IN THIS ISSUE:

— CIE Celebrates Its 10-Year Anniversary
— New Global Studies Fellows Program Supports International, Interdisciplinary Research
— CIE's Law and Disciplinarity Conference a Great Success
— UWM Welcomes New Assistant Professor of Japanese
Welcome back to campus. With the arrival of this new academic year, the Center for International Education celebrates its 10-year anniversary. Conceived as a truly comprehensive international office, CIE has overseen an impressive growth in academic programs, study abroad options, and international students since 2000. Be on the lookout for special events and publications to mark this important milestone in our history.

Among CIE’s greatest accomplishments during the past 10 years is its contribution to the emerging field of global studies through an ambitious, interdisciplinary research agenda. Our achievements in this realm include cutting-edge international conferences, a dynamic book series with Rutgers University Press, and the versatile and groundbreaking online journal, global-e. However, in our anniversary year, I am pleased to announce a new program that promises to take interdisciplinary, international research on campus to an unprecedented level.

In the 2010-2011 academic year, CIE welcomes the first group of faculty designated as Global Studies Fellows. Starting with five faculty members from across campus, this program facilitates and fosters the kind of research that has put CIE on the global academic map. I would like to congratulate A. Aneesh, Ellen Amster, Kennan Ferguson, Kristin Pitt, and Manu Sobti for their selection as our first group of Global Studies Fellows. You can learn more about their projects in the Research section of this issue.

As always, Global Currents provides a forum for UWM faculty to present their research to the campus community. In this issue, we are pleased to feature articles by Hyejin Yoon, Markos Mamalakis, and Kristin Pitt. We are also excited to showcase the work of Aims McGuinness with the Smithsonian’s Panamanian Passages exhibition. This issue also recaps CIE’s successful 2010 spring conference, Law and Disciplinarity: Thinking Beyond Borders. With top scholars from UWM and around the world, this event broke new ground in interdisciplinary thinking and research.

In this issue’s Profiles section, Global Currents features two important individuals contributing to international life on campus. First, we are thrilled to introduce Jason Jones, Assistant Professor of Japanese, to the UWM community. Jason’s research examines the “re-making” of culture through global film and other popular media. We are also proud to feature Rossana Rivero Guedez, a current Master’s student in the College of Engineering, who has attended UWM since her pre-undergraduate program in English as a Second Language. Rossana’s inspiring story reminds us of the noble contributions that we all hope to make as higher education professionals.

Our CIE World section of this issue features the diverse achievements of UWM students and alumni. Of particular note is the publication by UWM alumnus Peter Tase entitled Simultaneous Dictionary in Five Languages. This project is the fruit of Peter’s work with the Peace Corps in Paraguay, and it illustrates the amazing things that the alumni of UWM’s international programs are achieving.

Finally, CIE’s fall events schedule is full of exciting and interesting events. In particular, we eagerly anticipate this year’s Kennan Forum, organized by the Institute of World Affairs, on Wednesday, September 29. This year’s Kennan Forum is dedicated to the timely topic—both to our campus and in the world at large—of “Water in a Changing World: Who has it? Who needs it?” Please plan to join us at the historic Pabst Theater to learn more about the politics and policies shaping our world today and to take part in this most important event.

Cover image by Brynn Unger - “Fisherman” - taken in Masindi, Uganda - www.fullofearth.etsy.com
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Published by:
Center for International Education
University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee
Garland Hall 138
P. O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201
www.international.uwm.edu
The Vulnerable Body: Globalization, Migration and Exposure in Contemporary American Narrative

By Kristin Pitt

KRISTIN PITT is Assistant Professor of Comparative Literature at UWM. Her research examines gender, sexuality, and race in the literature of the Americas. Selected as one of the first Global Studies Fellows for the 2010-2011 academic year, Kristin will be a valued member of CIE’s academic community. In this article, Kristin presents her research project as a Global Studies Fellow.

Although widespread human migration did not originate during the modern period of globalization, contemporary trade policies, labor demands, and communication and transportation technologies have all contributed to significant increases in international migration in recent years, and the United Nations estimates that 214 million people or 3.1 percent of the world’s population are currently international migrants. However, while migration increased across the globe during the late twentieth century, migration patterns also shifted significantly. Northern America, including the United States of America and Canada, is one of the few regions of the world where the percent of residents who are international migrants has increased over the past four decades (International Organization for Migration). Understanding recent experiences of migration to the United States and exploring the lives of U.S. immigrants, then, is not simply an important element of national or regional studies, but a vital component of research on multiple dimensions of globalization.

A great deal of contemporary scholarship on migration and globalization examines human movement through abstract or intangible processes such as capital flows and cultural exchange, or through statistical and quantitative analysis on a massive scale. Humanistic inquiry, however, is ideally positioned to explore the topic through qualitative analysis on a more human scale. My project as a Global Studies Fellow, grounded in the discipline of comparative literature while drawing on scholarship in multiple fields within the humanities and social sciences, considers how we might better understand globalization by examining how we understand and represent the physical bodies of individual migrants and immigrants to the United States. My research explores connections and tensions between discourses of the body and discourses of diaspora, migration, and globalization through an analysis of contemporary literature and film. The project asks how, for example, do processes of migration challenge or expand our understandings of corporeality? How do the conditions of corporeality challenge or expand our understandings of migration? How is the body shaped or defined by experiences of border-crossing? How does the migrant conform to or exceed corporeal definitions? And ultimately, how does an understanding of the ways in which individual migrant bodies are represented in the United States enhance our understanding of global migration and globalization?

At this stage of investigation, my preliminary responses to these questions center on notions of vulnerability. Border-crossings frequently expose the immigrant body to multiple dangers and threats, particularly when migrants cross the borders of the United States without visas and other forms of official documentation. For undocumented migrants, such dangers might be posed by unsafe methods of transportation, exposure to the elements, and exploitation at the hands of smugglers and traffickers. However, even migrants who are authorized to enter the United States are exposed to the scrutiny and interrogation of border agents whose assessment of the migrants’ status can easily result in detention or deportation. Having entered the United States, international migrants are differentially exposed to a number of bodily threats within the country as well, including racial profiling such as that encouraged by Arizona’s recently-passed SB1070; workplace raids; and anti-immigrant or racist forms of discrimination, including such extreme acts of violence as the stabbing death of Marcelo Lucero, an Ecuadorian immigrant assaulted by seven white young men targeting Latino men in Patchogue, New York in 2008.

This is not to suggest that the bodies of migrants are the only ones exposed to danger in the contemporary United States. In fact, noted social theorist Judith Butler has argued that corporeal vulnerability is a “precondition for humanization” (Precarious Life 43) in one of her three recent studies of human vulnerability and collective responsibility. However, Butler also reminds us that “certain populations suffer from failing social and economic networks of support and become differentially exposed to injury, violence, and death” (Frames of War 25), as a great number of international migrants are. Examining war, migration, detention, and other violent realities of contemporary globalization, Butler asks “Who counts as human? Whose lives count as lives? And, finally, What makes for a grievable life?” (Precarious Life 20), urging
us to place the fragility of life and exposure to violence at the center of our conceptions of the human. Doing so, Butler argues, makes it more difficult to think of human suffering purely in statistical or abstract terms, instead requiring us to more fully acknowledge ethical and social ties between individuals as well as between social or political groups.

