and spread scientific matters among his readers, and his expertise in geophysics enables him to create dozens of possible worlds. His saga novel, Exoworlds, explores the future of the Earth and its possible setbacks (such as overpopulation or energy crises), and the development of humanity as a space faring civilization, and points out the problems and adversities that may arise travelling between stars and planets.

**Regina Asuncion Quero Hermosilla**

Regina Asuncion Quero Hermosilla is currently finishing a PhD in teaching of languages and literature at the University of Granada, through the program in educational sciences (D14.56.1), and with higher studies in foreign language and specialized in research, innovation and intervention in foreign language teaching. She is a member of the bilingual project “Linguapp: Ensuring Access to Universal and Inclusive Learning of Second Languages”, in collaboration with the University of Córdoba and the Ministry of Education of the Junta de Andalucía. She is also the author of several articles and papers, a member of the Scientific Information System of Andalusia (SICA) and belonging to the research groups: Didactics of Language and Literature (HUM 457) and Didactics of Foreign Languages (HUM 1011), both of the University of Granada.

**Beatriz López**

Beatriz López completed both her degree in translation and interpreting (2012) and her master’s degree in secondary education, vocational training and language teaching (2015) at the University of Granada. It was from her experience of teaching in different contexts that she became deeply interested in students with Specific Learning Difficulties (SpLDs), especially dyslexia. In fact, her master dissertation, entitled “On a Dyslexic Student’s Shoes”, deals with the challenges that these individuals face when learning a foreign language. Her future research is aimed at implementing the Multisensory Structured Language (MSL) approach in a group of Spanish learners of English to prove its effectiveness compared to traditional teaching.

**Yash Patel**

Yash Patel is currently pursuing his masters in Political Science with specialization in international relations at Suffolk University. He is currently working as an administrative intern at Massachusetts Area Planning Council (MAPC). His passion and interest is to work for the environment and make our communities more sustainable. He has done several internships in this field, nationally and internationally. Being extremely passionate, he has been actively participating in various seminars, conferences and constantly honing his skills through exposure which he is receiving through his various experiences. He has also conducted independent research and published three articles in South Asian Voices (Stimson Center), an online journal dedicated to International Affairs in South Asia run by Stimson Center. His career objective is to study in the field of international relations and environmental studies to construct policies to create a sustainable environment at global platform. He aspires to join and work with international organizations such as UNEP to make a positive impact on society.
Silvia Corral Robles

Silvia Corral-Robles is currently a full-time professor of TEFL at the Faculty of Education and Humanities (Melilla Campus). She holds her PhD in educational sciences (2017). Before undertaking her doctoral studies, she earned a degree in English philology (2012). Within the following two years, she completed both her master’s degree in teacher training in secondary and upper secondary education, and vocational training and languages (2013), and her master’s degree in research and innovation (2014). Her research interests center around bilingual education, corpus-based research, written competence, error analysis, literacy and ICTs in education.

Catherine Roy

Catherine graduated in translation and interpreting at the University of Bristol, United Kingdom and obtained a master’s degree in teaching of foreign languages, specializing in English, from the University of Granada. She has been a translator-interpreter for the last ten years, and for the last 5 years she has focused her academic and professional attention towards teaching. Her constant, continuous training contributes to enriching her knowledge in areas such as “educational reinforcement as a tool for attention to diversity,” “education by competences” or “the use of ICT tools in teaching.”

Jamie Salley

Jamie Salley is currently a PhD student in interdisciplinary studies with a concentration in public policy & social change at Union Institute & University. She holds a master of arts in sociology and a bachelor of science in sociology with a minor in Spanish. Jamie’s current research interests are in national/global drug policy including the social construction of oppression, power structures, and globalization. She has been employed as a social worker for children and families for several years in her home state of Tennessee and is passionate about a wide range of social justice issues.

Ruth Saxey-Reese

Ruth Saxey-Reese earned an MFA in creative writing from the University of California, Irvine. She is a lecturer in the English Department at Boise State University, teaching courses in literature, mythology, and nonfiction writing. She also teaches writing workshops and camps for all ages at local nonprofit agencies. Her most recent passion is exploring globalized cultural perspectives, particularly as they are expressed in world literature and traditional performative arts. Her current projects include literary translation from Spanish and Galician into English and researching the history of flamenco culture.
Andrea Barrientos Soto has a bachelor’s degree from the University of Illinois-Chicago in psychology with minors in Latin American studies and women’s studies. Her master’s degree is in administration, planning and social policy in education from Harvard University. Her research interests include resilience, alternative education and social education. Her recent publications include: “Perspective on Alternative Education in Puerto Rico: An Opportunity for Social and Educational Inclusion of Students that have Abandoned School” in The International Journal of Humanities Education; “Educación Alternativa y el perfil de sus docentes” in Revista de Cultura de Paz; and a chapter in a book, “Alternative Schools and the Development of Resilience and Peace”, published by the Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. She is a collaborator of the Institute for Peace and Conflicts and a member of The Research Group on Emerging Values, Social Education and Educational Policy of the Faculty of Education Sciences, both at the University of Granada. She is currently a doctoral candidate in the Social Education program of the Faculty of Educational Sciences of the University of Granada, Spain. She was born in Chile, was raised in New York and Chicago, and lived over twenty years in Puerto Rico. She currently resides in Spain.

Joshua Weissman-LaFrance is passionate about “helping communities help themselves,” a perspective he brings to his studies of international relations and diplomacy. He focuses his research on globalization, nation-state behavior, and equity. An avid traveler, his experiences in the world deeply inform his approach to these issues. Mr. Weissman LaFrance is a candidate for master’s in public administration and international relations at Suffolk University (Boston, USA). He has recently completed a traineeship in the European Parliament in Brussels and will return to his position at the Metropolitan Area Planning Council in Boston this fall.

Mubashar Hasan is a post-doctoral fellow at the department of culture studies and oriental languages, University of Oslo, Norway. Previously, Dr. Mubashar Hasan was an assistant professor at the department of political science & sociology at North South University (NSU). Mr. Hasan has published his research on Islamist ideology, rule of law, democracy and politics in Bangladesh with world’s leading academic publishers including Oxford University Press, Sage, Taylor and Francis, Harvard University Asia Center and Willey. Hasan was a research fellow with the RESOLVE network at the United States Institute of Peace from March to September 2017 and presented his research finding in Washington D.C in late September 2017. He was received as an Emerging Scholar Award in 10th Global Studies Conference held in July 2017 art National University of Singapore. Hasan was awarded a PhD degree on a topic of religion and politics in Bangladesh by Griffith University, Australia in April 2016 and prior to that he completed an MSc and an MLiTT in University of Dundee, UK and University of Aberdeen, UK. In addition, he has received several short trainings on research, peace and violence by the University of California Berkley, USA, Krock School of Peace at the University of San Diego, USA and Australian Political Studies Association, Australia. Hasan’s expert opinion and interview about Bangladesh politics and rule of law were published and broadcasted in BBC Bangla (TV and Radio), MSN, USA; Guardian, UK; Arab News and Saudi Gazette, Saudi Arabia; The Straits Times, Singapore; Asia Times, Thailand; Daily Mail, UK; The Standard Time, Hong Kong; China Post, China; Oman Observer, Oman, Times of India, Dawn, Pakistan and NDTV, India. Previously, Mr. Hasan has worked as a journalist and public relations strategist and he has provided PR and Communication service to the National Board of Revenue, Prime Minister’s Office in Bangladesh and Oxfam. He is the founder www.alochonaa.com—a global site for think pieces contributed by international pool of writers, academics and politicians from Australia and UK.
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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>08:00-09:00</td>
<td>Conference Registration Desk Open</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:00-09:30</td>
<td><strong>Conference Opening</strong>&lt;br&gt;Dr Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Common Ground Research Networks, USA</td>
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</table>
| 09:30-10:05  | **Plenary Session**<br>Dr Roberta Guerrina, Head, Department of Politics, Reader, University of Surrey, UK<br>"Rejecting Globalism and “Everything it Stands for”? A Feminist Reading of the Radical Turn in Contemporary European Politics"

Roberta Guerrina is Reader in Politics at the University of Surrey, UK. She is a European policy analyst with a particular interest in European social policy, citizenship policy and gender equality. She has published in the area of women’s human rights, work-life balance, identity politics and the idea of Europe. She is author of Mothering the Union: Gender Politics in the EU (Manchester University Press, 2005) and Europe: History, Ideas and Ideologies (Arnold, 2002). She was Head of School/Department between 2009-14.

<p>| 10:05-10:35 | <strong>Garden Conversation</strong>&lt;br&gt;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. |
| 10:35-11:20 | <strong>Talking Circles</strong>&lt;br&gt;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&lt;br&gt;Room 2: Politics, Power, and Institutions&lt;br&gt;Room 3: Society and Culture&lt;br&gt;Room 4: Resources and Environment&lt;br&gt;Room 5: Special Focus - Subjectivities of Globalization |
| 11:20-12:35 | <strong>PARALLEL SESSIONS</strong>                                                             |</p>
<table>
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<th>Room 1</th>
<th>PARALLEL SESSIONS</th>
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<td>11:20-12:35</td>
<td><strong>Migratory Flows</strong></td>
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### Cuban Migration and Globalization Across Borders

**Erika Carter Grosso, Syracuse University, Syracuse, United States**

This paper employs William I. Robinson's theory of globalized capitalism and Ghurminder Bhambra's theory of connected histories as frameworks to help understand recent Cuban migration to the United States within the context of globalization. Cubans desiring to emigrate must either choose to leave illegally by boat or legally by receiving permission from the government to travel as a tourist to an approved country, such as Guyana or Venezuela. From there, they must then cross by land up to nine Central American countries to arrive in the U.S. Utilizing primary-sourced interviews, the author represents Cubans’ migration journeys from Cuba to Syracuse, New York, focusing specifically on experiences in intermediary spaces en route and across borders. By applying the aforementioned theories to personal stories of Cuban migration journeys, the author is equipped to reveal and analyze subjective and varied consequences of globalization. The combination of theory and lived experience allows the author to illustrate how social reproduction strategies involved in the process of migration serve to remedy inequalities in Cuba brought about by globalization, while at the same time further the goals of global capitalism and the global labor market.

**Society and Culture**

### Migration Flows from North Africa to Europe: Challenges and Responses

**Omar C. Bourouh, Columbia Basin College, Pasco, Washington, United States**

The recent rapid and increasing flows of migrants, from North Africa, determined to reach various European destinations, received much media coverage and incited continuous academic and political debates concerning the causes and consequences of this phenomenon. This research project contributes to this debate by examining the multidimensional dynamics of these migration waves. I argue that the current migration is shaped by socio-economic and political contexts in both “sending” and “receiving” countries. Topics covered include the demographic characteristics of migrants, main causes of migration, and the socio-economic and political consequences of migration in both regions.

**Society and Culture**
PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 2 Language Matters

**I’m Not Into That! : Teaching Pragmatics in a Globalized World**

Sofia De Almeida, Lecturer, English, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, California, United States

Intercultural communication, understood here as global communication between members of communities with different linguistic and cultural backgrounds, has gained considerable prominence in the area of Global Studies and has particularly impacted the field of education as it relates to teaching English as a second or foreign language. Its designation as a Lingua Franca has led to the development of pedagogical practices aimed at facilitating language users’ communicative abilities at a linguistic and cultural level. As a result, developing L2 learners’ pragmatic skills has become an important goal in ESL (English as a Second Language) and EFL (English as a Foreign Language) pedagogy. The challenge lies in finding level-appropriate instructional materials that reflect authentic language use while providing opportunities for learners to critically analyze the contextual features of the language. The author demonstrates how to incorporate pragmatics in a variety of pedagogical contexts through a web-based collection of audio-visual materials and instructional guides for teachers and teacher trainers. In this paper participants learn how to adapt the materials available on the website, as the presenter models classroom activities and leads the audience through useful techniques for incorporating pragmatics into an ESL/EFL class that meets the needs of a globalized world.

**Society and Culture**

**Considering English and Literature through Global Lenses: Striking a Balance between Unity and Diversity in Linguistics and Literary Studies**

Laura Gerday, PhD student, Modern Languages: English Language and Linguistics, Université de Liège, Belgium, Liège, Belgium

According to the BBC, the 2000 New Year’s Eve celebrations represented a “unique global experience […] marked by all denominations and all classes and creeds of people across the planet” (BBC News online, 01/01/2000). A similar all-encompassing spirit seems to have inspired two areas of research that developed in English linguistics and literary criticism at the turn of the millennium: English as a Lingua Franca in linguistics and world literature in literary studies. Broadly speaking, “English as a Lingua Franca” (ELF) refers to the English predominantly used by non-native interactants in international settings; it thus “suggests the idea of community as opposed to alienness” and “emphasizes that people have something in common rather than their differences” (Jenkins, 2000: 11). “World literature”, for its part, amounts to considering literature as “a planetary system” (Moretti, 2000: 54) rather than a series of discrete traditions. Interestingly, the budding fields of ELF and world literature elicited strong responses at the dawn of the 21st century, chiefly from commentators belonging to the more firmly established postcolonial schools of thought in each discipline. Scholars working in the domains of “world Englishes” (WE) and postcolonial literary criticism had indeed so far focused on conceptualising distinct varieties of English and traditions of Anglophone literatures that mostly emanated from territories once owned by the British Empire. This undertaking had aimed to declare the independence of Anglophone speakers and writers living outside of Britain (or of non-British descent) from the hold of native English and English literature. Many postcolonialists therefore feared that new monolithic labels, broadened scopes of investigation, and searches for common denominators would undercut the legacy of pluralism that had characterised the linguistic and literary productions emerging mainly from former British colonies. Eighteen years later, this paper critically and chronologically examines selected major publications in ELF and WE research, besides world and postcolonial literary criticism, to understand the evolving tension between scholars’ calls for “postcolonial distinctiveness” or, conversely, “global unity”. This analysis sheds light on the contentious issues at stake in reconciling “diversity” and “common ground” in contemporary linguistics and literary studies.

**Society and Culture**

**The Implementation of a Content and Language Integrated Learning Aula: The Participation of the Pupil According to the Option of the Andalusian Teacher**

Regina Asunción Quero Hermosilla, Researcher, Didactics of Language and Literature, University of Granada, Marmolejo, Spain

In Andalusia, bilingual classrooms opt for Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL), which refers to teaching subjects such as science, history and geography to students in a foreign language. In this study, we capture the interaction that exists in these classes and the renewal of the level of both teacher and student based on the opinion of a bilingual teacher. We also analyze whether this interaction is enough to improve English as a foreign language or not.
PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 3

Otherworldliness

Death and Fear by Virus in Zombie and "Ringu" Films
Masaki Mori, Associate Professor, Comparative Literature Department, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, United States

Featuring supernatural figures, both zombie movies and the "Ringu" (Ring) films have enjoyed popularity with a large global resonance for the last few decades. As the subcategories of the horror film, they are primarily intended to entertain the audience in the genre’s aesthetic logic while pointing to a potent fear that stays latent in society. For instance, in the original "Night of the Living Dead" (1968), the reanimation of the newly dead is ascribed to the effect of an inadvertently unleashed extraterrestrial radiation, attesting to people’s interest in, and fear of radiation and an unexpected threat from the outer space in the sixties. More recent zombie movies tend to present zombie proliferation more like a viral contagion, and this affiliates them with the "Ringu" films that pivot on electric video transmission as a viral conduit. A comparison between the two groups of horror films will not only identify the virus as a major source of fear but also yield differences, elucidating the contrasting kinds of fear with which we have learned to live in the technologically advanced and globalized world.

Society and Culture

Science Fiction Warns About Humankind : Is Speculative Fiction a Key to the Future?
Rafael Díaz Gaztelu, University of Granada, Spain

Science fiction has always been a warning for the future. The fiction of yesterday tends to become the science of today but where do we draw the line? Is the scientific and technological advance influenced by the science fiction we read in books or is it completely reciprocal? Science fiction has not been very optimistic about the future of the Earth, and maybe the message conveyed is a warning for ourselves. Resources, sustainability, agriculture and climate change are no strangers in science fiction and they are also present everyday in the news. Should we listen to Sci-Fi authors and to their interpretations of the future of the Earth?

Resources and Environment
Critical Climate Concerns

The Brink: International Climate Legislation and Its Relevance to the Interest of Human Continuity
Anthony Godlewski, Wayne State University, Detroit, United States
From the toxic cityscapes of India to the collapsing topography of Antarctica, humanity is rapidly coming face-to-face with the apocalyptic consequences of its environmentally inconsiderate legacy. For much of its history, humankind has undersold or altogether ignored the indelible mark it has left on the Earth. From the crossroads we stand at today, our future options are limited, but clear, sustainability or extinction. The continuity of the human race is contingent on our ability to adopt environmental responsibility and promote a sustainable agenda in politics, business, and individual action. From Rio to Kyoto to Paris, national governments are making landmark legislative strides together on behalf of the entire biosphere. Is it too little too late, or will environmental practices evolve in time to evade the apoplectic wrath of our home planet? This paper examines the evolution of international climate legislation, as well as its challenges and catalysts in the corporate and political worlds. It will go on to analyze the practical implementation of cleaner, greener technologies and practices in the United States, Germany, and China, then contrast the relative success of the ecopolitical movement in the developed world with the consequences of its sluggishness in Australia, Vanuatu, and Greenland. Ultimately, it will reflect on the future of the global response to climate change and its implications for the Earth and humanity.

Climate Change as Critical Security Threat
Margaret González-Pérez, Southeastern Louisiana University, Hammond, Louisiana, United States
Kent Neuerburg, Professor, Mathematics, Southeastern Louisiana University, Hammond, LA, United States
Climate change presents a critical threat to human security on multiple levels. Over one billion people live in low-lying areas and coastal cities where populations and vital infrastructure are at catastrophic risk of rising sea levels. Sixty percent of the chronically hungry already live in at-risk areas and salination of fresh water and loss of agricultural land to marsh are expected to dramatically decrease food security. The loss of territory and conflict over scarce resources is expected to incite regional wars as well, adding to the large unregulated movements of displaced populations. In addition, rising seas and monsoons are expected to contribute to increases in infectious diseases, especially among vulnerable populations. Much of the world's hydrocarbon and fossil fuels also lie in at-risk regions, threatening global energy resources. This study examines the existential threat of climate change and offers a predictive model to anticipate the impact of climate change across three geo-political regions.

Paris Climate Accord Sans the United States: The Role of Local Governments in Addressing Climate Change and Increasing Resilience
Haris Alibašić, Assistant Professor, Public Administration, University of West Florida, Pensacola, Florida, United States
President Trump's decision to withdraw from a multinational climate agreement, commonly known as the Paris Climate Accord created a tsunami of reactions worldwide. World leaders and business CEOs almost universally decried the decision. The US absence from a leadership position in the fight against the threats and consequences of climate change is a negative development. The need for action is immediate and will need to include all levels of government, and the private sector stakeholders. The US cities after the US President's decision to remove the country from the Paris Accord stepped up their efforts to address climate change threats. While it may be that these efforts are a result of altruistic desires of the mayors and other elected officials representing their constituents at a local level, cities and communities have a moral and ethical obligation to address concerns and prepare for the climate change-related impacts.
Monday, 30 July

11:20-12:35  PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 5

Mapping Our Lives

Jill Weintroub, Postdoctoral Fellow, Wits City Institute, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, Gauteng, South Africa

Arguably one of the foundational techniques of globalisation, cartography and mapping have produced knowledge about the world from its earliest moments of human occupation. Map-making is tied intricately to our desire, as humans, to understand the world around us, and our place within it. While undeniably a form of knowledge bound intimately to western science, Europe’s age of exploration, and the rise of an interconnected modern world, maps have been created historically (conventionally on paper) as a quintessential declaration of colonial power and domination; however, they have in other contexts and using other media, been produced as expressions of identity, belonging, and resistance. This has never been more apparent than in contemporary times, when digital mapping has become the go-to technology and mode of information-sharing for all kinds of projects, in all kinds of media classes and contexts. From the war-torn neighbourhoods of Aleppo, Syria, through the mid-twentieth century massacre of Algerians in Paris, from the hidden histories of lynching in America, and of gay people in St Louis, to the potential economic impacts of climate change across North American cities and urban precincts, interactive maps (most often based on GIS technology) of various degrees of complexity, are available in real time across the Internet, giving web-site visitors many layers of information at a single sitting. Many of these mapping projects align with some form of social and spatial justice objective, and describe initiatives aimed at redress and recuperation. This paper offers a synthesis of some of these global projects, and discusses their relevance for an embryonic digital mapping project being planned for Johannesburg, South Africa. Called JoziQuest, this project aims to make visible the intricacies of space and memory in a city that remains structured by legacies of apartheid and exclusionary urban planning, which continue to haunt governance in the present.

Society and Culture

Transborder Ethnic Kin and Local Prosperity: Evidence from Night-Time Light Intensity in Africa
Christophe Muller, Professor, Economics, Aix-Marseille University, Aix-en-Provence, France

This study investigates the consequences of cross-border ethnic linkages for local development in Africa, as measured by night-time light intensity. We estimate spatial panel models that are based on geolocalised luminosity data measured by satellite imaging from 1992 to 2012, and matched with several other geolocalised databases describing geographic, political, and ethnic characteristics. We find that local ethnic groups with more transborder ethnic links to politically dominant actors in another country have significantly higher economic development, as measured by luminosity in the corresponding ethnic homeland.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

China’s One Belt One Road Initiative: Prospects and Challenges
Alema Karim, Chair and Associate Professor of Economics, Economics and Finance, Rhode Island College, Providence, United States

The One Belt One Road (OBOR) initiative was launched by the Chinese government in 2013 as a major development strategy. It is designed to integrate Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and other regions through massive infrastructural and transportation projects. The aim of OBOR initiative is to revive the historical “Silk Road” in order to facilitate rapid economic growth not just for China but for most of the developing world by modernizing elaborate land and sea trade-routes. If successful, OBOR will have significant and long lasting implications throughout the world in terms of international trade, investment, international relations, and the world order. China’s expanding economic power has caused widespread concern among many nations. Launching of this massive development strategy has generated an interesting debate between experts trusting China’s role as a provider of assistance toward economic development for developing nations, and others depicting the country’s desire toward world power ascendency. The objective of this paper is to examine the prospects of OBOR’s success and the potential challenges that lie ahead.

Economy and Trade
### Room 6: New Horizons

**Educational Journey of Dreamers**  
Rudy Soliz, Houston Community College, United States  
This naturalistic study focuses on the immigration of “Dreamers” who are enrolled in United States colleges, how they were influenced in pursuing a college education, and their success in college. My research focuses on the immigration of undocumented “Dreamers” who are now enrolled in U.S. colleges and universities. I explore their educational journey from elementary school to high school and now where they are in their pursuit of an American college degree. Included in this naturalistic research, I highlight variables that influence their quest for higher education as well as address their success in higher education. The population will come from Texas A&M University, the University of Houston, and the University of Saint Thomas.

**Host families in a Non-traditional Destination: Exploring the Sociocultural Fabric of Homestay Hosts' Experiences in a Swahili Program in Tanzania**  
Kaia DeMatteo, PhD Candidate, Global Inclusion and Social Development, University of Massachusetts, Boston, MA, United States  
The homestay has become a key component in foreign language education abroad within the changing landscape of study abroad destinations and the internationalization of higher education in an increasingly globalized world. The homestay experience includes motivations, challenges, and benefits for host families not only in popular destinations but also in non-traditional locations, including Africa. While there are a growing number of studies on host families in different European and popular countries, little is known about the experiences and perspectives of hosts in non-traditional destinations in Africa. One such non-traditional location is Tanzania, a destination for Swahili language study and cultural immersion, where homestays offer close engagement with locals and exposure to critical environmental, public health, social justice issues, and social networks within the changing sociocultural and economic factors of a developing country. Previous research on hosts’ perspectives and experiences have been limited to popular study destinations (i.e., largely Spanish-speaking countries), leaving open questions about the sociocultural and economic dynamics of host families in non-traditional destinations like Tanzania. Thus, further inquiry into the specific challenges and benefits of families’ participation is necessary to better understand the significance of the homestay experience for hosts in non-traditional settings and how these hosts make meaning from their experiences so that they can be better supported to align their goals and interests with a program. This qualitative study explores the lived experiences of families who host foreign college students in a Swahili program in Tanzania as one example of a non-traditional destination. Analysis of the interview data highlights themes related to community networks and the sociocultural fabric of host families. This paper thereby seeks to create a space for dialogue among scholars and practitioners on how to effectively engage community perceptions and have respect for local culture while identifying the unique outcomes for hosts in less commonly taught languages and regions in Africa.

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| 12:35-13:45 | Lunch                      |
| 13:45-15:00 | PARALLEL SESSIONS         |
### PARALLEL SESSIONS

#### Room 1

**Cultural Considerations**

**A Cross-cultural Analysis of Perceived Consumer Satisfaction of McDonald’s**

Asma Ahmed Laroussi, University of Granada, Ceuta, Ceuta, Spain  
Juan Miguel Alcántara-Pilar, Professor, Marketing and Markets Research, University of Granada, Spain  
Miss María Eugenia Rodríguez-López, University of Granada, Granada, Spain

The fast food restaurant, McDonald’s, maintains a product line, type of service given, and aesthetics in its establishments, which remains unchanged worldwide. However, it is interesting to explore if the cultural factor of McDonald’s customers, affects the formation of their experiential value, taking into account the various aspects related to the product and the service. This work analyzes the value of the McDonald’s customer experience, distinguishing between four different nationalities, including Spanish, Turkish, Bulgarian, and Italian. It also looks at which aspects, evaluated by the customer, have greater weight in their satisfaction. The results will be able to improve McDonald’s business focus, in terms of allocating resources for customer satisfaction and setting guidelines and strategies to better serve customers in the different countries addressed in this study.

**2018 Special Focus: Subjectivities of Globalization**

**Feng Shui: Business Generator or Common Sense?**

Madeleine Ogilvie, Associate Dean Teaching and Learning, School of Business and Law, Edith Cowan University, Joondalup, Australia  
Maria Ryan, Edith Cowan University, Joondalup, Australia  
Danny Ng, Edith Cowan University, Joondalup, Australia  
Erwei Xiang, Edith Cowan University, Joondalup, Australia

Traditional rituals are often used to define culture and provide characteristics of a country’s idiosyncrasies and stereotypes; however as the world moves to a more global marketplace these behaviours may be no longer bound by the borders that define them. Traditions either die and morph into a more standardised global business behaviour, or, disperse so they are no longer contained by the boundaries of their inception. This paper introduces findings from a qualitative study into the lingering and often growing use of Feng Shui in contemporary business. Chinese restaurants from across four countries are examined to demonstrate the lingering impact these lost traditions have on daily business practice and the importance they play in the creation of value for the business owners who practice them. Restaurant owners from China, Hong Kong, Macau, Singapore, and Australia demonstrate how these ritualistic behaviours bring them value and the importance the Feng Shui Master plays as the new management consultant in South East Asia.

**Economy and Trade, Society and Culture**

**Global Imperative in the Novels of Tom Robbins: Politics, Aesthetics, Psychology**

Russell Reising, Professor, English Language and Literature, University of Toledo, Jinan, China

The novels of Tom Robbins all present various forms of a globalized perspective, insisting that all parochial notions of self, other, and systems give way to expansive and integrative merging with comprehensive, if not transcendent, understandings of our places in the world. Robbins suggests three primary arenas within which this globalizing imperative must be enacted, politics, aesthetics, and psychology. Robbins’s works eschew any narrow sense of national boundaries, aesthetic conservatism, and psychological isolation/alienation. Drawing on countercultural political energies, avant-gard creativity, and psychedelic experimentation, Robbins, to draw on the famous lyrics from Sly and the Family Stone, “wants to take us higher.” This talk will analyze such moments from Robbins’s work, while also drawing extensively on the long-standing friendship and many discussions of these issues shared by Robbins and presenter, Russell Reising.

**Society and Culture**
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<td>13:45</td>
<td>PARALLEL SESSIONS</td>
<td>Contrapuntal Migrations and Antithetical Filiations: Subaltern Europe in the Latinx Imagination</td>
<td>Ben Olguin, Professor, English Department, University of California</td>
<td>Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, United States</td>
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<td>Europe has always occupied a vexed yet complex status in the Chicana and Latinx literary imagination. Yet even the early Chicana cultural nationalist poetry by Alurista involved an eclectic blend of the Spanish Golden Age literary mode of desengaño (or demystification) and the Nahuatl ritual poetics of transcendence. Contemporary Latinx literature, especially life writing genres, have returned to this paradoxical antithetical filiation with Europe in unique and provocative contrapuntal migration narratives that portend new spatial ontologies extending far outside dominant borderlands, mestizaje, and transnational frameworks in the field of Latinx studies. In this paper, I examine select Latinx autobiographical fiction, memoir, and testimonio from the mid-twentieth century to the present to show how these reverse migrations to Europe inevitably involve expected as well as unlikely encounters, exchanges, and alliances with subaltern Europeans that ultimately have a profound impact on Latinx literary self-fashioning. Significantly, these uniquely globalized Euro-Latinx syntheses, or Euro-Latinidades, involve a wide array of ideological trajectories that further pressure teleological models of Latinx ontology.</td>
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<td>Nostalgia, Memory, and Immigrant Identity: Literature and Representations</td>
<td>Saiyeda Khatun, Full Professor, English, Johnson and Wales University</td>
<td>In his Introduction to Imaginary Homelands, Rushdie comments on the shaping influence of memory and nostalgia in immigrant writings. He notes, “It was precisely the partial nature of these memories, their fragmentation, that made them so evocative for me.” He then continues, “The broken glass is not merely a mirror of nostalgia. It is also . . . a useful tool with which to work in the present.” With Rusdie’s ideas in mind, I explore in my paper, how nostalgia and memory play a key role in shaping immigrant identity. My inquiry includes the question whether nostalgia impacts immigrant identity positively or otherwise. How is nostalgia used in negotiating between and among identities and conflicting cultural claims? Is nostalgia an impetus and a driving force to move the immigrant character/author forward in search of his/her identity or does it keep an individual trapped in the memory of the past? Another interesting point to explore: since nostalgia is universal, does the reader connect better or feel more empathy for characters/authors through sharing their nostalgia, be it for food, or the warmth of a parental home? In terms of specific literary works, my presentation focuses on “The Third and Final Continent,” and “Hell-Heaven” (both short stories) by Jhumpa Lahiri and “Our Papers” (non-fiction) by Julia Alvarez. While theories of nostalgia inform my analysis of these two contemporary authors, I also discuss and share strategies of teaching immigrant authors like Lahiri and Alvarez in a college classroom in the U.S.</td>
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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 a great challenge. Amidst this, population recovery to central areas will be a key factor in the revitalization of local cities. This study targets thirty-five cities with populations ranging from over 100,000 to less than 400,000 that do not fall in the three major metropolitan areas (Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka) and confirms the actual conditions of population recovery in central areas during the period from 2000 to 2015. The study especially analyzed the location and the vacancy of the condominiums that constituted the main place of residence for the town residents. As a result, the following points were demonstrated. During the period from 2000 to 2015, in six cities, the population in the central area was increasing, while in five cities, the population in the central area increased from 2000 to 2010 but from 2010 the population decreased. From the perspective of the continuity of population recovery in the central areas, there are significant aspects that rely on the location and vacancy of the condominium.

Resources and Environment
Forgotten Agents of Globalization: Consuls and the Making of the Global Political Economy (1776-1848)
Simon Simeonov, Ph.D. candidate, History, Brown University, Providence, United States
Consulates, according to historian Ferry de Goey, are the chief institutions of global capitalism, yet they are absent from current discussions of globalization. This lacuna has generated many misperceptions about the global flows of people, capital, institutions, and ideas. The neglect of consuls in public discourse has effectively “nationalized” debates about immigration control and economic policy. By bringing consuls back in, by looking at nation-states from the perspective of consular offices, and by shedding more light on the forgotten history of consular institutions, this paper makes several important interventions in current debates on globalization. Specifically, I address two important questions: What are the dangers of leaving consulates outside contemporary discussions of globalization? And how can extra-territorial institutions help us rethink (and re-imagine) national debates about globalization? I argue that an emphasis on consulates – rather than, for example, entrepreneurs or national governments – suggests a different narrative of globalization. By analyzing evidence from American, French, British, and Spanish consulates at the turn of the nineteenth century – the birth of the modern world – I argue that globalization was an institutional process shaped by peripheral Atlantic bureaucrats. I stress that such things as passports, customs declarations, and consular certificates provided radically new ways of conceptualizing an emerging global political economy of capitalism. They also testified to the global reach of the nation-state. Clashes between nation-states about means of identification, about discriminatory tariffs, and about the surveillance of foreign migrants, unleashed a series of military confrontations that shaped the modern international system.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Interrogating Euro-centrism in International Relations: Nehru and a Critique and Perspective from Global South
Md Aftab Alam, Assistant Professor, Political Science, University of Delhi, India
International Relations (IR) is usually considered a theoretical contribution of the Global North. However, there are contributions in the field of IR in Global South as well. The world has diverse knowledge systems and many ways of understanding the self and realities around. It is in this background that this paper argues that we have our own resources to understand and theorise IR as a discipline in the Global South and it’s time we explore them. The South needs to critically engage with available Western knowledge and unravel the possibility of creating alternative IR knowledge and perspectives. The paper explores some alternative methods to understand IR. For example, there is a lack of serious and critical engagement with Nehru’s contribution to IR. It reflects how non-Western perspectives have been marginalized. Nehru’s contribution needs to be revisited and analysed. His worldview represented idealism predominantly, yet realism can also be observed. Nehru linked the domains of policy making as well as intellectual analyses and assessment in IR. This paper explores some of these issues. In constructing a conceptual framework of IR, Nehru played a significant role in India’s foreign policy. His theoretical formulations included Panchsheel, Non-Alignment, colonialism and racism. He differed with the existing dominant IR paradigm, avoided the power blocs, advocated One World, and founded NAM. Critical of power politics, he advocated collective security arrangements and strong international institutions. This study examines how Nehru attempted to democratise IR and has potential of humanizing IR. It explores how a critical rethinking of Nehru’s ideas can help in creating alternative imaginations of IR. The intellectual contributions of Indian IR to Global IR are foregrounded in this disciplinary examination while recognizing its multiple and diverse foundations.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Conditionality, Asymmetry, and Resistance: The European Union's Development Policy in Sudan
Maria Angeles Alaminos Hervas, Assistant Professor, International Studies, Universidad Loyola Andalucía, Seville, Seville, Spain
Relations between the European Union and developing countries underwent profound changes in the 1990s, when political criteria for assistance were introduced linked to cooperation policies, reflecting a set of normative motivations. Changes and clauses of political conditionality were reinforced from 2001 to the mid-2000s. They were shaped by the increasing influence of security policies in the area of development policy. This brought clear problems of consistency deriving from conditionnalities reflecting donor states’ interests, as well as other problems of asymmetry in the North-South relations. Sudan was the first country where the EU put into practice its new political orientation, when it reacted to the coup d’état of 1989 and to violations of human rights in the context of the Second Sudanese Civil War. In this paper we analyse how Sudan served as the testing ground for the new orientation of European policies during the decade of the 1990s and the new millennium (namely, the politisation and securitisation of aid), but equally showed the way the EU adapted to a complex conflict scenario and to the lack of interest and cooperation on the part of elites belonging to the Sudanese government.