Along with recent scholarship in the fields of diaspora, migration, and globalization studies, Butler’s current work and other related analyses of vulnerability, corporeality, and interconnectivity form the theoretical basis of my project. The primary objects of my investigation are literary and cinematic narratives from the last decade of the twentieth century and the first decade of the twenty-first. These works represent processes of migration and the lives of immigrants within the United States, all with a focus on the corporeal effects of contemporary migration. Through an analysis of the ways in which migrant bodies are represented and understood, I am exploring the competing discourses surrounding the bodies of immigrants in the contemporary United States. I am particularly interested in the tensions between the frequent definition of migrants almost exclusively in bodily terms—in racialized terms, for example, or through discussions of the immigrant’s willingness to perform hard labor or ability to reproduce—and the frequent refusal to acknowledge the bodily suffering of migrants who experience unsafe working conditions, difficult border-crossings, dehumanizing detention, and even forms of contemporary slavery. Juxtaposing these and other discourses of immigrants with contemporary theories of the body and vulnerability and recent studies of globalization and migration, I hope to propose alternative representational frameworks that refuse the marginalization and dehumanization of international migrants and acknowledge the increasingly global ties that bind us to one another, within and across national borders.

**Works Cited**


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**Where Do Cartoons Come From?: Global Animation Production**

*By Hyejin Yoon*

**HYEJIN YOON** is a fellow of the Global Studies Program at the University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee. She received her Ph.D. in Geography from The Ohio State University. Her research interests are related to the global animation industry, which has experienced enormous changes with the use of new technology. She is also interested in the global movement of the creative class and the geography of entrepreneurship.

The cartoon has been a popular entertainment genre for a long time to audiences in various age groups. This summer, animated films such as *Shrek Forever After* and *Toy Story 3* played in theaters in many countries and succeeded at the box office. However, the big screen is not the final stage of the product life cycle in the case of animated films. Beyond the theatre, character-licensing businesses, such as toys, games, stationary, and clothing, can be more important than revenue from the original screenings.

The animation industry has been influenced by globalization and new technology at both distribution and production ends. In the early days, animated films were considered as works of art. After the introduction of some innovations, such as multi-reel films and TV broadcasting, animated films became popular with the public. The development of the television industry was aided by the supply of laid-off animators from Hollywood at the early stage of broadcasting. TV broadcasting of cartoons brought the decline of the entire animated film industry and some major Hollywood studios, such as MGM, closed the animation divisions in their studios. However, the emergence of TV eventually presented a new opportunity to the animation industry. Thus, the growing demand of animated films brought in a ‘golden age’ of American cartoons from the late 1940s to the
1980s. Regular broadcasts of the cartoons on television created continuous demand for animation and reinforced its global production. This regular TV broadcasting needed more animators, but animators in Hollywood went on strike in order to protest their low salaries and poor work conditions. Therefore, the animation studios in the US began to look for cheaper labor elsewhere. These labor problems in Hollywood led to the rise of the global animation industry beginning in the 1950s. The early offshore production sites were Japan and Eastern Europe. Shortly thereafter, Japan became one of the leading animated film producers and began to outsource work to other Asian countries, such as South Korea and the Philippines. Thus, the animation industry extended geographically. Globalization of animation production has been changing as animation technology has evolved from manual drawing and inking/coloring of cels towards computer graphic imagery. Therefore there is a critical need to investigate “new” global animation production.

Currently, animation production tends to agglomerate in large metropolitan areas like other cultural industries. As is widely known, large metropolitan areas are the home of cultural industries and take advantage of both localization and urbanization in economies of agglomeration. Cultural industries need specialized services and to remain up-to-date on customers’ tastes, new technologies, and emerging techniques. In this sense, large metropolitan areas can provide a unique atmosphere and ‘milieu effects’ through buzz. This environment is important to animators who work in a project-based environment. They can catch up on the recent trends in the industry and build networks with other animators under an extremely short product life cycle. In this sense, Los Angeles, New York, Paris, London, and Toronto are the top cities of animation production. Large cities in Asia are also important on the list of world animation centers. Only large-scale cities, including Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Seoul, and Taipei, are counted among the major animation cities in Asia. These Asian cities are regional centers of economy and culture where many people live.

However, some specialized small or medium sized cities appear in the roster of the animation industry sites. For example, Annecy, France has 74 animation studios and a population of 1 million people. Annecy is the place where The Association International du Film d’Animation (ASIFA) was founded in 1957 and where the first animation film festival was held, sponsored by ASIFA. The biennial animation film festival in Annecy provides various events during and after the festival, such as film premiers, exhibitions, and a film market.
After identifying the discrete locations of the animation industry, we need to also understand the global connectedness of animation production. Global production networks of animation centers can show us differentiated strategies of animation studios at different stages of the industry. I will examine the characteristics of each continent’s production networks.

**North America**
Networks of animation studios in Los Angeles are highly localized, drawing on the rich base of film studios and other animation customers in Southern California. On the contrary, animation studios in New York find their clients throughout the US rather than locally. Studios in San Francisco and Portland (Oregon) also show weak localized networks. However, these two cities are highly dependent on regional networks – notably on clients in Hollywood for San Francisco-area studios. Overall, animation studios in these four US cities have strong local or regional networks but weak links with other countries. In the case of Canada, three cities, Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver, are the centers of animation production. The production networks of studios in all three cities are predominantly global – that is, the majority of their clients are outside Canada. Toronto and Vancouver show strong ties with clients in the US, particularly Hollywood, but the largest group of clients for Montreal studios is located in Europe.

**India**
There are five centers of animation production in India: Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, and Mumbai. These five cities also are the first-tier high-tech centers in India. Among these cities, important outsourcing centers from other countries are Mumbai and Bangalore. By contrast, animation studios in Chennai and Mumbai are largely dependent on local and regional clients.

**Europe**
There are four primary cities for the animation industry in Europe: Greater London, Cardiff (both in the UK), Vienna (Austria) and Stockholm (Sweden). In this group, local clients are considered to be those located in the home nation and regional clients are located elsewhere in Europe. Animation studios in all four cities in Europe have locally oriented networks. London has the most localized networks. Clients of these four cities are mostly located in Europe. Furthermore, studios in Cardiff have no connections to clients in the United States and those in Vienna have outside connections only to the U.S. and Japan. In general, animation studios in these four European cities have production networks that are primarily local and, secondarily, regional within Europe. Production linkages to the U.S. are much more common than to Asia or elsewhere.

**Asia and South America**
Seoul (South Korea), Auckland (New Zealand), Johannesburg (South Africa), and Buenos Aires (Argentina) have many global clients. Particularly, Buenos Aires-based studios show a high degree of connections to Hollywood and to other parts of the U.S. The growing Spanish-speaking population in North America and the expansion of markets in Latin America require a new strategy for penetration. Thus, major specialized cartoon channels, such as Nickelodeon and Cartoon Network, set up co-production centers for Latin America in Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina. In addition, some of these production centers, particularly Seoul, are known for intensive use of the Internet. Development of technology in the Internet infrastructure has significantly impacted global animation production.

In general, the role of local clients is very important for studios in London and Stockholm and studios in Europe and India have highly localized networks. Some cities, such as Buenos Aires, Seoul, and the three Canadian centers of production have more ties to global clients. Hollywood outsources more production to animation studios in San Francisco than any other city. Although the traditional animation production locations (such as Hollywood, Canada, and Europe) have influenced global production networks, animation production has expanded to Asia and Latin America. Not only big cities but also small and specialized cities in Europe also participate in the global production system. This “new” runaway production has developed due not only to low production costs but also to a range of distinct advantages. These global production networks reveal the different characteristics and unique approaches of animation studios in crafting their spatial strategies.
The Rise of the Meso Economic Phoenix from the Macroeconomic Ashes

By Markos Mamalakis

MARKOS MAMALAKIS
is Professor Emeritus of Economics of the University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee. He is the author of the Theory of Sectoral Clashes and Coalitions (1966, 1969, 1971), which he used to predict (1971) the future rise of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Nations (OPEC). Mamalakis’ Theory has been the subject of two conferences. It was presented and applied to Latin America and published in the Fall 1969, and Fall 1971, issues of the Latin American Research Review, the official journal of the Latin American Studies Association. Mamalakis is also the author of the Minerals Theory of Growth (1975, 1978) and a Theory of the Primary Sector (1985).

Why did the Great Recession of 2006-2010 occur? Why was it not foreseen by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve? What are the policy implications of the failure of macroeconomics and its practitioners to foresee, prevent and cure this powerful, worldwide, financial and nonfinancial, economic bubonic plague? Even though there has been a significant income growth and stock market recovery since the March 2008 cyclical, stock market, trough, why does the unemployment rate remain so stubbornly high? Why does the government deficit continue to skyrocket so alarmingly, and why does the trade deficit remain so intractable? Why do Wall Street billionaires, who facilitated the 2006-2010 collapse, earn billions in bonuses, while millions of destitute, robbed by these high priests of finance of their lifetime savings, languish in misery, poverty and deprivation? Why have the mesoeconomics of Enlightenment been so glaringly absent in the ongoing financial crisis debate? These questions and the validity of the respective answers likely will be debated for years to come. In the present essay a collective services market framework is used to answer these questions as best as possible and suggest corrective strategies. The financial crisis is examined by focusing on five central dimensions: (1) the Greenspan, Bernanke and Blankfein bubonic plagues and the failure of macro and mesoeconomics; (2) the pivotal role of toxic mesoeconomics in unleashing the financial tsunami; (3) the unsustainable coexistence of, on the one hand, parsimonious, living below their means, export-surplus-lending, and, on the other hand, living above their means, profligate import-surplus-borrowing, countries; (4) the astronomical, derivatives-spawned rise of “monetary” capital and its poisonous entry into the global financial arteries; (5) the disastrous absence of a Department of Financial Intermediation.

Financial Crisis: Reality, Origin, Consequences and Remedial Policies.

The common good, as measured by a rapidly growing, full employment output, and a fair, contribution-based distribution of income, can best be advanced through benevolent, cooperative, enlightened, efforts by ALL institutional units (individuals-households, financial and nonfinancial corporations, nonprofit institutions, and government units). The, enlightened-benevolent or malevolent, behavior of participating IUs determines the enlightened-benevolent (advancing the common good) or malevolent (reducing the common good) efficiency of collective services markets. The 2006-2010 crisis in output, income, employment, and growth, the worst since the inception of the Republic, resulted from an unprecedented failure of the existential, enlightened-benevolent, market for the collective services satisfying the collective needs for safety, security and protection of life and private property, political and economic freedom, equal-equivalent treatment by government, social harmony and environmental protection. Global in scale, this crisis engulfed the United States, both at the federal and state level, as well as Europe, Asia, Latin America and Africa. This collective market failure also explains the Sisyphean nature (bailout after bailout, stimulus—some successful, others less so—after stimulus) of successive, often haphazard, anticyclical government policies especially in the United States but also throughout much of the globe. Three incredibly pernicious economic bubonic plagues undermined the efficiency of the American collective services market, thus contributing to the 2006-2010 far reaching upheaval: The Allan Greenspan, The Ben Bernanke and The Goldman Sachs (Goldman Chief Executive Lloyd) Blankfein. All three undermined the satisfaction of the moral, enlightened, collective needs for safety, security and protection of life and private property, equal treatment by government and social harmony. Both democracy and civil society were weakened.

It is in the Interest of the United States of America, as well as the World, to create and maintain enlightened, efficient, benevolent, collective services output markets. It is not, has
never been, and never will be, a choice between, on the one hand, government, and, on the other hand, the market, in advancing the common good. It has always been, always is, and always will be, ALL institutional units determining, as either enlightened-benevolent or malevolent, participants in (within and through) all collective service markets, whether or not, the aforementioned, seven moral, collective services are or are not produced, and the respective collective needs are or are not satisfied. It never was, and never will be, an issue of “government versus market”. It is always a matter of institutional units working in favor or against the common good, within, and through, the globally interconnected collective service markets.

Collective services output markets can, and do, succeed if and when all institutional units promote the common good by recognizing and satisfying the aforementioned seven moral collective needs. Or they can, and do, fail, as during 2006-2010, when the moral common good criterion was partially or totally replaced by a “financial gamblers interest” or “toxic financial services” criterion. Both under the Republican Bush and the Democratic Obama administrations, with guidance and support by Allan Greenspan, Ben Bernanke, Lawrence Summers, Timothy Geithner and others, the “common good” criterion was blatantly eviscerated as such titans of financial destruction as Soros, Blankfein and other financial casino gamblers were gloriously embraced and idealized as pioneer, financial market innovators.

In the Middle Ages, bubonic plagues were introduced and spread by mice off the ships from the Orient and, after decimating Europe, vanished. Similar to the Medieval bubonic plagues, where absence of medical prevention and cures led to repeated population catastrophes, similarly, the Greenspan, Bernanke and Goldman economic plague caused the Great American Recession of 2006-2010, weakened American economic and strategic power, and through a bubonic-plague-sized economic contagion created a hitherto unimaginable existential threat to the eurozone and the European Community, the “unifying” institution created to prevent, once again, all wars, the almost irremovable military plagues that have been cruelly depopulating Europe over so many centuries. Toxification of the banking and, especially, of the nonbanking segment of the financial sectors coincided with pervasive imbalances, in national and government saving, and in the balance of payments. The Greenspan and Bernanke monetary, macroeconomic policies, which unleashed the respective, successive, bubonic plagues, possibly mark the end of the post WWII Pax Americana, the, by now, Ancien, global political and economic order (Regime?), and the beginning of a new one increasingly shaped by the rise of Mega-saver and Mega-lender China as the deus ex machina supplementing the, dysfunctionally chaired Fed as a lender of last resort. With the rise of the absolute as well as relative economic power of China, Brazil and India, and with an increasing share of American military supremacy sustained by China’s purchases of USA’s sovereign debt, the obvious disconnect between military and economic power in the USA, is bound to lead to a new economic order where PAX AMERICANA enters the process of being effectively replaced by a new, PAX POSTAMERICANA, reflecting a more realistic match between shifting economic strength and military power.