Politics, Power, and Institutions
Socioeconomic Externalities of FDI in Host Countries: The Human Capital Case
Mouna Raji, PhD, "Economics & Business", Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Empresariales, Universidad de Málaga, Spain, Málaga, Spain
Alberto A. López-Toro, Universidad de Malaga, Spain
Public policy designers make great efforts to create incentives and establish a propitious context for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) attraction given its positive effects on the socioeconomic health and the role that it plays as an instrument for socioeconomic development and welfare. Transfers of technology, human capital development, knowledge transfers, employment creation and inequality and poverty reduction are some of these positive externalities of FDI that encourage policy makers to design more FDI attraction policies in host economies. Indeed, economic literature and experience have shown FDI’s role in technology transfers thanks to the commercial relationships existing between local and foreign investors where foreign firms supply quality inputs and advanced technology to local ones. Moreover, foreign firms invest more than local ones in training and are, generally, up-to-date with tendencies in terms of training and competencies creation, what improves human capital in the host country. On the social level, FDI would contribute to the improvement of work conditions and unemployment reduction in host countries (foreign firms hire more employees compared to local firms, especially in the case of new investments called "Greenfields") and would decrease inequality and poverty thanks to the economic and social mobility generated when creating stable jobs, with higher salaries. Thus, on the one hand, the present work aims to pinpoint how FDI could be a development and welfare strategy by determining the externalities that it generates in some developing host countries (particularly in Africa) and the transfer channels of these externalities. The study also identifies some of the features to be developed in host countries in order to attract FDI projects, orientate them to strategic sectors and maximize the absorptive capacity of FDI’s positive externalities. On the other hand, the present paper proposes an econometric methodology to evaluate the role of FDI and other influent variables in the explanation of human capital variations in host countries, one of the welfare and development aspects that could be improved when receiving FDI projects.

How Does Technology Progress and Trade Openness Affect Income Inequality?
Yih Luan Chyi
Since the 1990s many high-income countries facing trade liberalization have experienced rising within-country inequality and rapid technology progress. In recent literature, there has been an ongoing debate on interactions between technological changes, openness, and income inequality. To reconcile inconsistent empirical findings, this study investigates relationships between trade openness and income inequality across countries with different advancement in technology. Using a panel of sixty-one countries over a period from 1975 to 2005, this study examines openness-inequality relationships by estimating panel threshold regression models. The threshold effects of technological changes and an inverted-U relationship are identified when inspecting the impacts of trade on income inequality. On the one hand, countries with less-advanced technologies tend to have higher income inequality when they become further liberalized in trade. On the other hand, trade openness tends to ease income inequality in countries with more advanced technologies.

Russia’s Trade Policy in the Era of Sanctions: The Way Back or Economic Development?
Mariya Marchenko, PhD student, Economics Department, Peoples’ Friendship University of Russia, Moscow, Russian Federation
For economic growth and development of countries in the world economy, foreign economic activity plays an essential role. Russia’s trade policy is undergoing significant changes, due to a number of factors. This paper focuses on an analysis of the impact of sanction wars on Russia’s trade policy. In the conditions of globalization, the movement of goods, works, and services through the international division of labor, specialization and co-production leads to an increase in the efficiency of social production and increases the country’s competitiveness. However, Russia’s integration into the World Trade Organization presents new requirements to state regulation of the national economy as compliance is an important part of trade cooperation. The introduction of sanctions makes it possible to consider this issue in a different way. This paper systematizes the characteristics of foreign economic activity of the Russian Federation in the context of sanctions policy. A discussion of consequences of sanctions for the economy of the Russian Federation is also presented.
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<td>13:45-15:00</td>
<td><strong>PARALLEL SESSIONS</strong></td>
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<td>Room 6</td>
<td>Pondering Foreign Policy</td>
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<td><strong>American Exceptionalism in the Age of Trump’s America First Foreign Policy: Is Donald Trump the First Anti-exceptionalist POTUS?</strong></td>
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<td>Manuel Iglesias Cavicchioli, Assistant Professor, Departamento de Estudios Internacionales, Universidad Loyola Andaluca, Seville, Spain</td>
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<td>This paper examines American exceptionalism from both a theoretical perspective and from its resonance in contemporary US foreign policy. Thus, it reviews the key conceptual aspects of American exceptionalism, analyzing its different interpretations within a framework of the main US foreign policy currents. Using this theoretical basis, it explores the practical influence of exceptionalism in the foreign policy of Donald Trump, who has been considered by some critics as the first anti-exceptionalist POTUS.</td>
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<td><strong>Politics, Power, and Institutions</strong></td>
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<td>Back to the Future: United States National Security Policy in Northeast Asia under the Trump Administration</td>
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<td>Benedict DeDominicis, Associate Professor of Political Science, Catholic University of Korea, Bucheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, South Korea</td>
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<td>Evaluating international political strategy includes critiquing the desired future implied in the strategy. The critique focuses on the value, attitudinal, and elite cohort trends regarding the critical target of the strategy. Evaluation of the strategy focuses on trend alteration for achieving the desired future. Security challenges in Northeast Asia are legacy issues from the Cold War. The Cold War containment instruments towards the USSR that the US created and oversaw continue to dominate politically the discourse regarding security challenges in the region. An understanding of the political forces that these bureaucratic, military, and economic vested interests institutionalized is useful for understanding discourse political contours. These vested interests embody the political forces that set the global political framework for what is today called globalization. The US Trump administration is politically constrained to maintain the general thrust of US foreign policy in the region. It is manifested in his continuation of the incremental nature of US policy making. Trump's rhetoric of significant change serves primarily a legitimation function to reinforce the primacy of these vested interests in the US foreign policy making process.</td>
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<td>Nariswari Nurjaman, Teaching Assistant, Department of International Relations, University of Indonesia, Indonesia</td>
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<td>The globalization of education has opened an increasingly intensive interaction space between the governments of a country with international institutions such as the World Bank. In Indonesia, the World Bank plays a role in guiding the policy direction of higher education through a series of policy prescriptions. This paper questions the Indonesian government's decision to receive a prescription for higher education reform. To consider this question, this study uses discursive institutionalism and policy borrowing theory. Therefore, it examines the various World Bank prescriptions that are derived into Indonesian government discourses on the process of identifying interests, policy constructs, and policy legitimacy. This paper shows that the idea of new paradigm and knowledge economy oriented towards the enhancement of competitiveness play an important role in encouraging the Indonesian government to undertake higher education reforms after the 1997 financial crisis. The implications show a change in how education was seen from as public good into education as private. This review is useful for assessing how structures affect agents in which the World Bank influences government.</td>
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<td>15:00-15:20</td>
<td><strong>Coffee Break</strong></td>
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This research investigates the role of state interests in multilateralism. It poses the question: under what conditions are states more likely to remain committed to their supranational obligations and multilateral engagements? We hypothesize that such member-states are more likely to remain engaged with their multilateral agreements when the benefits received from participation outweigh the social, political, and economic costs demanded of their commitments. It is further our contention that, as demonstrated presently by the European Union, the influence of global institutions directly reflects the caliber of relationship they hold with their member-states. Strong mission valence among member-states promotes unity and cooperation, but a fracture in this common purpose may threaten the very integrity and extent of multilateral order. As the EU now confronts a host of new and complex challenges, attentiveness to these factors is critical. Ultimately, we find that the key to sustained cohesion lies in perception. A perceived social benefit by citizens, political benefit by state-level politicians, and unified direction among supranational leaders are conducive to the continued engagement of member-states with their multilateral partners. Antagonistic forces such as the global financial crash, migrant crisis, abating American security, and Russia-sponsored information warfare are measured for impact in the states that have remained steadfast in their international responsibilities and in those that have transitioned toward nationalistic or Eurosceptical agendas. In all, we develop a set of dimensions by which the European Union may strengthen the commitment of member-states to its multilateral framework.

2018 Special Focus: Subjectivities of Globalization

NGOs' Alternative Diplomacies: Rethinking Global Social Movements
Antonio Alejo, Fellowship, Research Program, Diputación de La Coruña, Coruna, Spain

This paper reflects on alternative approaches to re-think diplomacy and global politics. My point of departure is to analyse the transformations and democratization of diplomacy in a globalization world. The arguments develop in this paper focuses on the literature known as "global studies perspectives," especially oriented to the study of global formations with a sociological approach. The objective is to contribute to theoretical and analytical developments to re-think diplomacy beyond structural perspectives by exploring its possibilities to recognize alternative diplomacies beyond diplomacy’s traditional thinking. I argue the relevance of rethinking alternative diplomacies to observe certain NGOs' transnational activism on contemporary global politics as part of the social appropriation of contemporary diplomacy. Two questions orient this paper: Why is it relevant to re-think the diplomacy beyond state-centric perspectives? What analytical approach on the sociology of collective action could be developed and deepened to characterize NGO alternative diplomacies? I introduce a theoretical debate and analytical tool to identify and analyse both, the socio-political emergence and the practices of non-governmental actors as NGOs' alternative diplomacies. Methodologically, I look to identify socio-political global phenomena beyond methodological nationalism views. Empirically, I use some experience to evidence that NGOs Alternative Diplomacies are part of contemporary global politics.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Dissonance between Grassroots Peacebuilding Efforts and National Conflicts
Sylvia Kaye, Senior Lecturer/Deputy Head, Peacebuilding Programme, Durban University of Technology

Participatory action research can be effective in resolving community-based conflicts and in fostering new and constructive ways of creating harmony in a community. Such communities, however, often reside in states that have created external and internal conflicts. Such conflict creates a dissonance between local and national goals and practices. This paper describes several African case studies in which participatory action was used to solve problems. It further examines the broader context in which the community resides. The paper argues that such local efforts are not only necessary but that they have the potential of spreading to other local communities, of transforming attitudes of helplessness or anger into those more beneficial to the society.
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<th>Room 2</th>
<th>PARALLEL SESSIONS</th>
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| 15:20-17:00 | **Facebook and Its New Way of Surveillance In the Name of Friendship**  
Yu Hui Yang  
The invention of the social network was originally to bring people closer to each other. However, one of the biggest networking platforms, Facebook, with its design and layout has actually blurred the exquisite line of different types of relationships that give us different comfortable space to be in by generalizing all the relationships into one, friendship. The generalization means that one will show everything equally to everyone that s/he affirmed to be “friends,” whether the other person is his/her professor, colleague, gossiping neighbors, or students. By participating in the system, with only “yes, she is my friend” or “no, she is not” setup and the pressure that the person sending the request is waiting on the other side of the screen and ready to view how closely you feel about them in real life, the users of Facebook give up their privacy and let others observe, investigate, and judge them in the name of friendship. This paper will first discuss how Facebook operates with the concept of friendship to build up the system and eventually modify the meaning of it. Then it will discuss how people behave accordingly in daily lives with their friends with this technology that was supposed to bring everyone closer and tighter. |
| **Protection of Personal Data in Cyberspace: The European Union-United States e-Market Regime**  
Tossapon Tassanakulpan, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Catalunya, Spain  
The paper’s point of departure is international human rights law, as far as it recognizes a general framework to support and regulate personal data protection in the cyberspace realm. Nonetheless, the distinctive characters of cyberspace demand a well designed, at universal level, specific regulation and mechanisms to guarantee such fundamental rights relating personal data protection internationally. Accordingly, the research hypothesis is represented in double issues: first, effective personal data protection on cyberspace needs the establishment of an international/universal legal system treaty-based; second, EU regime on personal data protection in cyberspace and current EU-US agreements on this issue can be used as a model for initiating such international/universal treaty. The actors and relations included in the paper are the duty bearers of personal data protection law, both state and private entity activities. Nonetheless, the informal power relation between state and private organization is also taken into account since there are some informal agreements or coordination between state agencies and IT corporations on data sharing and processing. The time frame of the study is 2001-2016. |
| **Ballots as Cannons: The Aggressive Character of Referendums in Eastern Europe and Their Impact in the West**  
Francisco Veiga, Professor, Department of Contemporary History, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain  
Carlos González Villa, Lecturer, Department of International Relations, Antonio de Nebrija University, Spain  
This paper develops the idea that referendums in Eastern Europe’s recent history can be defined by their aggressive style and the prominence of identity politics. These characteristics concur with foundational moments of liberal democracies in the region, established concomitantly with the end of the Cold War. During this period, referendums were instrumental in the establishment of new definitions of the national community, which frequently involved territorial changes and exclusion of minorities. In the name of the people, voters were faced with existential dilemmas that, in fact, were defined in terms of the strengthening of local elites, rather than in terms of fortifying democratic institutions. Thus, referendums became an initial proof of the democratic character of new regimes, even in those cases in which the procedure was boosted by right-wing or ultranationalist populist actors. These dynamics eventually had an impact in the development of referendums in Western Europe, which, until the mid-two-thousands, had been working as balancers established democracies. Hence, events such as the French and Dutch European Constitution referendums in 2005, the 2015 Greek referendum, the Brexit referendum in 2016, and Catalan regional government successive attempts to celebrate a secessionist referendum, can be depicted as sequels of a long-term dynamics initiated in Eastern Europe at the end of the Cold War. |
| **May ’68 Reversed: Emergence and Success of a Far-right Troll Culture**  
Francisco Veiga, Professor, Department of Contemporary History, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain  
Carlos González Villa, Lecturer, Department of International Relations, Antonio de Nebrija University, Spain  
This paper explores the idea that, in recent years, the new European and American far-right has developed a sort of anti-system (or alternative) culture of its own, which unfolds primarily in social media, but not only there. It includes charismatic celebrities, such as, among others, the French comedian Dieudonné, the Russian anti-system writer and politician Eduard Limonov, groups of neo-Nazi vegans, the American conspiracy journalist and theoretician Alex Jones, and Tomio Okamura, the Japanese leader of Freedom and Direct Democracy, a relevant far-right Czech political party. The emergence the new far-right sub-culture recalls the provocative displays of the May ’68 New Left, with opposing, but also coincidental political attitudes. In this vein, the specialised journalist John Herrman asserts that there’s something similar in the right’s gradual appropriation of the word alternative – an appropriation that, for lack of a stronger claim by disapearing alt-weeklies or leftist publishers, seems to be working (“Why The Far Right Wants to Be The New ‘Alternative Culture’, in: The NYT Magazine, June 27, 2017). This is better understood if we take into account that the far-right also experienced a major change in its own ideological course since 1968, with the emergence of the so-called New Right under Alain de Benoist. In many cases, ideological changes were not too deep. New attitudes, however, became increasingly provocative, so much so that it could be accepted, and even claimed, by many people who, until recently, were considered leftists, or those who started to see the left as an exhausted alternative. |

*Politics, Power, and Institutions, 2018 Special Focus: Subjectivities of Globalization*
Parallel Sessions

Room 3: Family and Friends

Gloria Vaquera, Associate Professor, John Carroll University, United States

Although much research has been conducted on Latino educational progress in the United States, less is known about the role of the church in providing social capital to aid educational attainment for an immigrant community. This paper uses a longitudinal case study to examine the lives of Latino church members, the majority being recent immigrants, and their interactions with a University/Church sponsored pre-college science program. Findings suggest that parishioners utilize the church as a transnational conduit to maintain cultural traditions and also to access networks that facilitate educational opportunities, with recent arrivals using the resources most often. All participants showed increased social capital as a result of participating; however, various political and economic obstacles have impeded the educational trajectories of these students.

**Society and Culture**

**Understanding the Impact of Transnational Families through Filial Relations and Fathering: Second-generation Return Migrant Fathers in Hong Kong**
Lucille Ngan, Hang Seng Management College, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Transnational processes are one of the major factors affecting the structure of social relations among Chinese immigrant families. In the last two decades, many Hong Kong emigrants who have immigrated to Western shores as children prior to the 1997 hand-over to China and had been raised in Western societies during their formative years have returned and are now in the parenthood phases of their life-paths. While previous studies have focused on the adverse impact of growing up in transnational families on parent-child relations through the lenses of the “astronaut family” and “parachute children,” research on the extended impact into later stages of the life course is limited. Given that transnational processes also have been identified as one of the key factors impacting on fathers’ negotiation and conception of fathering values, roles, strategies, and responsibilities at the personal, interpersonal, and familial levels, the question is whether the long-term impact of migration on filial piety, a fundamental value of Chinese families and traditionally the uppermost duty of sons. This paper fills the gap in the literature by exploring how growing up in transnational families have life-changing consequences into the adult family life of Hong Kong immigrant children as they enter into fatherhood. We explore the intersections between transnational upbringing, filial relations and childrearing and the fathering strategies for cultivating filial relationships. Findings from our qualitative fieldwork point out that transnational upbringing experiences play a substantial role in returnee fathers’ maintenance and cultivation of traditional Chinese filial obligations.