A macroeconomic zeitgeist dominates the period both before and during the “Great Recession” of 2006-2010. The “Great Recession” pierced the professedly impenetrable armor-shield of, and, macroeconomics itself. This shield embodied the claim that macroeconomics could fully foresee, predict, prevent and, if needed, cure, any economic downturn by using, on the one hand, the monetary macroeconomics of controlling the supply of money through such foolproof tools as interest rate and reserve requirement variations, and, on the other hand, the fiscal macroeconomics of shaping aggregate demand through taxation and government expenditure policies. The claim of an invincible power of macroeconomics in harnessing the, previously also perceived as invincible, business cycles beast, which had stubbornly plagued economies for centuries, was proven as a premature “arrogance of ignorance,” as powerful waves of economic downturns reached all global shores. The fundamental existentialist sin of macroeconomics is found in its premier claim (by each side) of invincibility of either mainstream Keynesian macro fiscal economics that, after the Great Depression of the 1930s, replaced the previously dominant business cycle approach, or of, the more recent, macro monetary economics of Milton Friedman.

This macroeconomic infallibility claim has carried as much validity as BP’s claim of infallible extraction of oil from the deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Both claims of infallibility have been proven unfounded by the major damage they inflicted upon the United States as well as the world economy. Macroeconomics has lost its never truly justified infallibility aura because of its failure to accurately recognize economic reality. This, in turn, was the consequence of blindly, and unjustifiably, adopting the inductive approach, according to which, reality, and economic truth, are revealed as a byproduct of theoretical, mathematically derived principles of economics, rather than, or jointly with, the deductive method which seeks to identify economic reality and truth through the empirically oriented approach utilized by the NBER (National Bureau for Economic
The Rise of the Mesoeconomic Phoenix from the Macroeconomic Ashes

(Continued from previous page)

Research and national accounting. A, or perhaps THE cardinal failure of macroeconomics, both in its fiscal and monetary incarnations, has been its lack of recognizing the, complementary to macroeconomics, multiple central dimensions and tools of mesoeconomics, which permit the recognition and measurement of the financial, agricultural, industrial, medical, legal, governmental, education, health, transportation and other meso-sectoral, economic components that are the arteries, bones and flesh of macro consumption, investment, saving and income aggregates. As a consequence, governmental economic leadership displays an uncomfortably high degree of anxiety and disarray as it furtively presses untested, often counterproductive and even ill conceived economic buttons such as bank bailouts, temporary “demand stimulating,” tax credits for appliance, car, home or other purchases, loan modifications and other selective financial reforms dealing with demand related symptoms rather than the underlying fundamental mesoeconomic causes of pervasive economic malaise. Neither the macro nor the meso, economic components approach can go it solo. They are inseparable Siamese twins. The macro approach focuses on such aggregates as output, income, consumption and investment. Meso analysis examines the agricultural, industrial, financial and other sectoral income-output components.

Monetary (Bernanke) and fiscal (Summers) macroeconomists perceive the ongoing crisis as a macroeconomic “flu” or “cold”, euphemistically described as a “Great Recession,” curable by over-the-counter monetary, economic medicine, such as “low interest rates,” and fiscal “deficit-financed” mega bailouts, and mostly panic induced, clunky circus style stimuli. The unpleasant, “inductively” observed, reality of a colossal world wide, combined, macro-meso upheaval (financial bubonic plague catastrophe”) fails to be registered by their mathematically elegant, “deductively” derived, prognosticating, macroeconomic models and their narcissistic practitioners.

Unless it can be proven that the infamous “Great Recession” of 2006-2010 is the result of a malevolent act of a supernatural entity, ample destructive evidence traces its roots to macroeconomic hubris, i.e. the belief in the uncontestable, predictive and corrective power of macroeconomics. Only such hubris can explain the disastrous macroeconomic blind spot to the mesoeconomic tsunami unleashed by unbridled, free-for-all, casino-style, pseudo, toxic, “financial” markets.

For an extended version of this article, please consult the Publications page of CIE’s website: www.international.uwm.edu.
New Issues of Online Global Studies Journal Released

New articles of Global-e (www.global-ejournal.org), an innovative online journal of Global Studies, are now released every few weeks. The journal is jointly sponsored by: the Center for International Education at the University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee; the Global Studies program at the University of Wisconsin–Madison; the Center for Global Studies at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; and the Center for Global Initiatives at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

This online journal features short-form articles (roughly 1000 words) on a variety of topics and welcomes reader comments. With this innovative “blog” style, unique among academic journals, Global-e offers current, cutting-edge perspectives on the emerging field of global studies. According to the Global-e précis, “commentaries focus on public issues, theoretical debates, methodological challenges, and curricular concerns.” The journal also aims to build connections among university programs in global studies.

UWM faculty members are invited to submit articles to this exciting new journal. If you are interested, please contact Thomas Maguire, CIE’s research coordinator, at maguire@uwm.edu.

CIE Fall Welcome Reception

Wednesday, September 8th, 2010
4:00-6:00pm
Golda Meir Library Conference Center

Hosted by:
The University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee Center for International Education (CIE) AND The Institute of World Affairs (IWA)

Schedule:
4:00 PM
Patrice Petro, Vice Provost for International Education
Johannes Britz, Interim Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs

4:30 PM
Remarks by:
IWA Director Emerita, Carol Edler Baumann

This year marks two important milestones, the 10th anniversary of CIE and the 50th anniversary of IWA. The program will include a special address by IWA Director Emerita, Carol Edler Baumann, who will reflect on half a century of international education and outreach initiatives by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Please join us in welcoming new international students, scholars and returned study abroad students, as well as celebrating these two important campus anniversaries.

Refreshments will be served. No RSVP required.

www.international.uwm.edu
www.iwa.uwm.edu
CIE Furthers Interdisciplinary Research at UWM with Law and Disciplinarity Conference

On April 23-24, 2010, the Center for International Education convened its ninth annual international conference under the leadership of Patrice Petro. Organized by CIE’s Robert Beck with the support of Thomas Maguire, “Law and Disciplinarity: Thinking Beyond Borders”, featured a rich array of timely and compelling interdisciplinary discussions. Distinguished scholars from Finland, Germany, Portugal and across the United States participated in the program. Among UWM faculty panelists were Erica Bornstein (Anthropology), Sandra Braman (Communication), Elizabeth Buchanan (School of Information Studies), Rachel Buff (History), Kennan Ferguson (Political Science), Douglas Howland (History), Peter Sands (English), and Nathaniel Stern (Peck School of the Arts).

In the twenty-first century, traditional “legal” borders – those geographic and those intellectual – have been increasingly contested. Many observers have questioned whether the long-held conception of “sovereign state boundary” remains salient in a world of technology-accelerated trans-boundary flows of people, capital, and information. Meanwhile, in unprecedented ways, scholars with training in anthropology, critical theory, communication, ethics, economics, history, information sciences, media studies, sociology, political science, and law have begun crossing “disciplinary borders” to use each other’s tools and to engage in meaningful and sustained dialogue about “law” in its dramatically changing global context. Law and Disciplinarity examined the nature and implications of these two shifting legal “borders,” territorial and scholarly. What does the future hold for them? And what role do new technologies play in this evolving story?

The conference’s first panel, on international law, explored the law’s functions as well as the recent efforts by lawyers and political scientists to undertake interdisciplinary research. Next, the conference moved its attention to the phenomenon of human advocacy and assistance – how are these undertaken beyond the state and the state system? In our modern globalized era, transborder information flows raise intriguing questions and prospects for law, including those of ethics and privacy. These issues were considered by the third panel. Closing its first day, the conference then turned to the law’s relationship to art. Panel Four shed new light on the fascinating global realm of copyright and trademark.

Scholars of History and English led off the conference’s second day in pondering law and the construction of the state in an evolving global context. Next, the sixth panel featured scholars of communication, who examined law and the internet. The penultimate panel discussed law’s dynamic nature, tracing its international origins, evolution, and process. And finally, the discussion returned to law in a global context, featuring both theory- and praxis-oriented papers. The conference was concluded with a paper delivered by Boaventura de Sousa Santos. His presentation, entitled “Law and the Epistemologies of the South,” described our time as a moment of “disquieting transitional nature…with modern problems for which there are no modern solutions.” His passionate vision for political and social justice called for decriminalization of social protest, radical democracy, and a further de-centering of the Western tradition in academic thought.

The Center for International Education at the University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee, has from its origins been firmly committed to globally-oriented teaching and research – across, among, and between disciplines. A signal quality of CIE’s annual international conferences over the past decade has remained this genuine and sustained commitment to interdisciplinary thinking and collaboration. Law and Disciplinarity was no exception. Its rich diversity of topics included: Islamic charity in the neoliberal era, cloud computing and research ethics, Wikipedia art and activism, fair use in the digital age, markets for loyalty in global media, and the practice of interdisciplinarity.

CIE’s next annual conference, Eating, Cooking, Culture: The Politics and History of Food, will take place at UWM’s Hefter Center on April 15-16, 2011.
LAW AND DISCIPLINARITY:

thinking beyond borders

23-24 April 2010
Helfer Center
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
CIE Announces 2010-2011 Global Studies Fellows

The Center for International Education is proud to announce the inaugural year of its Global Studies Fellows programs. Supporting interdisciplinary, international research across campus, CIE selected five Fellows for the 2010-2011 academic year. We are pleased to feature their research projects in this issue of Global Currents.

ELLEN AMSTER
Assistant Professor of History

Project Title – Telling the Truth about Colonialism in the Body: Malnutrition and Its Effects on Birth, Reproduction, and Infant Health in Morocco

Abstract:
Colonialism uses the body as a site for the construction of its authority, legitimacy and control, yet the biomedical body can also tell the truth about colonialism. In the Moroccan woman's collapsed pelvis and the Moroccan infant's Kwashiorkor, the colonized body revealed the destruction of Muslim reproduction through malnutrition, a food crisis created by French colonial industrialization. The French Protectorate created Maternal and Infant Protection programs for Muslim women in 1948 to battle against “irrational” Islamic childrearing and eliminate native midwifery, but it is the woman's body itself that reveals food to be the true cause of infant death.

A. ANEESH
Assistant Professor of Sociology

Project Title – Life and Property: The Ethics of Plant Ownership

Abstract:
From Monsanto Corporation's control over genetically modified seeds and the resulting food supply to global pharmaceutical companies' patents over engineered and non-engineered life forms, dynamics of the market and of life are increasingly coupled. Yet, this transformation also heralds an equally unprecedented global movement against one particular aspect of these dynamics: the privatization of public resources. The proposed project seeks to compare two different modes of resistance against the privatization of two plants—Hoodia and Neem—in South Africa and India respectively. Hoodia and Neem have direct bearings on two different food systems. While Hoodia has long acted as an appetite suppressant in South Africa, reducing the experience of hunger and the frequency of meals in desert conditions of the Kalahari, Neem has been used in India's farming system as a natural pesticide. By examining two relatively successful struggles, the project seeks to shed light on how these seemingly similar struggles carry between them two different sets of social order and ownership norms.

KENNAN FERGUSON
Assistant Professor of Political Science

Project Title – Political Cookbooks

Abstract:
Political Cookbooks argues that cookbooks are inherently political works. First, cookbooks are shown to partake in the building of political communities, determining the boundaries and properties of nations, peoples, guilds, and associations. Second, cookbooks provide a record of, and a prescriptive program for, an affective and sensate formulation of politics, one that resists the compulsory and logical narratives of traditional political texts. Third, cookbooks locate and iterate the conceptual underpinnings of global political identities, enacting practices of nation-building, political temporality, international relations, community, and liberty.
KRISTIN PITT
Assistant Professor of Comparative Literature

Project Title – The Vulnerable Body: Globalization, Migration, and Exposure in Contemporary American Narrative

Abstract:
This project explores globalization by examining contemporary narrative representations of international migration to the United States. During the fellowship year, I will develop two chapters of what will ultimately be a book-length study of recent literary and film representations of immigrant bodies in the U.S. to argue for alternative discourses of migration that acknowledge the humanity and suffering of immigrants. The two chapters that I will research as a Global Studies Research Fellow will investigate representations of undocumented border-crossings and of migrant agricultural labor, the second of which I will present at the April 2011 conference on Globalization and the Ethics of Food.

MANU SOBTI
Assistant Professor of Architecture

Project Title – The Last Apples of Kazakhstan: Modernity, Geo-Politics, and Globalization in Central Asia

Abstract:
In the future worlds of the so-called ‘Food Inc’ and the ‘New Gene Café’ the most pressing concern for all is assumed to be the quality of the stuff on our plate. Exactly how and why genetically engineered foods impact our bodies in a diversity of ways is no small matter. Yet even more insidious is how the grandiose ‘Food Inc’ in its multiple avatars shall potentially dismantle entire cultures, local histories and spatial patterns globally. Most brutal shall be its assault on the means of production and wilful negation of consumption ethics to irretrievably undermine the historical and cultural dimensions of diverse global populations, whose traditions and performative practices still remain inextricably bound with the foods they grow and consume. Within Levitt’s broad trope of globalization, this research proposal examines critical assessments on why the survival and preservation of ‘native’ food species is indeed critical to cultural and historical diversities. Discerning where a crop or food-stuff originated and where the greatest portion of its genetic diversity remains extant may seem esoteric to the uninitiated. But knowing where exactly our food comes from- geographically, culturally, and genetically - is of paramount importance to the rather small portion of our own species that regularly concerns itself with the issue of food security. Within this purview, three important questions are addressed. At a first level, how must genetic specificity (and consequently genetic diversity) be preserved in this climate of unprecedented global change. Secondly, how shall the loss of genetic specificity expedite the loss of culture and place? And thirdly, how do bio-diversity hot-spots map on to cultural diversity hot spots at the global scale?
“Panamanian Passages,” a bilingual exhibition on Panama’s natural and social history, opened in the Smithsonian’s Ripley Center Concourse in October, 2009. The exhibition was organized by the Smithsonian Latino Center, the Museo del Canal Interoceánico de Panamá, and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama, with UWM’s AIMS McGuinness serving as curator. It was part of “Panama at the Smithsonian,” a series of 18 public programs and educational activities in Washington, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Panama held throughout 2009 and early 2010.

“Panamanian Passages” featured 55 objects and specimens on loan from the Museo del Canal Interoceánico de Panamá, Smithsonian’s National Museum of the American Indian, STRI, the Smithsonian’s National Postal Museum, and a private collector. Some of the objects on display included archeological ceramics, archival materials and everyday objects from the Canal Zone, such as license plates, bronze employee identification tags and a clock that was used to count down the remaining time until the final transfer of the Panama Canal to Panamanian control at noon on Dec. 31, 1999.

The exhibition explored the history of Panama as a bridge, barrier, and a home from the rise of the Isthmus of Panama into the present. The closing of a land bridge between North and South America enabled the mass migration of plants and animals from both continents, an event with immense consequences for the history of evolution in the hemisphere. As a barrier, the isthmus deflected ocean currents, influenced the climate of distant continents, and divided what had once been a single body of water into two ecologically different worlds, the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. Panama’s unique geological and ecological history helps to explain the tremendous biological diversity found in Panama today.