**Society and Culture**

**Is the Trailing Wife Always Disadvantaged?: Varying Contexts of Return for the Wives of Western-trained Asian Scientists**
Anju Paul, Associate Professor, Division of Social Sciences, Yale-NUS College, Singapore

Asian scientists who train in the West may settle down overseas or may choose to return to Asia at some point in their careers. For returning scientists who are married, this return decision will also impact their spouse. Drawing from fifty interviews with Western-trained, Asian academic bioscientists and/or their spouses who returned to China, India, Singapore, or Taiwan as a result of husband-directed or joint-directed decision-making, we examine the return experiences of trailing wives. We find significant variations in these experiences across the group of trailing wives as a whole, as well as within any given wife’s post-return experience. A typology of supportive and unsupportive “contexts of return” is proposed to highlight how social, cultural, legal, and economic factors influence the post-return experience of trailing wives, independent of husbands’ gender role attitudes.

**Society and Culture, 2018 Special Focus: Subjectivities of Globalization**

**Global Perspective on the Contextual Factors in Early Career Teaching: Findings from an International Systematic Review of Research**
Benjamin Kutsyuruba, Associate Professor, Faculty of Education, Queen’s University, Kingston, ON, Canada

The issue of teacher attrition has been found to span international boundaries. Researchers and policy makers are rightfully concerned that despite significant investments to establish teaching careers, many teachers across the globe quit the profession within the first two to five years. Beginning teachers are situated in a dynamic contextual landscape that both influences their development and practice and dictates professional expectations for instruction and professional learning. Taking a global perspective, this systematic review of international research literature sought to establish the understanding of teacher induction and mentoring program support of beginning teachers through the following research questions: 1) which nations and regions are represented in research literature that details formal or programmatic support of beginning teachers in their first five years of teaching? 2) what international research evidence is there to describe various contextual factors that affect experiences of beginning teachers? and, 3) how do teacher induction and mentorship programs respond to the various contextual factors affecting beginning teachers? For the purposes of this review, the conceptualization of contextual factors included various societal, organizational, and personal forces that influence the professional practices of beginning teachers. Upon detailing our review method and sampling procedures, we synthesize the convergences and divergences of the findings within each of the contextual factors. Finally, we summarize the international systematic review findings in a heuristic model that offers a visual representation of the implications of our findings, and discuss the implications for policy, practice, and future research.

**Society and Culture**
PARALLEL SESSIONS

Monday, 30 July

15:20-17:00

Room 4

Spread the Word

Discursive (Trans)formation of the Migration Imaginary in Spain
María del Sol del Teso Craviotto, Miami University, Miami, United States

My investigation examines the discursive creation of the Spanish "migration imaginary" (Fortier). Specifically, I conduct a critical discourse analysis of the metaphors used to designate Spanish emigrants in selected newspapers from four crucial migratory periods in Spanish history: late 19c. migration to northern Africa and Latin America, exile in the aftermath of the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939), economic migration towards Europe in the 1960s, and the recent migratory movements following the 2008 economic crisis. Results show that early emigrants were designated by metaphors that characterize them as a low-skill, uneducated, and poor labor-force, while recent emigrants are described as taking place in a brain-drain of a highly educated and young population. Newspapers also show metaphors that depict Spain as a suffering mother losing her children in the first two periods, in contrast with the proud mother whose offspring work for the well-being of all during the third period. Finally, a third group of metaphors build on the country-as-a-container image, especially during the fourth period, where the limits of that container are being contested in the name of globalization and in the context the European Union. These metaphors help create a "social imaginary" (Taylor) that shapes how Spanish society views national and personal identities and borders, and relationships with "the Others."

Society and Culture

When Soldiers Fought to Tell Their Stories: Bloggers before the Internet
Matías Zibell, Professor, Communication School, Universidad del Azuay, Cuenca City, Ecuador

The phenomenon of citizen journalism is linked by journalists and academics with new media technologies and digital tools. Experiences like the formation of the news alternative website IndyMedia during the anti-globalization protests of 1999 in Seattle, the creation of the Korean newspaper OhmyNews.com in 2002 made exclusively by citizens, or the surge of Iraqi blogs in a bombarded Baghdad in 2003 appear impossible to separate from computer skills, electronic gadgets, and Internet access. This reductionism has two important consequences: it excludes from the debate modern citizen journalism projects orientated to give voice to ordinary people which do not have access to the web, and it rules out any effort to find precedents to this phenomenon in the past. However, during the First World War, British, French, Canadian, and Australian soldiers produced their own newspapers. The goal of the soldiers was not so different from the aims of anti-globalization activists or Iraqi bloggers: to let the world know their own version of what was happening. Could this be enough to consider trench journals published between 1914 and 1918 an example of citizen journalism? This is the question to be answered by this research.

2018 Special Focus: Subjectivities of Globalization

Weaponized News: Soft Power News Media in the Age of Fake News
Dawn Spring, Professor of US History, History and Military History, American Public University System, United States

This paper looks at the current global landscape of soft power news outlets, their relation to the historic role of soft power news outlets in global hegemony, the controversies around outlets labeled as "fake news," and the country-specific legal restrictions facing some of the news sources. The paper explores soft power, state-funded news sources from Britain, China, Qatar, Russia, and the United States. Focusing on Al Jazeera, BBC News, China Central Television, RT, Sputnik, and the properties managed by the Broadcasting Board of Governors (Middle East Broadcasting Networks, Office of Cuba Broadcasting, Radio Free Asia, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Voice of America), it examines their global reach, languages used, media platforms, and target audiences, as well as the specific use of the English language. In doing so, it will assess the relationship between the news, persuasive information, propaganda, soft power, information weaponization, and global hegemony.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Influence of Keynesian Economics on Woolf's Feminist Globalism: "As a Woman, My Country Is the Whole World"
Dorothy Dodge Robbins, Full Professor, Department of English, Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, United States

Virginia Woolf was not well-traveled; beyond a few trips to the European continent, the author spent most of her years living in or near London, England. Woolf announced that "As a woman I have no country. As a woman I want no country. As a woman, my country is the whole world." Her famous declaration provides the catalyst for my study on the influence of Keynesian economics on Woolf's feminist globalism. As fellow Bloomsbury Group members, Virginia Woolf and economist John Maynard Keynes debated ideas; included were discussions about economics as their correspondence and journal entries attest. Woolf herself did not traverse the world to develop her global perspective. During the decades she lived and wrote in London, the capital was a center of trade. The world came to Woolf's London, and she embraced it. Echoes of Keynesian economics resonate in Woolf’s "A Room of One's Own," "Three Guineas," and her London essays. As a corrective to Keynes' theories, Woolf adds her feminist concerns to issues of global supply and demand, whether she mockingly critiques her own desire for the latest fashions (plumes from Africa) or advocates that women act as cogs in the wheels of England's ultra-masculine war machine.

Society and Culture

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Politics, Power, and Institutions

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Society and Culture
Caught Between the U.S. and China: Panama and the New Globalization

Carlos Guevara Mann, Associate Professor of Political Science and Director, Master of Science in International Affairs, Political Science / International Affairs, Florida State University, Republic of Panama, Panama

In 2017, Panama, a country well situated within the U.S. sphere of influence for nearly 170 years, broke with Taiwan and established diplomatic relations with the People’s Republic of China. This much-publicized event included the signing of numerous agreements between China and Panama providing a broad framework for increased commerce, investment, tourism, and technical cooperation. What does this development imply for U.S. hegemony in the Western Hemisphere? Does it indicate a loss of U.S. influence in the region? This paper addresses the connection of this occurrence with trends toward global repositioning and realignments showing growing multipolarity.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

On Constructing Counter-Hegemonic Subjectivities at the Age of Global Neoliberal Governmentality: The Case of Candidatura d'Unitat Popular (Popular Unity Candidacy, CUP in Catalonia)

Alvaro Malaina, Associate Professor, Sociology, University Complutense of Madrid, Spain

From Wallerstein’s (1974) “world-economy” concept to the more recent concept of “Empire” by Haritt and Negri (2000), social theory has conceived the present world as a system of neoliberal capitalist domination on a global scale, involving exploitation of man and nature by economic elites in connivance with political elites. The exploitation reaches nowadays alarming self-destructive extremes, expressed by climate change (N. Klein, 2014), normalization of job insecurity and “precariat” (G. Standing, 2011), policies of austerity (J. Stiglitz, 2002), while increasing social inequality as never before in human history (T. Piketty, 2014). More than an ideology or a policy, behind this form of domination of capitalism, there is a technology of production of subjectivity, the “homo economicus” that is self-governed by criteria of competitiveness and individual utility. Michel Foucault calls “neoliberal governmentality” this form of conduct in the global capitalist Empire. Global capitalist domination has met with resistance from global civil society in the form of alter-globalist movements. However, given that the action of individuals and groups is still largely local, we also find within states socio-political movements opposed to the global capitalist system. Recently, in Spain the Catalan independence movement has brought about an effervescence of anti-hegemonic social mobilizations, practices and ideals, beyond its claim for a referendum of self-determination for the region of Catalonia. We will present the rise within it of the left-wing political party Candidatura d’Unitat Popular (Popular Unity Candidacy, CUP) since 2012. CUP has been key at the parliamentary level in the momentum of the movement until the referendum of October 1, 2017, but also at the social and political level in order to endow it with a counter-hegemonic dimension, against the neoliberal political and economic elites. We will analyze its sociopolitical trajectory, taking into account its difficulties and contradictions. We will especially emphasize its creation of new forms of counter-hegemonic subjectivity based in municipalism, self-organization, assemblies and social activism, under ideals of anti-capitalism, feminism and ecology, and how they confront the individualistic logics of neoliberalism that suppose the rupture of social and ecological links.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Ecological Nationalism: A Pro-feminist Global Future Perspective

Lejla Mušić

The debate over the changes in the climate system and greenhouse effect has reached its top during the transition from the modern to postmodern age. The authors argued that the ecological problems are more important than the national problems. Therefore the regionalization and formation of Unions formed in order to achieve better quality of life are necessary. Why should we accept the ecological nationalism idea? K. Sivaramakrishnan found that ecological nationality represents the idea that is hard to be defined and his definition involves personal insight such as intersection of cosmopolitanism and nativism in devotion towards the nature. Barbara Adam, eminent sociologist developed the concept of global time, as time that involves web of people living in contemporary are to which the same ideas, news and inventions are transmitted at the same time. Globally, we can say that global time involves the society of contemporaries who share the same idea of the most important societal changes and inventions. Changes of climate are problems that had raised interest in all fields of human knowledge, biology, physics, sociology, philosophy, law, chemistry, politics, etc. Environmentalist nationalism represents superior form of nationalism that is based on bioregionalism and together with an idea of cosmopolitan democracy, offers an alternative perspective for global future societies.

Resources and Environment, 2018 Special Focus: Subjectivities of Globalization
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<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<td>15:20-17:00</td>
<td>PARALLEL SESSIONS</td>
<td><strong>Room 6</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Toward Justice</strong></td>
<td><strong>Whose Rights Matter?: Women’s Rights Abuse in the United States and India</strong></td>
<td>Anja Zürn, Member of Faculty and Researcher, Institute of Political Science and Sociology, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany</td>
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<td>The abuse of women’s rights is a phenomenon found in many societies. It may manifest as sexism, sexual harassment, abuse, and exploitation. The way that a society conceptualizes women’s rights abuse discloses diverse power structures and hegemonies. Furthermore, such power structures reveal whose rights seem to matter and which women are seen and accepted as victims of abuse. This paper examines who is constructed as a victim and whose rights matter through a post-structural discourse analysis. The paper specifically discusses the power structures and their impact on the construction of victims drawing upon Antonio Gramsci’s theoretical framework of discursively constructed hegemonies as well as Judith Butler’s concept of the construction of victimhood and grievance. The discourse of sexual harassment and abuse in the US, exemplified in the #MeToo campaign, and the debate of several rape cases in India are incorporated as cases for analysis. The researchers anticipate that the intersection of class and ethnicity play a prominent role in the power structure concerning the production of victimhood in both social contexts. Finally, implications for public discourse and public policy are discussed. <strong>Politics, Power, and Institutions</strong></td>
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<td><strong>A Tale of Two Cities: The Paradox of Local Education in the United States’ Global Capital</strong></td>
<td>Rachael Forker, George Washington University, Washington D.C., United States</td>
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<td>Washington DC can be sliced into a number of dualities, including global and local, federal and city, black and white, north and south, east and west, rich and poor, ambassador and immigrant, and educated and illiterate. No matter which way the city is sliced, there are opposing examples that portray two sides of the globalization coin. Unlike all other global cities located in the United States, Washington DC does not fall under the jurisdiction of any one state government. This foundational arrangement has created a unintended &quot;Home Rule&quot; relationship between DC city residents and the federal government, in which Capitol Hill has direct influence over local laws and regulations and DC residents do not have voting representation in Congress. This paper explores the research on the effects of globalization in Washington DC, focusing on their impact on the city’s local education system. According to United State Census data, Washington DC is one of the most highly-educated cities in the world, with over half of adults possessing a bachelor’s degree. Conversely, in 2013, Washington DC’s public school system had the lowest high school graduation rate in the United States. If education is the &quot;Great Equalizer&quot; in a global society, are the city and federal governments in Washington DC providing local residents with the educational tools and opportunities required to be competitive in the global marketplace? <strong>Politics, Power, and Institutions</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Camouflaging Military Distress: The Systematic Silencing of Women Military Members</strong></td>
<td>Kristen Schmidt, Vista, United States</td>
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<td>This qualitative research explores the experiences of ten women military members from three United States (U.S.) military branches: Army, Marine Corps and Navy. Specifically, it looks at how women military members identify and cope with mental and emotional distress created and aggravated by systematic marginalization in the military. Due to the lengthy and drawn-out wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, military mental health has become a major point of social and political concern in society. However, the mental and emotional experiences of women military members are being overlooked. Current literature focuses on the socialization of military members, masculine military culture, and war related mental illness and trauma; there is insufficient literature that explores how women military members are impacted by the military institution. I utilize Labeling Theory, Symbolic Interactionism and Feminist Standpoint Theory to understand how stigmatizing labels and social interactions shape the identities of women military members. Data was collected through semi-structured interviews with 10 participants who self-identified as women veterans. Findings reveal that cultural masculinity creates an environment in the military that perpetuates and sustains the systematic subordination of women military members. As a result, self-silencing and identity management are frequently used by women military members as tools to help navigate through the military institutional system and to cope with distress. <strong>Politics, Power, and Institutions</strong></td>
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| **Poster Session** | **Selling Science: A New Professional Identity on the Border between Academic and Business Worlds**  
Sabrina Moretti, University of Urbino, Urbino, Italy  
Francesco Sacchetti, University of Urbino, Urbino, Italy |

The growth of the knowledge economy and the increasing interchange between industry and the academic world are a consequence of neoliberal globalization, which has led to a blurring of the boundaries between science and technology, and between public and private spheres. In this new context, researchers should not be limited to “producing new knowledge,” but should be able to attribute a “commercial value” to their findings. They must therefore try to reconfigure their role and to redefine their professional identity in order to adapt to a market-oriented context. The research introduced here is based on an ethnographic case study of an academic spin-off operating in the field of biotechnology. The goal is to analyze how researchers try to reconfigure their roles in response to conflicts and contradictions that emerge when they attempt to reconcile the logic of the market with that of pure science. While we describe the adaptation paths of researchers in this new context, we also focus on the results that show how the diffusion of the idea of “social responsibility” of scientists has played a key role in redefining their professional identity.  
*Economy and Trade*
**Issue of Economic Immobility: How Can Education Bridge the Gap?**
Catherine Siew Keheng Chua, Calgary, Canada
Li Mei Johannah Soo, Calgary, Canada

The impacts of globalization have been discussed in both academic and public domains as it continues to expand in various directions. In order to prepare people to perform well, government bodies are placing emphasis on equipping people with the "right" education to innovate and ride global trends. Moreover, education acts as a great social leveller and plays an essential role in providing opportunity for individuals to succeed. However, in reality, to acquire the desired education can be a challenge and this progression from lower to middle and upper class can be immensely restricted. One reason for this is that admission to school is determined by academic performance, which are influenced by families' financial position. Using Pierre Bourdieu's "The Forms of Capital" (1986), we discuss how the process of globalization has redefined multiple forms of capital and exacerbated social inequalities. Although the concept of social inequality is not a new phenomenon, we argue that the process of globalization makes it more difficult for certain groups of people to possess, accumulate, and convert capital into desired wealth. This study stresses the importance of implementing policies that seeks to address the problem of equity in education; it argues that implementing policies that aim to treat everyone fairly and provide equal access can only be plausible if all people are placed at the same starting point and require the same amount of help. Using Singapore as an example, "all schools are good schools" only when "unequal" support is given to different groups of Singaporeans.

**Society and Culture**

**Globalization of a Sacred Narrative: Situating India's Ramayana Traditions within Colonial, Postcolonial, and Neoliberal Global Contexts**
Eddie Boucher, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Las Vegas, United States
Lindsay Russell, Digital Learning Resources Specialist, Online Education, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV, United States

There are several important studies that discuss the diversity of India's Ramayana tradition (Richman, 1991; Lutgendorf, 1991) and others that analyze the various political and social uses of this myth-historical sacred narrative (Gopal, 1991). However, there is a significant gap in the literature in the treatment of the Ramayana and its position within globalization. This paper seeks to address this gap by analyzing the uses and diverse subjectivities of the Ramayana in colonial, postcolonial, and neoliberal global contexts. Our approach is diachronic as we analyze translations of the narrative over time in the effort to explore the complex roles of translation, appropriation, and promotion of a cultural narrative in relation to varying waves of globalization. Our paper comprises three sections. First, we consult primary-source translations of the Ramayana by Christian missionaries and British colonial agents in the early and mid nineteenth century. In this section we discuss ways that these early works are used to represent India in the broader justification of British colonization of India. Next, we explore ways the Ramayana was interpreted and translated by Indian scholars in postcolonial India and further discuss how these works served to both reclaim the narrative and to promote a favorable image of Indian religion and culture to the world. Finally, we critique neoliberal globalization as we discuss how modern Indologists in the West have produced more recent translations of the Ramayana that serve to both appropriate and promote the narrative within the globalized contexts.

**2018 Special Focus: Subjectivities of Globalization**

**Mediating Sustainability Through the Story of Tea**
Shu Ling Chen Berggreen, Boulder, CO, United States

Next only to water, tea is the world's most consumed beverage. However, more than just a drink, tea also embodies cultural, economic, and political meanings through time and across cultures. There is an essential tie between the media and a meaning-making process. It is the media that often creates/embodies cultural and environmental friendliness offered by tea. Media's creation/recreation of this image persists even in the face of vast human inequalities and suffering and negative environmental impacts through the current production practice of tea production under global conglomerates. First cultivated in China more than 5000 years ago, tea is now cultivated in more than 50 countries around the world, so forest cover must be cleared for this, and there are other environmental impacts, such as soil erosion, water contamination, and air pollution. Further, when monoculture farms are created for tea cultivation, natural predation systems are altered, allowing more insects to flourish and higher use of pesticide. The monoculture farm methods also contributes to habitat loss, threatening the survival of many species. Media's mythic narratives naturalize and celebrate the current production practice while silencing the pain and suffering endured in order to gratify the very practice and consumption promoted by medium. The goal of this study is to analyze the infinite intersections of media and conceptualization and consumption of tea and raise the public awareness of environmental impacts stemming from the current tea production process with the hope of gradual reduction of these negative outcomes.

**Resources and Environment**
The National Association of Black Social Workers Completes Forty International Education Conferences: Conferee Perspectives of NABSW’s Mission and Code of Ethics

Sevaughn Banks, California State University Stanislaus, Turlock, United States

The National Association of Black Social Workers, Inc. held the first annual International Education Conference (IEC) in the Bahamas in 1975. Since that time, IECs have been held throughout the continent of Africa, Europe, North, Central and South America, and the Caribbean. 2017 commemorates forty conferences which have operationalized and actualized NABSW’s mission of enhancing the quality of life and empowering people of African ancestry through advocacy, human services delivery, and research. NABSW integrates Afrocentric ideology, the seven principles of Nguzu Saba, and the seven principles of Ma’at. Critical race theory is illuminated in this paper. A phenomenological approach is matched with Afrocentric ideology as each traveler experiences each conference significantly and uniquely different from everyone else with respect to time, place, and space. A mixed method approach sought to uncover how NABSW implements its mission and the ways in which the mission is actualized, from an attendee-centric perspective. The virtual poster will employ photovoice where pictures, stories, and mementos will be shared with attendees invoking a sense of shared experience. A forty-item quantitative and qualitative survey was administered via the NABSW membership list serve. Members were able to complete a Word version of the survey or could opt to complete it online in Qualtrics. Purposive sampling made it necessary to send the survey to previous IEC conferees, who may not have been members, but may have traveled with NABSW. They completed a Word version of the survey or could opt to complete it online in Qualtrics. Three complementary focus groups were scheduled and completed. Two focus groups targeted attendees. One of the groups targeted previous conference coordinators. SPSS was used to analyze quantitative data. Nvivo or Dedoose was used to analyze qualitative data. The focus of this research poster will be qualitative aspects of attendees’ responses, including desire to travel to Africa/African Diaspora as their first conference experience, desire to travel with NABSW because of its focus on the African experience, and desire to travel with NABSW because of its professional reputation. Attendees gave several examples of ways in which NABSW integrates Afrocentric ideology and principles into its international education conferences, including but not limited to a focus on African history in the locale, reiteration of harmony and justice in workshop presentations, and rolling workshops and the Black Family ritual focuses on African (American) food and customs. Social work educators will learn how operationalization of Afrocentric theories translate into applied practice in global arenas. They may be motivated, as a result of listening to the stories, seeing the photos, and handling mementos, to implement global perspectives of justice and advocacy in their curricula.

Politics, Power, and Institutions
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<th>Time</th>
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<td>08:30-09:00</td>
<td>Conference Registration Desk Open</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:00-09:20</td>
<td>Daily Update</td>
<td>Dr Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Common Ground Research Networks, USA</td>
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<td>09:20-09:55</td>
<td>Plenary Session</td>
<td><strong>Darren J. O’Byrne, Reader in Sociology and Human Rights; Director, Crucible Centre for Human Rights Research, University of Roehampton, London, UK</strong>&lt;br&gt;“Globalization and the Apocalypse”&lt;br&gt;Dr. Darren J. O’Byrne is Reader in Sociology and Human Rights and Director of the Crucible Centre for Human Rights Research at the University of Roehampton in London. He is widely recognised as one of the world's leading scholars in the fields of globalization theory and the sociology of human rights. His publications have, for the most part, been in these two areas. In respect of the former, his 2003 monograph The Dimensions of Global Citizenship developed a distinctive critical-theoretic approach to globalization, drawing on the work of Habermas. He developed this further in his important article ‘Toward a Critical Theory of Globalization’ in 2005. In 2011, he co-wrote Theorizing Global Studies, a major survey and mapping of the main theoretical models of contemporary global change. He has also made contributions to the debate over cosmopolitanism and the idea of ‘global civil society’.&lt;br&gt;In respect of the latter, his 2002 text Human Rights: An Introduction was championed as the first inter-disciplinary textbook in the field of human rights. His 2012 article &quot;On the Sociology of Human Rights&quot; in the journal, Sociology, is now regarded as one of the central articles in this emerging area of sociological research, making as it does the claim that human rights exists as a language-structure within which actors make sense of, and claims against, their worlds. In 2015 he brought these two strands of research together in his definitive work, &quot;Human Rights in a Globalizing World,&quot; which interrogates the multiple possibilities for the future of human rights within the competing projects of global transformation.&lt;br&gt;Darren is also a renowned teacher of sociological theory and wrote a popular student-focused text, Introducing Sociological Theory, in 2011. Another of his current interests is the growth of managerialism and consumerism in the higher education sector in the UK, which he has discussed from the perspective of critical theory in various co-authored articles. Another recent publication has addressed the issue of ecocide from a social constructionist perspective.&lt;br&gt;Darren was the founding Chairperson of the Global Studies Association in the UK and continues to take an active role in that organisation and its associated conferences and networks.</td>
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<td>09:55-10:25</td>
<td>Garden Conversation</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>10:25-10:30</td>
<td>Transition Break</td>
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<td>10:30-12:10</td>
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### PARALLEL SESSIONS

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<th>Room 1</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Power and Politics</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Global Power Movements, Uncertainty, and Democracy</strong></td>
<td>Selin Guner, St Edward's University, Austin, United States.</td>
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Guner (2015) argues that global uncertainty raised by power shifts in the global system are likely to impact authoritarian elite behavior leading to their concession to share political power and thus democratizations in the Middle East. In her article, Guner (2015) tests her hypothesis by looking at twenty countries in the Middle East. This study expands Guner (2015) and looks at 156 countries to test her hypothesis at the global level. In this study, I use cross-country panel data and country clustered logit regression models on 8628 observations, 156 countries ranging from 1815 until 2004. The results support Guner (2015)’s argument that global power transfers have short-term and long-term impacts on democratization. 


Populism has often been described as one of the greatest threats to XXI century European democracies. Critical examination of this situation raises two related questions: to what extent are national democracies in European Union still democratic and how such ideologically ambiguous phenomenon as populism could be conceptualized in this context. In this paper, I relate populist “surge” to postdemocratic condition – the depoliticizing practices of modern technocratic policy-making described by Chantal Mouffe, Jacques Rancière and Slavoj Žižek. My main argument is that proper politics cannot be reduced to social administration and that the ideological rational of traditional parties will necessarily bring new more radical political actors able to awake political imagination of masses. To conceptualize populism I use Ernesto Laclau’s discursive theory of populism, which is anti-descriptivist in that it does not seek to find some intrinsic characteristics of populism, but rather to define it as logic of political mobilization of various political movements by their common reference to “the people”. As an illustration of fertility of this approach – combination of descriptive postdemocratic analysis and formalist conceptualization of populism – in political research, I present the case study of Lithuanian political party “The Way of Courage” as a nearly ideal example of populist mobilization under postdemocratic conditions.

| **The Transformation of Russia-Japan Ties during the Second Putin Presidency** | Svetlana Vassiliouk, Associate Professor, Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan. |

Because of the ongoing dispute over the four southernmost Kuril Islands and the consequential absence of a peace treaty, Russia and Japan are yet to fully normalize their relations. However, under President Putin’s personal leadership and due to his close relations with Japanese Prime Minister Abe, Russia-Japan ties have reached a high level of cooperation in political, strategic, economic, and cultural fields. However, given the persistent differences in the two countries’ official positions on the territorial dispute, it is difficult to envision a major breakthrough in the peace treaty negotiations at the present time. This paper will provide a thorough examination and assessment of Russia’s Japan policy during the second term of the Putin Presidency (2012-2018). It will provide an in-depth overview of the emerging changes in Russia’s policy toward Japan in the context of Russia’s strategy of the so-called “pivot” toward Asia and the “Foreign Policy Concept of the Russian Federation” (released in 2016) that highlight the growing importance of Japan as Russia’s international and economic partner. In spite of the economic sanctions placed on Russia by Japan due to the 2014 Ukrainian crisis, the two countries’ economic, strategic and humanitarian cooperation has been expanding in recent years. As Russia-Japan international cooperation has also recently become more robust (particularly on the North Korean denuclearization, counterterrorism, and other issues of strategic stability), this paper will also discuss the future prospects for the full normalization of Russia-Japan ties in the context of the regional security and economic development in the Asia-Pacific.

| **Entrenching for Peace, Perpetuating Violence: The Turkish State and Changing Kurdish Politics in the Middle East** | Kumru Toktamis, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, United States. |

This paper develops the concept of (re-)entrenchment of Turkish state policies vis a vis Kurdish mobilizations to show that the peace/resolution process of 2009-2015 did not produce any results intended by any of the parties involved but re-configured the terms of violence from a security-coercive paradigm to a security-fraternity paradigm. A close reading of the minutes of negotiations indicate that with the collapse of this process, the Turkish state’s policy regarding the “Kurdish Question” as a vital security issue (rather than a democratic dialog) was restored, yet a new regime of violence was established, resolutely excluding former allies from new domestic and regional opportunities and at the same time impediments for all the parties involved. The minutes indicate that the crack within the power bloc played a significant role in this regime change which is a shift from a security-oriented coercive regime to a security-oriented yet a regime of seeking fraternity with Kurds based on religion. This study refers to these regimes as (re-)entrenchments; i.e institutionalized policies and discursive strategies that are seemingly fixed, yet dynamic and fluid due to their transgressive qualities. Given the inadvertent consequences of contentions, agents of social change are (re-)entrenched in positions of their own making, but not necessarily their own choosing.
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<th>Time</th>
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<td>10:30-12:10</td>
<td>PARALLEL SESSIONS</td>
<td>Reconfiguration of Social Classes in Iran and Turkey since the 1960s: Has Globalization Mattered?</td>
<td>Sohrab Behdad, Professor and John E. Harris Chair in Economics, Economics, Denison University</td>
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<td>Room 2</td>
<td>Islands of Globalization : Impacts and Responses to Globalization in the Caribbean</td>
<td>Brenda Kauffman, Flagler College, Saint Augustine, United States</td>
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<td>Room 2</td>
<td>Business Law Fundamentals in Globalizing Higher Education</td>
<td>Mihaela Tofan, Professor, Department of Finance, Money and Public Administration, University &quot;Alexandru Ioan Cuza&quot; of Iasi, Romania</td>
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**Reconfiguration of Social Classes in Iran and Turkey since the 1960s: Has Globalization Mattered?**

Sohrab Behdad, Professor and John E. Harris Chair in Economics, Economics, Denison University

There is a dearth of empirical study about the pattern of change in the class structure of Middle East societies, as their socio-economic structures have undergone some radical transformations in the past fifty years. This study focuses on Iran and Turkey in their socio-economic and political context since the 1960s. This was the decade when these two countries, similar to many other developing economies, began their integration into the globalization process, by pursuing a forceful import substitution industrialization, which had become possible only by the accelerated process of internationalization of capital through transnational corporation. We propose to empirically verify the structure and the transformation of class configuration of Iran and Turkey in the past five decades as these countries have weathered some turbulent domestic and international politico-economic crises. In our comparative analysis of class reconfiguration in Iran and Turkey we will examine the development of their economies in terms of the deepening of capitalist relations of production in corresponding periods. The focus of our study is the impact of the discontinuous, turbulent economic development and in these two economies on the configuration of their social classes. The general framework of our class analysis is a structural conception of class influenced by Rosemary Crompton (1993), John Scott (1996), and especially Erik O. Wright (1997, 2001). We rely on the cross classification of data on occupational status-economic activities-occupational groups, collected in decennial national census in Iran and Turkey between 1960 and 2011 for the operationalization of class structures.

**Islands of Globalization : Impacts and Responses to Globalization in the Caribbean**

Brenda Kauffman, Flagler College, Saint Augustine, United States

This analysis establishes sustainable models for managing livelihoods and the environment, focusing on the US and British Virgin Islands. In order to arrive at effective sustainable development models, a number of efforts must be made to cultivate broader more inclusive approaches. Taking a systems approach to better understand past, present, and future concerns requires the inclusion of the many varied stakeholders. If sustainable development is to succeed, the needs of each group must be acknowledged. On the small islands of the Caribbean this includes groups as diverse as the indigenous inhabitants, multi-national corporations, non-indigenous residents, and the many tourists who pass through annually. Collaboration to strengthen governance in regards to economic, social, and environmental factors is critical, especially in the context of globalization. In order to discover areas where collaboration is needed the central issues must be identified. Issue maps combined with stakeholder maps can help to analyze the interdependencies of the social, economic, cultural, and natural systems. The goal of the analysis is to establish sustainable models for managing livelihoods and the environment. This research will conduct such an analysis in the US and British Virgin Islands. Issue and stakeholder maps will be analyzed in order to make policy and systemic change recommendations.

**Business Law Fundamentals in Globalizing Higher Education**

Mihaela Tofan, Professor, Department of Finance, Money and Public Administration, University "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" of Iasi, Romania

This paper investigates the fundamentals of business law, including the rules that are both general and mandatory for national legal systems and for international trade, in order to describe efficient and dynamic business regulations. Nowadays, the legal framework for global business is understood as a guarantee of fair and mutually beneficial trade. Thus, regulation for business is always an actual issue and it asks for continuous developments, in order to ensure speed, efficiency, and productivity in business activities. This research synthesizes business law fundamentals, offering instruments for identifying the milestones for approaching business law education. The main objective of the paper is to identify the fundamental concepts of business law for globalizing higher education. Business law courses in universities worldwide are sometimes compulsory, but they can be optional and their applicability is not limited to law students. This field of research and regulations on the topic will be analyzed both on an international level and in Romania, one of the most successful emerging economies of the Eastern Europe. The main methods of research are documentation review (specialized literature, course syllabi and extended abstracts, case studies) and qualitative and quantitative data analysis, comparison, synthesis, and deduction. The results identify the principles of business law regulation and the features that bring autonomy and credibility to this legal field of study. Final conclusions of the research are also summarized.

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2018 Special Focus: Subjectivities of Globalization
PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 3 | Navigating New Terrain

**Heading North from the Northern Triangle but Detained in the Intermediate Zone : The Phenomenon of Central American Migrants in Mexico**
Carlos Parra, La Sierra University, Riverside, United States
The Northern Triangle region of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras continues to suffer from poor political and socioeconomic conditions, which drive ongoing migration toward the north. The flow of migrants is not likely to stop or slow down despite the various autonomous operations launched by the Mexican government to counteract it and despite those operations subsidized by the United States, such as the "National Institute of Migration" (INM), created in July 2014 under the "Southern Border Program" (PSB) and supported by then President Obama. What is new about this phenomenon is that Mexico is no longer a transit country for Central American migrants, but rather a receiving country where these people must exist in a state of precarious limbo. Our paper focuses on the estimated 300,000 Central American asylum-seekers who stay in Mexico and do not reach the coveted "north." Informed by a sociopolitical framework and the narratives of migrants residing temporarily in shelters in central Mexico, our paper is twofold, exploring how Central American migrants from the Northern Triangle negotiate the new environment in Mexico, including economic survival, violations of basic human rights, and the bureaucratic hurdles and examining the economic and sociopolitical impact in Mexico caused by the Central American population. This paper demonstrates that not only is Mexico unprepared for migrants and hostile toward them, but the effectiveness of anti-immigration legislation in Mexico very much depends on the financial and logistical support of the United States.