Panama is also a place of tremendous cultural diversity. Different groups have transformed the isthmus in profound ways since the arrival of the first human beings more than 13,000 years ago. The multicultural society of Panama has historical roots that extend back to Panama’s earliest years as a Spanish colony. The exhibit clearly showed that the dramatic story of the Panama Canal represents only the latest chapter in Panama’s long history as a critical nexus of the global economy. The important distinctions between different regions of the country have emerged not in spite of but in conjunction with the history of Panama’s transit route.

After many years of struggle, Panamanians have united their long-standing aspirations for self-rule with their desire to make the most of the isthmus’s potential as a transit route. The exhibition recounts the history of this struggle and reflects on its importance for the present. Today, it is Panamanians themselves who will determine the future of their isthmus, a place that for centuries has functioned both as a bridge and a barrier for the world.

“Panamanian Passages” tells a story of Panama as a bridge and barrier of global significance, but above all as a home to a people who have embarked on a new chapter in their history, one that promises to transport the world once again to a new place. To visit the online exhibition of “Panamanian Passages” and learn more about the “Panama at the Smithsonian” program series, go to http://latino.si.edu.
Giving to the Center for International Education

The mission of the Center for International Education is to foster international education at UWM. The Center offers a wealth of international, global, and area studies programs, activities, and resources for educators, students, and the public. CIE is committed to promoting and sustaining exciting international education initiatives across the UWM campus, Wisconsin, and the nation.

If you are interested in sponsoring a particular program, activity, or event, or you wish to provide funding for a current or new scholarship or research project in international education at UWM, please feel free to contact Sara Tully, CIE’s Administrative Director, at 414-229-3767 or swtully@uwm.edu. All donations are tax deductible.

Your generosity in supporting such programs will help to strengthen international education at UWM in the years to come, to underscore the quality of International Studies and Global Studies at UWM, and to recognize the best of our best in a manner that will assist them significantly in their intellectual and professional development!
UWM Welcomes New Assistant Professor of Japanese, Jason Jones

UWM welcomes Jason Jones to campus this fall as our new Assistant Professor of Japanese. Language faculty play a particularly important role at the university, offering students a window to other cultures that may otherwise remain inaccessible. CIE is proud to feature this interview with Jason Jones as he joins our campus community.

Q: How did you first gain exposure to Japanese and what led you to make it the focus of your career?
A: I first gained exposure to Japanese through Japanese video games in elementary school. Role-playing games such as Final Fantasy and Dragon Quest weren’t very popular at the time and were largely unavailable, so to play the newest ones, I had to buy the import versions. These games depended on a large amount of on-screen text as the means of relaying the story. Thus, I began studying Japanese because I wanted to understand what was happening in these games.

In high school I began receiving formal instruction in Japanese. I continued learning throughout my undergraduate years, graduating as the first Japan Studies major at my university. Studying Japanese and about Japan provided me with an interesting blend of intellectual stimulation, pleasure, and inspiration. My career path came as the result of this.

Q: Why does Japanese remain a critical language for American college students to learn?
A: Learning a foreign language has the potential to become a life-changing process for everyone. Doing so requires patience, effort, and dedication. The reward for your hard work is that you gain access to an entirely different world of precepts, concepts, images, and ways of viewing the world and the people around you available only to those who speak that language. Japan influences and contributes to our lives both economically and culturally perhaps beyond common realization. This fact alone makes Japanese a wonderful language to study. It can also provide a bridge to study other languages such as Chinese, as the Japanese writing system is heavily based on the Chinese writing system.

Q: How do new technologies make language learning easier for students?
A: New technologies allow for the creation of more interactive classroom learning experiences, while simultaneously allowing us to take home access to these experiences. Thus if we can teach people effective strategies for learning through new technologies, we can help create independent learners. The ability to learn independently in addition to learning within the classroom is important for maximizing a student’s potential for becoming proficient in a language.

New technologies also provide us with ready access to authentic materials—those materials used by native speakers of a language. Therefore, in addition to the guided experience that a textbook provides us, we can also venture out into those materials that native speakers access in their daily lives.

Finally, while new technologies give instructors an opportunity to create more engaging and interactive classes for students, they also provide students an opportunity to create projects that might have been less feasible through more traditional means.

Q: What is your research focus and how will that impact your teaching at UWM?
A: I currently have three main research interests. The first involves conducting media (film and television) comparisons and analyses to better ascertain the mechanisms through which Japan is “remade” within American media. The second area entails examining Japan’s “remaking” of cultural elements imported from abroad and the process by which those elements become essentially Japanese. The third area of interest is assessing how multimedia content can be created and used to aid student learning inside and outside the classroom. Through the first two areas, I would like to provide students with an opportunity to examine the depth to which culture influences both language and the introduction and importing of ideas from other cultures. The third area complements the first two, in addition to language instruction.

Q: What is your vision for the Japanese program at UWM?
A: It would be nice to see the program continue to develop in a manner that places language learning in the center, while connecting to this all of those complementary areas—history, literature, modern and pop culture, etc.—that constitute a comprehensive knowledge of Japan and the region. I would like students to come away from the program not only with such knowledge, but also comprehension of how all of these parts interact and fit together to create modern Japan.
Rossana Rivero Guedez began her educational journey in her hometown of Caracas, Venezuela. Attending a local private school, she could not have imagined the circumstances that would eventually lead her to graduate from UWM’s College of Engineering and Applied Science.

Rossana’s first experience with international education came as an pre-college exchange student in Belgium. Later, after starting as a student at the state college in Venezuela, Rossana’s mother moved to Milwaukee for a job a P&H Mining in Menomonee Valley. Rossana and her brother followed, embarking on a new life in the American Midwest.

Having limited English language skills, Rossana first enrolled in UWM’s renowned English as a Second Language (ESL) program, one of the few such programs that offers students early matriculation to university degree programs. Rossana was particularly pleased with the extent to which the ESL program constituted a community of learners and enabled an easy transition to the academic culture at UWM. After only one semester of language classes to enhance her command of English, Rossana embarked on her undergraduate degree program.

Building on her previous coursework from Venezuela in geophysical engineering, Rossana decided that UWM’s program in civil engineering offered the best opportunity for her continued career growth. In fall 2006, she took her first full course load of 12 credits. While the transition in fields may seem dramatic and abrupt, Rossana sees a common element in the joint focus on structures and their relationship to the geological environment.

Eager to build on her success in the classroom, Rossana embarked on an ambitious research program as an undergraduate, working closely with Dr. Konstantin Sobolev, Department of Civil Engineering and Mechanics, in studying the mineral composition of cement. In order to build her professional experience, Rossana also obtained an internship at UWM’s Advanced Analysis Facility, located in the Engineering and Mathematical Sciences building on the west side of campus.

As one of the only Latina students in the College of Engineering and Applied Sciences, Rossana knows that she is a valuable role model for young girls interested in science and technology. She is eager that young Latina girls and women see engineering as a viable and accessible career.

Rossana’s inspiring story has not escaped notice on campus. At the graduation ceremony for her B.S. degree in December, 2009, Chancellor Carlos Santiago told her story as part of his commencement address. CIE joins with the Chancellor in congratulating Rossana on her success.