**Ontological Citizenship and Globalization: A Realignment of Rights and Responsibilities between the Individual and the State(s in Twenty-first Century Migration and Transnationalism**
Mr. Saeed Khan, Wayne State University, Detroit, United States
Migration and transnationalism in the twenty-first century is catalyzing the emergence of "poly-citizens," possessing legal-judicial relations in more than one state and capable of multiple spaces in which the rights/responsibilities interaction may occur. This phenomenon may facilitate the process whereby a citizen may derive the benefits in one state, i.e. where he/she resides, and yet fulfill the obligations of being a citizen in another state, often the country of origin or ethno-cultural affiliation, altering the conventional reciprocity of rights and responsibility within a single state and may create an asymmetrical exercise of citizenship, and redefining it beyond merely its ontological or legal categories. Moreover, tangible impacts on the allocation of resources and their transfer between states by such citizens may affect perceptions of national allegiance and loyalty as well as notions of belonging and nationality-based identity. This paper analyzes the evolving morphology and ethos of the citizen within the global space as transnationalism and increased migration redefine the relationship of the citizen with the state or with multiple states, examining second- and third-generation Indians in the Persian Gulf Region. It will also explore and distinguish between single-state citizens and citizens claiming citizenship in multiple states and how the exchange of rights and responsibilities vis-à-vis the state are affected in each category. Finally, this paper will offer a functional definition of these emerging expressions of citizenship that allows for the development of new models of socio-cultural engagement, inclusion, and integration, in both national and transnational contexts, i.e. ontological citizenship.

**And Then the Muslim Immigrants Arrived: The Image of Muslim Immigrants in Parliamentary Debates in France, Canada, and the United States, 1994-2017**
Abdie Kazemipur, Professor & Chair of Ethnic Studies, Sociology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada
The rapid increase in the population of Muslim immigrants in North America has created new debates in Canada and the United States. As part of these new debates, many of the long-held concepts and policies are challenged and/or being reformulated, including immigration and multiculturalism policies, secularism, dual citizenship, religious freedom, and so on. The current study involves a content analysis of all the parliamentary debates involving Muslims that have happened in three countries of Canada, The United States, and France, in the period 1994-2017. The study draws on the thematic analysis of more than 12,000 documents -- the transcriptions of parliamentary debates -- using the qualitative research software NVivo. The emergent themes, the difference among the three countries, and some policy and research implications of the study will be discussed.
The Philosophy of the Austrian School of Economics
Ionela Baltatucescu, PhD student, Social and Law Sciences, Rey Juan Carlos University, Mostoles, Spain
At the libertarian philosopher, D. Gordon pointed out in his article, The Philosophical Origins of Austrian Economics, philosophy has been an accompanying presence at every stage in the development of Austrian economics. The purpose of the presentation is to briefly review the philosophical origins and the philosophical foundations of Austrian economics, emphasizing the influence of Aristotelian realism on Austrian economic theory. The main problem addressed in the presentation are: (1) whether Aristotelian realism had a decisive influence on Carl Menger's thinking; (2) whether the Misesian perspective on praxeology is reconcilable with Carl Menger's underlying philosophy.

Economy and Trade

Integrating Global Studies Across the Curriculum: Melting Pot or Salad Bowl?
Kat King, EPIC Fellow, Global Studies, Stanford University, Livermore, CA, United States
Puritan John Winthrop, and countless political leaders echoing him since, claim America is “a city upon a hill—the eyes of all people are upon us.” The critical thinking course I developed as a Stanford Global Studies EPIC fellow this year asked students to explore the cultural constructs of race and gender in America in juxtaposition to constructions around the globe. How is gender understood, and how is it that we are both at the forefront of a worldwide women’s rights movement and behind other countries when it comes to equitable pay and government representation? (According to the Global Gender Gap Report 2016, America ranks sixty-sixth in equitable pay.) How is the experiment of the American “melting pot” one that fosters both success and distress in our nation of immigrants? What is it about America’s global image that draws so many documented and undocumented immigrants, while we simultaneously struggle with deep-seated, insidious racial tension? These contradictions were the focus of our reading, thinking, and learning. I harnessed classroom diversity to foster conversations around these topics using Lacuna - Stanford’s free, open-source, digital annotation software. Students drew upon insights mined from their own hyphenated identities (Muslim-immigrant-students, Mexican-first-generation-college-students, international students, etc.). Students gained a better understanding of how America serves as a case study that is both role model and cautionary tale. In a world where nationalism is on the rise and alternative facts circulate more freely than global citizens, it’s more important than ever to make sure students see our interconnectedness.

Society and Culture

Shifting Workplace Orientations and Conditions in Eurasian Nations, 1981-2016
Jonathan H. Westover, Utah Valley University, Orem, Utah, United States
The vast cross-disciplinary literature exploring worker attitudes and workplace conditions has linked worker experiences to many individual, organizational, and social outcomes; yet, this research has largely failed to shed much light on why cross-national differences in worker satisfaction and engagement and their determinants persist over time. Cross-cultural researchers suggest that these differences are due to cultural differences in each country. However, this approach has largely failed to show how countries with similar cultural orientations still experience significant differences and related challenges. Thus, the question remains, what are the causes for these differences and what are their long-term impacts of sustainable economic development and labor prosperity? Moreover, much research has been conducted that shows either the general improvement or decline in the quality of work, but few studies have looked at such changes in work quality cross-nationally, over time from the perspective of the workers, while accounting for contextual characteristics. This research utilizes attitudinal data from multiple waves of various international social survey databases and country contextual geopolitical and economic data to examine and explore the political and economic structural factors impacting the labor transformation in Russia, the Philippines, South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan, with a focus on changing societal and work attitudes and values from 1981-2016. Additionally, this research explores practical suggestions for implementing ethical and socially responsible management and organizational practices in the workplace in the region moving into the future.

Economy and Trade, Politics, Power, and Institutions, Society and Culture

"Game of Thrones": How Much Sex, Violence, and Stereotypes Do You Need?
Alvaro J. Rojas-Lamorena, Predoctoral Fellow, Comerciaлизación e Investigación de Mercados, Universidad de Granada, Ceuta, Ceuta, Spain
Juan Miguel Alcántara-Plata, Professor, Marketing and Markets Research, University of Granada, Spain
Miss María Eugenia Rodríguez-López, University of Granada, Granada, Spain
The "Third Golden Age of Television" has provoked a great television expansion where series with sexual, violent, and stereotyped elements are getting positioned as references. This research analyzes how these three elements influence the generation of "brand equity" of a series such as "Game of Thrones." After the proposal and validation of the scale, a sample of 240 subjects is obtained. Through LISREL we obtain results that confirm the presence of a positive and direct relationship between the attitudes of the spectators towards the three elements and the generation of "brand equity." With this study we provide an application of "brand equity" to television products in which, in addition, the contents included in them influence the construction of "brand equity."
How Do You Feel about My Slogan? : Sociolinguistic Effects of Advertising Messages
Juan Miguel Alcántara-Pilar, Professor, Marketing and Markets Research, University of Granada
Alvaro J. Rojas-Lamorena, Predoctoral Fellow, Comercialización e Investigación de Mercados, Universidad de Granada, Ceuta, Ceuta, Spain
Iván Manuel Sánchez-Duarte,  Marketing and Market Research Department of the Faculty of Education, Economy and Technology of Ceuta, University of Granada, Ceuta, Ceuta, Spain
Miss María Eugenia Rodríguez-López, University of Granada, Granada, Spain
In international advertising, a foreign language is often used for symbolic purposes. Every language is associated with some characteristic, although the listener doesn’t necessarily understand it. In this research, we wish to check if the language, as cultural conveyor, moderates the characteristics associated with the slogan. This study analyzes which characteristics are associated with languages studies, with what sector of production the languages are associated, and what image of the company is generated through the language. In order to achieve this objective, we chose a between-subjects experimental design, using four independent variables and three languages, namely Italian (L1), Turkish (L2), and Russian (L3).
We designed a slogan (only with audio) and translated it into the different languages. The total sample exposed to the slogan is composed of 184 subjects. The results show that the most identified language is also the one best associated with certain production sectors, which is most associated with positive characteristics of the advertising message, and the one that therefore better projects a favorable image of the advertising company. This provides business solutions in the field of advertising and the use of foreign languages to boost the effectiveness and persuasion offr

Transhumanism : New Limitations in an Old Garb?
Anke Sandra Bouzenita, Associate Professor, Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman
Bronwyn Wood, , Business Administration, United Arab Emirates University, Al Ain, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Transhumanism generally describes a philosophy that aims to enhance human existence through technical aid, ultimately trying to overcome the physical boundaries and limitations of human existence. This paper reflects on transhumanism as a culmination of different aspects of globalization. It uses Islamic culture as a filter to understand transhumanism and the mechanisms promoting it, thereby answering the following questions: Is transhumanism but the latest trend in globalization? How does Islamic culture relate to its different aspects? Is it but an attempt to enhance human life, or rather an ideology trying to defy what Islamic culture sees as a certainty – the existence of death? Can forms of transhumanism be seen as attempts to free humankind from the constraints of space and time? Or are they, rather, imposing new and more lasting limitations?

Dynamics of Colombian Exports to South Korea 2010-2017
Hazleth Caycedo Suarez, Professor and Researcher, Research department, Universidad Manuela Beltran, Bucaramanga, Colombia
This study describes the dynamics and evolution of the products marketed from Colombia to the South Korean market during the period 2010-2017. By way of introduction are highlighted the aspects related to Latin America’s strategy of insertion in Asia, the economic development of South Korea, the dynamism of Colombian exports, and a review of the commercial relations between these two countries in the context of an FTA. The quantitative study was carried out considering the data recorded in the DANE database, compared by chapter, HS code and year. Concerning the analysis, the first part was developed by reviewing the evolution according to the fluctuation of exports based on a trend graph and an exploration of the first and last year by a range of participation. In the second part, the dynamics of each one of the chapters have been described in detail. Conclusions reveal it is mainly evident that exports to Korea are concentrated mostly in the extractive industry and Coffee, and that after the first year of entry into force of the FTA, the implementation of the tariff reductions have not had the expected impact on Colombian exports.

Economy and Trade
International Strategies for Regional Economic Development: A Survey of Municipal Governments in Japan
Naoki Fujiwara, Associate Professor, Faculty of Regional Development, Otemon Gakuin University, Ibaraki, Osaka, Japan
Hitoshi Umemura, Professor, Economics, Osaka University of Economics, Osaka, Japan

Globalization has a direct influence on regional economies. Research shows that in order to secure regions' sustainable economic development, exchanges with outside the region are important. This paper examines what kind of relationship the Japanese municipal governments wish to build overseas. Based on a survey of the international strategy of 47 Japanese municipalities of the prefectural level, about half of them have established administrative plans to promote economic exchanges related to overseas. The international strategy by Japanese municipalities has increased since 2010. Two perspectives are considered. First, capturing the demand outside the region, including foreign market development of local products and attraction of foreign tourists. Second, increasing the capacity of the region to participate in global production networks by incorporating knowledge from outside and increasing regional diversity and tolerance for regional innovation. Municipalities can build reliability with other areas overseas through intergovernmental relationships. This is achieved through international business meetings, dispatch of economic mission teams, and joint exhibition with companies in trade fairs. Municipalities are seeking to enhance the credibility of local companies and reduce transaction costs related to international business.

Politics, Power, and Institutions
Politics of Religion: Living in a World without Religious Conflict
Mark David Lutio, Professor, College of Arts and Sciences, Lynn University, Boca Raton, Florida, United States

This paper uses both an ethnographic approach and theoretical study of the religion. Religion is, without doubt, one of the single most potent institutional and political forces in the world we live in. Every day we hear of news events which are motivated by a particular religious perspective or agenda. Indeed, if we are to understand the world we live in, and provide a possible paradigm for dialogue and tolerance in the twenty-first century, we must understand and be able to speak to the religious traditions which impact so many of our world events. And yet, in a world marked by religious conflict there is a growing trend toward organic spirituality. This paper explores how the new globalisation of spirituality is superseding the institutions/politics of religion, and how this may serve as a bridge to global understanding and create strategies that might be employed to bring religious tolerance and understanding in the midst of our diversity, rather than barriers of hatred as so often is the case.

Politics, Power, and Institutions, Society and Culture
Development Cooperation in the Globalized World: The Case of India
Silvia Tieri, Research Assistant, Institute of South Asian Studies, National University of Singapore, Singapore

India embraced globalization in the early 1990s. Integration in the global market allowed its economy to grow considerably. At the same time, it has become more assertive in its economic and foreign policy outreach. One of the most remarkable aspects of this phenomenon is India's growing role as a development partner, i.e. provider of foreign aid. Affirming its role as a development partner is a key element for India to become a global actor. In light of the growing volume of aid provided by India to other countries, a study of Indian development assistance is increasingly relevant. Being foreign aid policy a relevant aspect of foreign policy, an analysis of India's role as a donor is necessary to understand India's rising geopolitical and economic role within the South Asian region and at a global level. The paper aims to provide a picture of India's development assistance in terms of main geographical areas targeted, financial instruments used and economic sectors concerned, with a focus on India's interests as a donor and its position vis-a-vis the mainstream development assistance paradigm.
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### Brutal Realities

**Human Trafficking in Peru: Stakeholder Perceptions of How to Combat Human Trafficking and Help Support Its Survivors**

Julie Anne Lauer-Mair, University of Denver, Denver, United States

Peru has been found to be a country of destination, origin, and transit of men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. Peruvian news highlights growing trends in labor and sex trafficking, but it is widely recognized that there is a paucity of rigorous data on the subject. The population that was studied is the stakeholders that work with survivors of human trafficking in Peru in eight different locations in Peru: Cusco, Madre de Dios, Lima, Iquitos, Tumbes, Puno, Trujillo, and Apurimac. These individuals have a great deal of knowledge of the experiences of trafficked individuals, but most have not personally experienced being trafficked, thus reducing the risk of participation in the study. The services provided by these organizations to survivors were: mental health, law enforcement, community advocacy and outreach, shelter, education or vocational education, investigations/evaluations, referrals, food assistance, employment services, and legal services. In total, thirty human trafficking organizations throughout Peru were surveyed. Each organization was asked from their vantage point, what they would do to end human trafficking in Peru? The findings from this research add substantially to the knowledge of the clandestine world of human trafficking. This research is one of the first studies in Peru that gives insight into both the extent of the problem of human trafficking and real solutions of how it can be combated.

*Politics, Power, and Institutions, Society and Culture*

### Anti-illegal Drug Program Initiatives in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regions: A Review of Thrusts and Issues

Carmelo John Vidal, University of Luzon, Dagupan City, Pangasinan, Philippines

Esther B. Vedaña, University of Luzon, Dagupan City, Pangasinan, Philippines

Sarah Delos Santos, University of Luzon, Dagupan City, Pangasinan, Philippines

This study appraises the programs on anti-illegal drugs campaign of the members of the Association of South East Asian Nation (ASEAN) with regards to the demand and supply reduction (redox) of illicit or prohibited drugs. It specifically attempts to bring into focus the features of the said campaign programs of the national governments and further ascertain the precipitating issues and concerns. Aided by documentary analysis, this study accounts for the latest statutes and mandates pertaining to implementation of these initiatives. In the course of assessment, this review provides a critique on the commonalities and points of distinctions of the various programs in order to serve as baseline reference in the formulation of an ASEAN model relative to the war on drugs.

*Politics, Power, and Institutions*

### War, Trauma, and Moral Injury: Women Veterans Experiences in Continuous War

April Koedelke, Graduate Student, Sociology, California State University, San Marcos, San Marcos, United States

This on-going research explores women veteran’s experiences with traumatic during the fifteen-year occupations of Iraq and Afghanistan. As the occupations of Iraq and Afghanistan continue, women have sustained physical, emotional, and psychological trauma resulting from repeated deployments, moral violations, physical and sexual violence perpetrated, and reinforced by the military institution. My research explores the individual experiences of women veterans with traumas of war, specifically regarding moral injury and how that effects their lives. Moral Injury is a relatively new area of war trauma that the Veterans Administration is currently studying regarding its symptomatic overlap with PTSD (VA.gov). I hope to explore the experiences of women regarding issues of moral injury, how they perceive their experiences in war, as well as how they feel about their experiences within the military institution.