Fortunately for UWM, Rossana has decided to stay on campus in order to pursue her M.S. degree in civil engineering. Working with Professor Sobolev, Rossana is now endeavoring to enhance the hydrophobic qualities of concrete, making it more impermeable to water and the destructive impacts of freezing and thawing. Although new technology for icy weather may not have a big impact on her home nation of Venezuela, Wisconsin is lucky to have Rossana here to assist with our unique winter problems.

Crediting her family with all her success, Rossana states, “Mica y mami, gracias por todo su apoyo, amor y paciencia. Son lo mas importante en mi vida y por eso, esto es para y por ustedes.”
In 2006, when Peter Tase graduated from UWM with a major in Italian studies, he was single-minded in his commitment to join the U.S. Peace Corps. Hailing from Albania with multi-language skills, he was not particular about the location of the assignment. His only priority was to begin work as soon as possible. That opportunity came when he was accepted to the Peace Corps and assigned as a rural health and sanitation volunteer in the Republic of Paraguay.

After a three-month training period in Guarambaré, a city twenty kilometers south of Asunción, the capital city of Paraguay, Peter started his service in May 2007 at the village of Teniente Sánchez, in the district of Villalbín. His work with the local community included education in primary and secondary schools, promoting dental hygiene, English language instruction, working closely with local health professionals, implementing preventive measures in anti-parasite projects, combating malnutrition, supporting the diversification of diet, assisting the local hospital, and conducting workshops on HIV/AIDS (an increasing problem in Paraguay, with 0 cases in 1985, at least 18,000 people now live with HIV/AIDS).

In addition to his grassroots development work, Peter was also an avid student of both Paraguay’s history and its contemporary social, political, and economic challenges. The nation is distinguished by a condition of underdevelopment in comparison to the neighboring countries of Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. Moreover, its water and associated electricity resources have historically been sold cheaply to these powerful neighbors through corrupt business and political deals at the highest levels of government. The resulting impact of corruption on the daily life of Paraguay’s people is one of the abiding concerns of the Peace Corps, and Peter was able to experience substantive changes in this area.

During his service in Teniente Sánchez, Peter witnessed the first democratic elections in the history of Paraguay. The Colorado Party, in power for 61 years under the alternating reign of Gen. Stroessner’s dictatorship and several presidents, lost its grip on the state to an irrepressible popular movement. The new president, Fernando Lugo, served as a priest in San Pedro, the poorest department of the country, for 15 years before initiating his political campaign. Even with the ruling party’s use of corrupt practices such as vote-buying, the popular leader became the first freely elected president in the nation’s history. Moreover, his swearing-in on August 15, 2008 also represented the first successful peaceful transition of power in Paraguay.
While development prospects look brighter for Paraguay with the election of Lugo, there are other threats to the nation’s identity due to cultural and demographic flows that characterize the era of globalization. Paraguay is distinguished by its enduring use of Guarani, one of the few pre-Columbian languages that have managed to survive and coexist with dominant European tongues in Latin America. For instance, the department where Peter worked is called Ñeembucú, and in Guarani that means, “speaking for a long time”.

Eager to contribute to the revitalization of Guarani, Peter embarked on an ambitious scholarly project in June 2007. Taking advantage of his skills in English, Spanish, Italian, and in the Albanian language, or “Shqip” as it is named by the locals, Peter began work on a five language simultaneous dictionary that would connect Guarani with these other modern languages. Just as Shqip has seen many Italian loan words enter its lexicon, Guarani also faces the threat of dissolution. The term Jopará actually refers to a composite language of Spanish and Guarani that is commonly spoken in Paraguay. Peter hoped to focus on pure spoken Guarani in a work whose global audience would encounter the language for the first time. Moreover, with the revitalization of Guarani, the folklore, culture, and history of Paraguay are also retained.

The *Simultaneous Dictionary in Five Languages* was published in January, 2010. Luis Ángel González Macchi, a former president of Paraguay (1999-2003), wrote an extensive review to the dictionary that is included as an appendix; Peace Corps-Paraguay Country Director, Mr. Michael Eschleman has prepared the introductory remarks of this work.

On January 18th, 2010 Mr. Tase was received in Asunción by the Vice President of Paraguay, Dr. Federico Franco Gómez and presented to him a copy of his dictionary. To promote his work, Peter will travel again next year to Paraguay and Argentina to present the dictionary at four universities. In an era when cross-cultural communication is increasingly important, Peter Tase’s work is a profound and a valuable scholarly contribution. The Center for International Education in the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee congratulates him on this achievement.
Interning at CNN Beijing
By Jacob Gill

When I first learned that I would be interning with CNN’s Beijing Bureau during my Fall 2009 semester, I was absolutely delighted. An overseas internship is a required component of the Global Studies degree. However, I am not a journalism major, nor did I spend a lot of time watching CNN or visiting their website back in America. However, I was certainly aware of the prestige that CNN’s name carries. I selected an internship with a media firm because I felt that media (especially in China) would best help me with my Global Studies major, specifically my focus on communications. I didn’t know what to expect from the internship, but I had dreams of helping with interviews, assisting with Chinese translation whenever possible, and doing anything else to make myself useful.

Arriving at the office the first day, I could already tell that things were going to be a little bit different than I expected. I was given directions to a building inside the foreign complex near Jianguomen subway station and found my way to the correct gate. I told the guard that I would be starting my first day at CNN and he let me inside without hassle. However, once I got inside the building, I realized that I didn’t even know what floor CNN was located on. I asked a few people nearby and they were all pretty sure that CNN was on the 16th floor. I made my way upstairs and realized why everyone was so unclear about the Beijing bureau’s location. The office had no markings outside indicating that they were even present in the building.

I had imagined CNN’s Beijing Bureau with glass doors and a large reception area, perhaps a giant studio for doing live shots, and a busy bustle that would take some getting used to. Instead, I poked my head inside to find a small CNN sign on the wall and our ayi (auntie) informing me that no one else had arrived yet for work. The office was small, and the tour I received on the first day lasted only a few minutes; there was no big studio, and not much of a bustle, probably because the Beijing bureau only has eight full time staff members and a few part time employees—in other words, this American media giant has a very small presence in Beijing.

My tasks at CNN were generally quite simple, but they kept me very involved in the day-to-day affairs of the bureau. Between finding “daily news clippings,” doing background research and fact checking, the interns spent most of the day finding important news articles involving China, and making sure that the stories were factual and interesting (by national and international standards). While daily news clippings and background research/fact checking were a part of the usual routine at CNN, it was the transcription work that I found myself doing most often. Transcribing an interview for CNN is not a complicated process, but it is very time consuming, and is made much easier if you happen to be a native speaker of the language in which the interview is being conducted. Since I was the only native English speaker out of our group of interns, the English interviews always ended up on my desk.

At first, I found the job extremely tedious. However, I eventually came to realize that I, along with the reporter and cameraman, got to experience the entire interview. I wasn’t limited to the thirty-second sound bites, or two-minute clips that regular viewers witness. I was able to experience an entire twenty or thirty minute interview; I listened to all the questions and all the answers, and the best part was—every interview was in some way connected to China. Whether it was regarding Sino-American relations or the launch of the Apple iPhone in China, I got to hear first hand what the experts had to say on the matter. I truly loved everything that I learned because I was the “Transcription Wang (King).”