*Politics, Power, and Institutions*
PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 2

Negotiating Spaces

(Re)production of Neoliberal Spatiality: Emerging "Negotiability"
Anamica Singh, K.U.Leuven
Since the arrival of neoliberalism in India in the 1990s, urbanization has taken a dramatic turn. A pattern of instant urbanism is observed spreading across the peripheries of cities into its rural suburbs to accommodate the newly emerging "space of flows." Special economic zones, satellite townships, technology hubs, shopping malls, golf courses, etc. are being extensively built by private developers on what was once the agricultural lands of the villagers. Within this context, there are conventionally two important streams in urban discourse that are emerging. The first one focuses on bringing out the implication of neoliberalism on urbanization within the analytical framework of "capitalism," wherein issues related to accumulation by dispossession of the peasantry, privatization, practice of state eminent domain, and grabbing, etc. are being redefined within the context of neoliberalism. The second one, in response, is building on the narratives of grass-root incursions of the locals within the framework of "occupancy urbanism." Insights related to the power of villagers in resisting and sometimes subverting the state and corporate visions have started to unravel. Although both streams bring out valuable insights on facets of emerging neoliberal spatiality, they are often found rendering a highly polarized and contested spatiality, thus reinforcing the dichotomy between the elite and poor, urban and rural, global and local, modernity and traditions, and so on. On the contrary, this paper brings out a special case of Gurugram (Gurgaon) city in India, where the native villagers have evolved to be rather accommodating to neoliberalism under mutually beneficial and negotiable conditions. Thus, elaborating on production of a "negotiated space" instead, where both the imaginaries are found interweaving and at continuous negotiation. Through the study of ethnoscapes and the everyday at the village level, this paper reveals the emerging role of native villagers in the social production of neoliberal space. It firstly illustrates how the villagers have established strong alliance with private developers on the principles of reciprocity and negotiability. This is elaborated by in-depth explanations about the mechanisms and informal dynamics at the micro-level that underline the negotiated process between the dimensions of power and land resources. Secondly, the paper establishes links to the above framework of emerging socio-political dimension to its socio-identity and territoriality. The quintessence behind the rise of native villagers as important stakeholders in production and organization of these spaces is embodied in their centuries-old traditions and evolving land management system. It is a very "specific" clan organization, their identity, and territoriality linked to its historicity that has helped them to rise above the fate of being the dispossessed, and instead, provided them with the higher means to benefit from the larger neoliberal processes (although with questionable sustainability). In Gurgaon, this is evident, as the villagers emerge from being the native zamindars (agricultural land owners) of yesterday to Mercedes owners of today. Methodologically, the paper uses "space" as a tool and method in order to illustrate the emerging neoliberal spatiality.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Amphisbaena of “the Local”: Changes in the Political Institution of Taiwanese Rural Development
Hsinhua Chiang, Kyoritsu University, Kyoto, Kyoto, Japan
Under the trend of globalization, global and regional competition has become a critical issue in governance. In Taiwan, regional dynamics and competitions have become increasingly dramatic after joining the WTO in 2002. Taiwanese rural areas are not only a resource supplier to meet demands in global industrial competition, but are also required to produce its own personality for attracting visitors and investors, further fighting to win regional competitions. In order to describe the two orientations in rural development, the study arranges the geographical concepts of space and place as components of local. The research explores institutional changes among rural development in the 2000s, through analysis on national policies and projects, including land use, tourism, community revitalization, also massive public investments such as industrial parks or renewable energy. As governmental institution orients rural development, it generates dynamics between different levels and scales: at the national level, policies and projects, including land use, tourism, community revitalization, also massive public investments such as industrial parks or renewable energy. As governmental institution orients rural development, it generates dynamics between different levels and scales: at the national level, opening battlefields for regional competitions and at regional level, representing strategies building identity as a local. The study uses amphisbaena, a double-headed snake in the Greek Mythology, as a metaphor to illustrate relationship and stress between being a space and a place, while building a rural area as a distinguished “local.”

2018 Special Focus: Subjectivities of Globalization

Governing Innovation under Authoritarianism: Institutional Development in Tianjin
Daoling Zhang, Hong Kong University, Hong Kong, Hong Kong
In China, the innovation economy appears to receive full government support at the national level, leading to the rise of major innovation hubs like Shenzhen. However, innovation economy did not bloom in all major cities of China, especially in the north. We argue that competing economic and political goals create different incentives for other local governments, leading to regional divergence in regulatory choices. To examine how officials approach the expansion of innovation economy and what institutional choices they subsequently make to govern the sector, this paper maps the evolving institutions for the innovation economy in Tianjin. Owning a large proportion of state-owned enterprises, Tianjin’s socio-economic conditions and political challenges are more representative of the country than innovation hubs. We report evidence on three propositions. First, local officials are aware of the governance risks that the innovation economy presents although they admire its potentials for sustainable growth, which is the main criterion to measure Chinese officials’ performance. Second, officials adopt changes in the governance regime to contain and direct growth away from these risks. Third, local government’s industrial policies have a positive impact on the businesses in corresponding subcategories of the innovation economy. We measure the performance of local start-ups by applying a model with two independent variables: number of documents local governments forwarded from the central government and number of documents issued by local governments in the innovation economy. By examining cross-regional policy implications in Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei, we interpret results as a part of China’s authoritarian resilience.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

Behavior of the South African Economy towards Net Flow of Foreign Direct Investment in the Economies of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa
Siyasanga Dingela, Nelson Mandela University, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape, South Africa
The study contributes to the scarce literature that focuses in the BRICS economies on investment. The overarching aim is to investigate the intra-BRICS FDI flows and how the net FDI flows from BRICS economies influence the South African economic growth. The method will be utilised for this investigation is Generalized Methods of Moments (GMM). The use of GMM estimator requires tests of fixed versus random effects (Arellano and Bond, 1991). The period of research will start from 1980 to 2016. This study will provide more information to policy makers regarding policy directions in relation to South African economic growth and BRICS FDI flows.
### PARALLEL SESSIONS

**Room 3**

#### Market Matters

**Do High Frequency Trading Firms Provide Two-sided Liquidity?**

Deniz Ozenbas, Montclair State University, Montclair, United States

High Frequency Trading (HFT) firms are commonly thought of as the new market makers although, unlike traditional dealers, they have no affirmative obligation to make fair and orderly markets. We investigate the quality of HFT provided liquidity by focusing on whether HFT firms make, with reasonable consistency, two-sided markets. We use the intra-day data of all trades and quotes for 120 stocks, out of which forty are large-cap, forty are mid-cap, and forty are small-cap stocks. The data, obtained from NASDAQ, identify whether either trade and quote times from an HFT firm or from a non-HFT firm, whether the HFT/non-HFT was the side providing liquidity, and whether it was a buyer or seller initiated trade. Our study period includes the calendar years 2008 and 2009. Results Regarding magnitude, we find, for large-cap stocks, that the liquidity provided by HFT trading is slightly less than that provided by non-HFT trading (46% versus 54% respectively), and that HFT liquidity provision is markedly lower for mid-cap stocks (21% versus 79%, respectively). Sidedness, however, is a different story. For both large cap and more volatile stocks, HFT liquidity provision is predominantly two-sided, even during very short (one-minute) measurement intervals, and it increases as the measurement interval is lengthened. In contrast, non-HFT trading during one-minute intervals is one-sided for all cap sizes and all volatility levels. Hence, while our findings with regard to the aggregate level of liquidity provision are more positive for the non-HFT traders, the quality of sidedness provision favors the HFT firms. For the large caps, HFTs continue to provide two-sided liquidity at the more challenging times of the trading day, namely, the opening and the closing half-hour periods, albeit both the level and the significance of their two-sidedness is lower compared to what we observe for the entire trading day. Moreover, for mini-flash crashes that take place within seconds, liquidity provision by HFTs drops precipitously, particularly for large cap stocks. Thus, while there is merit to characterizing HFTs as the “new market makers,” they appear to be selective in terms of the conditions under which they contribute to markets.

**Environmental Impacts of Electricity Market Privatization: The Case of Turkey**

Nur Kaman, Professor, Law Faculty, Istanbul Şehir University, Istanbul, Turkey

Electricity, provided by states in general and with public service understanding as a monopoly until the 1980’s was privatized with globalization and started to be sold by companies according to market conditions. Due to the constant increase in demand for electricity, companies are putting pressure on governments for the unlimited use of natural resources for electricity generation. Considerable environmental damage occurs during the process of removing raw materials such as coal, petroleum, natural gas from underground or converting these raw materials to electric energy. Even hydroelectric power plants, which are among the renewable energy sources, can cause environmental degradation because of unlimited and uncontrolled production. In the areas where natural resources are excluded and in the power plants where electricity production is carried out, the environmental damage is embodied on the local scale as deforestation, the disappearance of agricultural land, and water and air pollution. On the global scale, the chain reaction leads to the degradation of the ecological balance of the whole world. In this study, the environmental impact of the preferred and encouraged use of fossil fuels in electricity generation in Turkey will be evaluated by analyzing the framework of national and international legislation and judicial decisions.

**The Global Impact of United States’ Recent Policy Decisions**

John Alsup, Doctor of Education, Mathematics Education, Black Hills State University, Spearfish, SD, United States

The United States has recently made several major policy decisions motivated by economic welfare and national security. Among these are leaving the Transpacific Partnership, threatening to impose international tariffs, withdrawing from the Paris Climate Accord and the Iran Nuclear Agreement, and moving the United States embassy to Jerusalem. In general, the international community does not support these decisions. This study investigates the global impact of these recent decisions, seeks to determine if they are based on a comprehensive and cohesive political and economic strategy, and inquires to what extent the United States will achieve what it desires.

**Corporate Social Responsibility in the Mexican Oil Industry: A Real Contributor to Local Development?**

Armando Garcia-Chiang, Team leader, Department of Sociology, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Unidad Iztapalapa

For more than seven decades an “oil-nationalism” has existed in Mexico, which is particularly expressed in the national oil company Mexican Petroleum, which had a monopoly on the exploration, drilling, transportation, processing and distribution of hydrocarbons. However, the last two years has given rise to a process of opening the Mexican oil industry to private participation, which, at least, in the mature fields may represent an alternative to increase the production of crude oil and a choice for local development, due to the obligation to implement concrete social, productive, and educational actions funded by companies, which must be based on a study of social impact. This work is divided into four sections, developing the idea that the passage of oil exploration and oil exploitation into private hands is not necessarily a negative. The first of these points deals with the evolution of the comprehensive contracts concerning the exploration and production of oil. The second deals with the relationship between energy reform and the widening of the field of studies of social impact. The third section deals with the relationship of these social impact studies with local development. Finally, the fourth section addresses a way to established linkages between universities and enterprises that could develop social responsibility schemes that can contribute to local development.
**Room 4**

### Societal Shifts

#### The Great Crime Decline: Identifying the Causes of Massive Decreases in Violent Crimes Rates in the United States

Jeffrey Ogbonna Ogbar, University of Connecticut, United States

This paper explores the significant drop in violent crimes in the United States, from 1990-2015. The study gives attention to a range of public and private efforts to address a surging crime rate that swept the country in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Despite generally-accepted assumptions that a weak economy, with high unemployment and increased poverty would lead to increased crime rates after the Great Recession began in 2007, scholars and policy makers were surprised to witness continued decline in violent crime rates. This paper considers the convergence of a host of important shifts in public policy, as well as cultural changes, and the influence of new technologies and elements in popular culture to explain the decline, offering heretofore unpublished theories on the decline.

#### Lost Internationalism for Today’s “Global Turn” in Museums of Modern Art

Gwendoline Farrelly, CUNY, New York City, United States

On January 27, 2017, the President of the United States of America issued an Executive Order to ban citizens of seven countries from entering the US: Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen. The Museum of Modern Art in New York (MoMA) responded by installing works by artists of those seven countries throughout the Museum, replacing canonical works by Pablo Picasso and other western artists –often for the first time— with rarely (if ever) seen works from their own collection. These works revealed that the modernist art acquired at MoMA between the 1930s and 1960s engaged forms and languages of modernism outside of the so-called western art world. Thus far, these works and the internationalist turn they reflect have been considered anomalous to MoMA’s central aims, goals, and aesthetic values of the period, which is otherwise known for its codification of the canon that gives primacy to white, male artists of the western art centers. This paper probes this lost, or submerged, history of internationalism to understand more fully the character, vision, effects, and aesthetics of MoMA’s internationalism and to inquire as to the viability of this moment as a point of comparative study for the role and intent of museums in the age of globalization.

#### Nursing Now: Changing the World by Empowering Self and Others

Jennifer Anastasi, Faculty Consultant, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Aga Khan University, Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan

Health is central to human welfare and our continued existence. This paper describes the emergence of global nursing as a sustainable reality. Lord Crisp’s UK Triple Impact Model for Sustainable Development report, published in 2016, concluded that Universal Health Coverage will not be achieved without developing nursing globally. Nurses are the largest part of the professional health workforce and provide an enormous amount of care and treatment worldwide; however, they are very often under-valued and under-utilised. In response to the report, the Nursing Now movement has emerged and is stimulating the most remarkable global mobilisation of healthcare resources that we have ever seen. The campaign, launched in early 2018, is a collaboration between the World Health Organisation and the International Council of Nurses that has unified nurses internationally by advancing the status and profile of the profession. Nursing Now aims to increase nursing influence on global and national health policy, boost investment and engagement in nursing and midwifery education, develop consistency in professional regulation mechanisms, improve conditions of employment, and strengthen leadership and capacity for innovative practice. This paper shares examples of how these ideals are being actioned around the world. It is predicted that nurses will have an even more significant impact across the achievement of the global sustainable development goals in the future.

#### Are Jordanian Women Transcending Gender Norms? : A Qualitative Analysis of Non-traditional Work

Lina Khraise, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

This research looks at how women navigate their motives and careers in non-traditional work with regards to norms. Forty-two women from various occupations, socioeconomic classes, and formal and informal sectors in Amman, Jordan were interviewed. Vignettes were presented to encourage discussion on topics of job choice, norms about women in the workplace, and work experience. The interviews revealed that through daily interactions women negotiate with families, male colleagues, and institutionalised norms to change perceptions about suitable sectors and work hours. The extent that the women navigated their careers around these structural factors differed by class, occupation, and sector. Where some women found niches in their area of work and created enclaves that complied with social norms, other women chose to further engage in non-traditional work and directly challenged social norms by entering construction worksites, working in male dominated workplaces, and taking on night shifts.
Room 1 Cultural Fortitude

**Absurd Passion: Camusian Revolt in Cante Flamenco**
Ruth Saxey-Reese, Lecturer, English, Boise State University, Boise, United States

In "The Myth of Sisyphus" (1942), Albert Camus defines the absurd as the gap between human reason and the irrational world. Awareness of this ever-churning void (between how the world should be and how it actually is) constitutes consciousness. Although awareness of the fundamental absurdity of life may be frightening and painful, Camus insists that the conscious human must directly confront and oppose the absurd. This paper explores how Camus's three-pronged response to absurdity—revolt, passion, and freedom—is powerfully articulated in the flamenco song tradition (cante flamenco) of Andalusia in Spain. Flamencos (gypsies) have lived in Spain since the fifteenth century, enduring extreme othering and persecution; yet, their song lyrics bear witness to a clear-eyed appraisal of the absurdity of life without resorting to despair. I propose that this defiant attitude is a true expression of Camusian rebellion, and furthermore offers an inspiring example of cultural persistence under oppression.

**Winners and Losers: Development and Culture Change in New Orleans after Katrina**
Eric W. Johnson, Library Director, Linus A. Sims Memorial Library, Southeastern Louisiana University, Hammond, LA, United States
Marianna Kunow, Instructor of Spanish and Mythology, Department of Languages and Communication, Southeastern Louisiana University, Hammond, Louisiana, United States

When most people think about New Orleans, the city’s music, food, architecture, and lifestyle probably come to mind. The port city, also known as The Big Easy, is the birthplace of jazz and the home of the country’s most elaborate Mardi Gras celebration. It is a place known for its traditions. Cities naturally change over time, but Katrina sped up the level of that change and left a radically different cityscape in its wake. The character of the city was altered due to circumstances beyond its control, and many of its defining cultural patterns were either diminished or replaced. Population changed, neighborhoods were decimated, and tourism remained on hold for several months. This paper examines some of the positive and negative changes caused by Katrina, including physical and population changes in established neighborhoods, the rise of investment rental property, a shift in the availability of traditional food and an increase in upscale restaurants, spiraling costs for established festivals, and not only an increase in crime but its spread from previous low-income areas into the heart of the tourist section, the French Quarter.

**Facing Social Changes after the Jasmine Revolution: Cultural Redefinition and Cultural Purification Processes**
Tatiana Hernández-Justo, Investigadora Predoctoral, Departamento de Estudios Semíticos, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain

The Arab Spring led to a wide variety of social changes to the countries involved. Faced with the difficult choice of how to react to those changes, there are mainly two processes that are taking place in society. These two processes are those involving cultural redefinition and those involving cultural purification. Based on Peter Burke’s cultural hibridism theory, we will analyze these two processes in the Tunisian context in particular, studying examples from the past five years.

**The Global Citizenship Caste System**
Ana Velitchkova, University of Mississippi, United States

This work extends Weber’s discussion of social status and of caste to the global level. I identify the existence of a global caste-like system organized around citizenship and maintained by nation-states through a regime of laws and cultural practices. Nation-states affect persons’ life chances by holding a monopoly on bestowing citizenships. Citizenship-based castes display high levels of inequality in terms of survival chances, freedom of movement, wellbeing, and rights at the least. Comparably to smaller-scale caste systems, this global caste system is characterized by a high degree of social closure assigning social positions—citizenships—principally by birth. Underprivileged citizenship castes experience legally enforced territorial segregation with limited access to the territories of privileged citizenship castes, which exposes them to high risks of suffering and of dying prematurely. Nationalism and universalism serve as the civil religion justifying the citizenship caste system. Borders are spaces of distinction displays and purity rituals.
PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 2

Communication Links

The Power of Visual Manipulation: Eyewitness Testimony
Maria Fornieles, University of Granada, Granada, Spain

Our eyes are the receptors of more than 80% of the information we take in daily. From textbooks to social media, from old civilisations to influencers, visual manipulation is undoubtedly one of the keys of our society. What can we gather from neurosciences, anthropology, sociology, and pedagogy as the pillars of a language that we are born to experiment in, but not raised to apprehend?

Society and Culture

"Nandoon na ang lahat": Social Media and Filipino Migrants in Central Italy
John Rafael, 2016 Human Rights Fellow, WSD Handa Center for Human Rights and International Justice at Stanford University, United States

This paper highlights the effects of social media utilization by Filipino migrants in central Italy, underscoring the effects controlling one's image to their online networks has on their migrant livelihoods. Research was done through participation observation, interviews, and focus group discussions of twenty-five Filipinos, namely in the areas of Rome, Siena, and the Rieti province. The project delineates both the extent of social media use and its importance in these Filipino-Italian migrant livelihoods, further utilizing Harvey and Myers' critical hermeneutic framework, which recognizes the lack of neutrality in evaluating narrative data, as the basis of my analysis. This work shows that Filipino migrant social media use goes beyond recreation and networking. It reafirms a positive transnational imaginary. Different factors, including the degree of social media utilization, digital literacy, and affiliation to their Filipino culture, vary the degree such upholding take place. Nevertheless, the findings suggest that upholding this imaginary attempts to curb Italian xenophobic tendencies, most notably by displaying similar or analogous cultural values and traditions, for the host culture to further recognize and accept these migrants in society. The ethnographic lens through which this phenomenon is examined additionally highlights social media as a coping mechanism for the separation from loved ones, difficult work experiences, and other factors faced by Filipino immigrants in Italy.

2018 Special Focus: Subjectivities of Globalization

Conceptualising Politics through a Religious Framework: Ummah and Politics in Bangladesh
Mubashar Hasan, Post Doctoral Research Fellow, Department of Culture Studies and Oriental Languages, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Bangladesh, a south Asian Muslim-majority country has received scholarly attention for growing religiosity, religious intolerance, Islamization, and extremism. Many scholars have pointed out that political expediency and state-led promotion of religion in public lives have shifted the nature of Bangladesh, a country emancipated as a secular entity in 1971. This article argues that these narratives fall short of conceptualising the context upon which religious forms of politics takes place. I argue that politics in a country is not devoid of certain conditions and conditions emerge within a concept that sets the discourse of politics in Bangladesh or any country. The article conceptualises the politics of Bangladesh through an Islamic concept Ummah or global brotherhood of Muslims and demonstrates that localization of this global religious concept in major party platforms and state have set the current political condition in Bangladesh.

Politics, Power, and Institutions

The Global Futures Lab: Alternative Visions on Non-western Futures
Paolo Cardini, Associate Professor in Industrial Design, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, Rhode Island, United States

This paper is based on the Global Futures Lab case study and an investigation on "non-western" futures (www.globalfutureslab.com). “Design Fiction is the deliberate use of diegetic prototypes to suspend disbelief about change” (Bruce Sterling). This way of looking at product design is part of the broader discourse that identifies critical and speculative design as a new methodological framework in which objects are seen as facilitators of conversations rather than goods to be bought or used. In the last decade, an impressive creative effort has been dedicated to this field producing an infinite variety of scenarios and fostering rich debates about ethics, technology, and society. However, the great majority of those future visions were and still are, a mere representation of the fears and the dreams of a restricted part of the global community. Also, the general aesthetic of that body of work has been strongly connected with a recognizable taste, often coming from the Holliwoodesque imaginary or from the dominating design establishment’s style. Global Futures Lab consists of a series of international workshops (Iran, Ethiopia, Cuba, Peru, India) where students have been invited to reflect on their own environments, traditions, and believes, and to envision futures respectful of their cultures. In opposition to a diffuse technological determinism, where society seems shaped by new technologies, the Global Futures Lab endorsed a sort of “cultural determinism” in which any idea of future should be built on localized visions and with the main intention to open a debate about a pluralistic perspective.

2018 Special Focus: Subjectivities of Globalization
Room 3

PARALLEL SESSIONS

14:55-16:35

Educational Considerations

**Poverty, Access, Resistance, and Resilience: An International Partnership in Experiential Learning and Social Justice**

Allyson Eamer, Assistant Dean, Associate Professor, Education, University of Ontario Institute of Technology, Oshawa, Canada

In May of 2017, professors and students from four post-secondary institutions (two Canadian and two Brazilian) undertook a partnership to develop and participate in a cross-national course in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The course was designed for students and scholars in all four institutions to explore the overlapping inequities resulting from a shared experience of colonialism, as well as a shared history of the marginalizing of Indigenous peoples. Professors from UOIT’s Faculty of Education, Durham College’s School of Interdisciplinary Studies, University of Sao Paulo’s Faculty of Education and Universidade Estadual Paulista’s Institute for the Arts partnered to offer the social justice-themed course entitled Poverty, Access, Resistance, and Resilience. Twenty Canadian students travelled to Brazil, the homeland of educator and philosopher Paulo Freire, who’s “Pedagogy of the Oppressed” was a foundational part of the course content. The Canadian students learned alongside their Brazilian counterparts as they considered how racism, poverty, misogyny, and abuses of Indigenous rights reflected hegemonic social forces in the two nations. The course also explored how students could implement Critical Pedagogy’s calls to action in their respective fields of education, journalism, broadcasting, and visual arts. An additional partnership with The Freire Institute resulted in an opportunity for students to meet Freire’s son who provided an engaging talk on his father’s work, and the historical context from which it emerged. This paper considers the lessons learned as well as challenges and rewards associated with the project.

Society and Culture

**Challenges in Transnational Education Partnerships in China**

Ning Tang, Senior Lecturer, Psychology, Sociology and Politics, Sheffield Hallam University, Sheffield, United Kingdom

Min Tang, PhD student, Sheffield Hallam University, United Kingdom

This paper investigates challenges of transnational education (TNE) in China and explores the impact of national policies and institutional responses toward TNE partnerships. It focuses on the Chinese perspective by comparing relevant findings from two TNE research projects conducted in 2006 and 2018 respectively. From 2000 onwards, TNE has taken shape, bringing great challenges to the higher education sectors. However, there are multiple modalities, some of which are considered as a model for adolescent education since it highlights social designed accommodate educational, behavioral and/or medical needs of youth, which cannot or are not addressed in a traditional school environment. As the examples of the Barbiana School or Democratic Schools, and documented in several countries, it has become a popular method of providing remedial education to at-risk youth since some are designed to accommodate educational, behavioral and/or medical needs of youth, which cannot or are not addressed in a traditional school environment. While TNE has been growing significantly in the global context, China has remained the biggest importing country worldwide. A variety of themes have been explored in TNE research, which focus more on home countries who provide TNE than host countries who are TNE receivers (British Council, 2014; Mellors-Bourne, Fielden, Kemp, Middlehurst & Woodfield, 2014). Research only from the perspective of home countries of TNE is not sufficient to depict the holistic development of TNE in the host countries (Knight, 2016, Qin & Alice, 2016), in particular, in examining TNE in China, where TNE policies, regulations, and governance at both national and institutional levels play a significant role (Tang & Nollent, 2007). This paper addresses the literature gap by looking at TNE partnerships in China: What are the challenges in TNE partnerships in China now as compared with that of a decade ago? Where are the TNE partnerships challenges located within the national and institutional policy structures? The analysis and comparison of qualitative data with Chinese higher education institutions highlights the contextual impact on TNE partnerships over the last ten years.

Society and Culture

**Alternative Education: An Alternative to What?**

Andrea Barrientos Soto, University of Granada, Granada, Spain

Alternative Education is not a new form of education, nonetheless it is not widely known, in part because of its many definitions and manifestations. It is commonly associated with Montessori, Waldorf, Reggio Emilia, among other methodologies, and inspired by one of its most popular examples the Summerhill School. Alternative Education has since evolved from a modality of education available to wealthy families, to become a tool for social inclusion for the youth of disadvantaged communities. As the examples of the Barbiana School or Democratic Schools, and documented in several countries, it has become a popular method of providing remedial education to at-risk youth since some are designed to accommodate educational, behavioral and/or medical needs of youth, which cannot or are not addressed in a traditional school environment. However, there are multiple modalities, some of which are considered as a model for adolescent education since it highlights social and interpersonal skills as well as authentic student participation in the school community. Alternative Education is a concept, a modality as well as a teaching and learning strategy, which contemplates the essence of a learning community and integrated curriculum in a setting that promotes values of peace, civic engagement and social justice, outside of the regular school system. In this session, we will trace the history of Alternative Education and focus on the common strategies of this model as well as explore the results and impact on student retention, graduation and performance.
The Impact of Globalisation on the English Language Classroom in Spain
Silvia Corral Robles, Lecturer, Department of Language and Literature Didactics, University of Granada, Granada, Spain
In today's globalized world, the idea of language learning is well spread. The ability to interact in a second or third language is an increasing phenomenon that has become a weekday matter. In this respect, the European Union has addressed this concern by boosting innovative approaches such as the methodological approach called CLIL, Content and Language Integrated Learning, which is gaining interest not only in Europe but also in Spain. To this end, this research intends to shed some light on this new approach from a specific perspective: the effect of CLIL and Non-CLIL programmes on the written competence of their second language, English, of upper secondary students. Particularly, this paper is focused on the description of the process required to conduct a qualitative data analysis using a widely known research technique, content analysis, as well as the on the description of the creation of the system of categories.

Analysis of the Differences of Gender in the Values of Young Andalusian University Students
Gracia González Gijón, University of Granada, Granada, Spain
Nazaret Martínez Heredia, En Formacion, Pedagogía, Contratada FPU, Granada, Spain
With this research we set out to describe the values of university student and to analyze them from the perspective of gender at university of Andalusia, Spain. To do this, we applied the instrument "Adapted values test" (TVA) punctuated in scale form (Likert format), to a sample of 651 students. The results show us significant differences in relation to the gender.

Urban Regeneration Projects and the Displacement of Marginalized Citizens: A Case Study of a Low-cost Asmarat Housing Project in Cairo
Azza Eleishe, Faculty, College of Engineering, University of Prince Mugrin, Al Madinah, Saudi Arabia
Egypt's recent political as well as socio-economic turmoil resulted in complex challenges to the government's globalized, market-driven neoliberal policies thought to solve its multifaceted problems. In its attempts to change the image of the capital city and attract foreign investors to one of the most populous cities of the world, where it is estimated that in the Greater Cairo Region 62 per cent of households live in informal settlements, the government embarked on various urban regeneration projects. These included the clearance of informal neighborhoods around the city and the relocation of these residents to newly built social housing projects as part of a slum upgrading program. One of the latest advertised such projects, used by the new government to polish its image of "caring for the poor," is the “Asmarat” housing project for the former residents of dilapidated and now demolished Doweka neighborhood. The project is part of the government’s effort to build around 11,000 housing units for the former slum inhabitants. It is currently in its first phase, with a total of 6,258 housing units currently constructed, while the second phase foresees the building of 4,722 housing units, plus hospitals, schools, and other public utilities. The study is a field investigation of the relocated citizens' evaluation of their new neighborhood and dwelling units as well as their perception of the government’s relocation policy. The research methods include a documentation of the original informal neighborhood and the new housing project's designs, including both the individual residences and the shared public spaces, in addition to the official procedure for the residents dwelling units' selection criteria and the relocation process. A survey using a structured questionnaire is used to interview a representative sample of the residents and elicit their assessment of the government's initiatives toward addressing the issue of informal housing in particular, and the city's problems in general. Moreover, a separate questionnaire may be administered to neighboring residents of the areas in question in order to assess the impact of the demographic shift across classes and communities. The study gives policy makers and officials with peoples' views and opinions of their living environments in order to incorporate a measure of public participation and shared governance in these policies, rather than impose top-down solutions that may result in people's dissatisfaction with, and indifference towards, their new housing environment.

Conference Closing and Award Ceremony
Tuesday, 31 July
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<td>Daiding Zhang</td>
<td>Hong Kong University</td>
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<td>Matias Zibell</td>
<td>Universidad del Azuay</td>
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<td>Anja Zürn</td>
<td>University of Wuerzburg</td>
<td>Germany</td>
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Eleventh International Conference on The Inclusive Museum
University of Granada
Granada, Spain | 6–8 September 2018
onmuseums.com/2018-conference

Aging & Society: Eighth Interdisciplinary Conference
Toyo University
Tokyo, Japan | 18–19 September 2018
agingandsociety.com/2018-conference

Eighth International Conference on Health, Wellness & Society
Imperial College London
London, UK | 20–21 September 2018
healthandsociety.com/2018-conference

VIII Congreso Internacional sobre Estudios Nutricionales y Alimentación
Universidad de Columbia Británica, Robson Square
Vancouver, Canadá | 25–26 de octubre de 2018
estudiosnutricionales.com/congreso-2018

Spaces & Flows: Ninth International Conference on Urban and ExtraUrban Studies
Marsilius Kolleg, Heidelberg University
Heidelberg, Germany | 25–26 October 2018
spacesandflows.com/2018-conference

Ninth International Conference on The Image
Hong Kong Baptist University
Hong Kong SAR | 3–4 November 2018
ontheimage.com/2018-conference

IX Congreso Internacional sobre la Imagen
Universidad Baptista de Hong Kong RAE de Hong Kong | 3–4 de noviembre de 2018
sobrelaimagen.com/congreso-2018

Fifteenth International Conference on Environmental, Cultural, Economic & Social Sustainability
UBC Robson Square
Vancouver, Canada | 17–19 January 2019
onsustainability.com/2019-conference

Nineteenth International Conference on Knowledge, Culture, and Change in Organizations
UBC Robson Square
Vancouver, Canada | 21–22 February 2019
organization-studies.com/2019-conference

XIX Congreso Internacional de Conocimiento, Cultura y Cambio en Organizaciones
Universidad de Columbia Británica, Robson Square
Vancouver, Canadá | 21–22 de febrero de 2019
la-organizacion.com/congreso-2019
Thirteenth International Conference on Design Principles & Practices
Saint Petersburg State University
Saint Petersburg, Russia | 1–3 March 2019
designprinciplesandpractices.com/2019-conference

XIII Congreso Internacional sobre Principios y Prácticas del Diseño
Universidad Estatal de San Petersburgo
San Petersburgo, Rusia | 1–3 de marzo de 2019
el-diseno.com/congreso-2019

Fifteenth International Conference on Technology, Knowledge, and Society
ELISAVA Barcelona School of Design and Engineering
Barcelona, Spain | 11–12 March 2019
techandsoc.com/2019-conference

XV Congreso Internacional de Tecnología, Conocimiento y Sociedad
Elisava Escuela Universitaria de Diseño e Ingeniería de Barcelona
Barcelona, España | 11–12 de marzo de 2019
tecno-soc.com/congreso-2019

Eleventh International Conference on Climate Change: Impacts & Responses
Pryzbyla Center, The Catholic University of America
Washington, D.C., USA | 16–17 April 2019
on-climate.com/2019-conference

Ninth International Conference on Religion & Spirituality in Society
University of Granada
Granada, Spain | 25–26 April 2019
religioninsociety.com/2019-conference

IX Congreso Internacional sobre Religión y Espiritualidad en la Sociedad
Universidad de Granada
Granada, España | 25–26 de abril de 2019
la-religion.com/congreso-2019

Twelfth International Conference on e-Learning & Innovative Pedagogies
Hotel Grand Chancellor Hobart
Hobart, Australia | 2–3 May 2019
ubi-learn.com/2019-conference

XII Congreso Internacional de Aprendizaje Ubicuo y Pedagogías Innovadoras
Hotel Grand Chancellor Hobart
Hobart, Australia | 2–3 de mayo de 2019
aprendizaje-ubi.com/congreso-2019

Fourth International Conference on Tourism & Leisure Studies
Florida International University
Miami, USA | 16–17 May 2019
tourismandleisurestudies.com/2019-conference

Ninth International Conference on The Constructed Environment
Centro Cultural Vila Flor
Guimarães, Portugal | 23–24 May 2019
constructedenvironment.com/2019-conference

Nineteenth International Conference on Diversity in Organizations, Communities & Nations
University of Patras
Patras, Greece | 5–7 June 2019
ondiversity.com/2019-conference

Fourteenth International Conference on the Arts in Society
Polytechnic Institute of Lisbon
Lisbon, Portugal | 19–21 June 2019
artsinsociety.com/2019-conference

Tenth International Conference on Sport & Society
Ryerson University
Toronto, Canada | 20–21 June 2019
sportandSociety.com/2019-conference
Twelfth Global Studies Conference
Jagiellonian University
Kraków, Poland | 27–28 June 2019
onglobalization.com/2019-conference

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

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

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

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

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

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