I know that because of my internship at CNN, I will be able to thrive in demanding work environments in the future. I feel that I am now better equipped to deal with pressing deadlines and work environment stress. While working at the Beijing bureau, I learned how to become a better researcher, something that will no doubt help me in my education and in life. With access to the Internet and other technologies in today’s age, you can find anything online. However, finding sound information and facts takes much more time and initiative. Working with web searches in Chinese and English, I learned to identify a “solid fact” and the kind of sources from which it originates. During my internship, I also gained insight into how the news industry runs. These are the kinds of lessons that we are unable to grasp in a classroom, and I know that this internship has prepared me for life after college and all the challenges that will come with such an adventure.

Jacob Gill at CNN Beijing Office
UWM Student Wins Prestigious Boren Scholarship

CIE is proud to congratulate Global Studies major Jeremy Booth for obtaining the prestigious and coveted Boren Scholarship. Funded by the National Security Education Program, the Boren provides students with funding for study abroad, carrying the expectation that they will contribute substantively to U.S. national security in their professional lives.

With a Global Security track emphasis in his Global Studies degree, Jeremy brings a sophisticated and comprehensive understanding of security to the Boren program. He sees security as encompassing far more than the legal and military realms, extending to areas such as cross-cultural communication, bridge-building, and mutual understanding.

Jeremy traveled to Egypt in August 2010 to begin his Boren-funded study abroad program. Administered by America-Mideast Educational and Training Services, Inc. (AMIDEAST), and endorsed by UWM for UWM degree credit, Jeremy’s program will involve a rich array of cultural and education opportunities. He is eager to learn from people on the ground in Egypt, serving as one small bridge to promote mutual understanding between cultures.

In Egypt, Jeremy also hopes to cultivate his interest and knowledge in non-governmental development and conflict resolution. At the heart of the Arab worlds, Egypt offers an ideal opportunity to understand the many complex trends and currents of thought in the region. With this expertise, Jeremy will be well-positioned to fulfill the mission of the Boren program.

Jeremy plans to contribute to U.S. National Security by serving in those branches of government that specialize in cross-cultural communication, particularly the U.S. State Department and the Peace Corps. He hopes to contribute to a foreign policy that effectively engages the other and reduces conflict by cooperative, productive interaction.

Summer Teacher Institute Examines Human Rights in the Middle East

The Global Studies Summers Institute (GSSI) is a three-day program for K-12 educators focused on contemporary global issues and their practical applications for the classroom. GSSI features informative presentations by global educators, university experts, and international affairs practitioners, and provides a forum for exchanging ideas and experiences integrating global education across the curriculum.

Sixteen teachers from across Wisconsin assembled at UWM’s Hefter Center for this year’s workshop on July 21-23, 2010. The topic, “The Middle East: The Quest for Democracy and Human Rights,” featured a diverse groups of speakers from UWM and beyond.

After decades of political stagnation, societies across the Middle East are experiencing growing calls for change. Through gradual reforms and violent protests, citizens throughout the region are seeking to redefine their relationships with their governments. At GSSI, participants explored how cross-currents like tradition and modernity, religion and secularism, isolation and engagement are shaping the debate from the café to the palace.

“The presenters, topics & materials were stellar”
- GSSI Participant

This year’s GSSI was supported by a U.S. Department of Education Undergraduate International Studies and Foreign Language (UISFL) grant. This two-year grant supports a wide variety of curricular, co-curricular, and outreach programs in support of UWM’s Middle Eastern and North African Studies certificate program and Arabic language program.
International Women’s Day
By Karen Manikowski

International Women’s day, even with its arduous past, continues its legacy on the UWM campus. The national holiday has been observed since the early 1900s, a time of great expansion and turbulence in the industrialized world that saw booming population growth and the rise of radical ideologies. A woman named Clara Zetkin (Leader of the ‘Women’s Office’ for the Social Democratic Party in Germany) proposed the idea of an International Women’s Day. She proposed that every year in every country there should be a celebration on the same day - a Women’s Day - to press for their demands. The conference of over 100 women from 17 countries, representing unions, socialist parties, working women’s clubs, and including the first three women elected to the Finnish parliament, greeted Zetkin’s suggestion with unanimous approval and thus International Women's Day was the result.

Earlier this year, on a sunny March day filled with excitement, the Center for International Education was abuzz in celebration. It was to be a day-long observance of International Women’s Day, one of the first of its kind at UWM. The goal was to increase awareness and beat the drum for the national holiday that is observed in China, Armenia, Russia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam. The tradition sees men honoring their mothers, wives, girlfriends, colleagues, etc with flowers and small gifts. Locally, however, the holiday was celebrated among the student population by honoring their mothers, grandmothers, and even celebrities through artistic expression and open discussion.

The wider campus community participated in the celebration as well. The Roberto Hernandez Center, Women's Resource Center, and numerous other cultural student groups and university offices came in support of the cause. Additionally, three of UWM’s own international health and women’s studies experts constituted a panel to aide in facilitating global discussion. DR. LUCY MKANDAWIRE-VALHMU, DR. GHADA MASRI and DR. NATASHA B SUGIYAMA presented their research to the campus. The Middle East, South America and East Africa were the geographic areas highlighted. It can be taken away that although each of these regions has its own massive amounts of poverty, and political and social unrest, good things are taking place in a large part due to the women’s forward thinking and perseverance.

This upcoming year marks the 100th anniversary of International Women’s Day. So make a difference, think globally and act locally!! Make everyday International Women’s Day. Do your bit to ensure that the future for girls is bright, equal, safe and rewarding.
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Cape Verde - Architecture Field Study
DENNIS M. UTZINGER and N. JONATHAN UNAKA
School of Architecture and Urban Planning

During the winter session, we will visit Cape Verde, a mid-Atlantic archipelago situated 300 miles from Senegal’s west coast. We will document our observations of the built and natural environment as a context for social relations and potential sustainable resource uses. Working with local NGOs and the Research Center in Local Development and Territory Planning at the Universidade de Cabo Verde, we will learn about the ecology, culture and society of Cape Verde. We will live with or interview families in a community in Praia. We will attempt to understand how Cape Verdians use the land and sea to provide shelter, food, energy, water and other resources. Cape Verde provides a venue to engage in pressing issues that many small island nations and African countries face. These include global climate change, cultural and economic marginalization.

Germany - Kassel IWU: Environmental Engineering and Renewable Energy Resources
SHARON KAEMPFER and BOB BALMER
College of Engineering and Applied Science

This unique English-language program features lectures by professors from Kassel University. The seminar will focus on the important issues of climate policy and renewable energy resources, specifically: solar-thermal, wind energy, biomass, and photovoltaics. Visits to local German renewable energy sites and companies are built into the program. Workshops include field trips and hands-on project work. As part of the three credits earned for the course, students will be assigned a design project to work on when they return to Milwaukee that incorporates the topics of the course. Past projects include a solar photovoltaic website, renewable energy strategies for the Central Milwaukee Public Library and design of a solar self-sufficient zone for Bradford Beach vertical axis wind turbines. UWM students take classes with other international students while attending the IWU.

Traditions of Ghana
OSEI-MENSAH ABORAMPAH, Africology
College of Letters & Science

West Africa is the ancestral home of the greater percentage of people of African descent currently living in the U.S. Ghana, one of the sixteen nations of West Africa, offers a tremendous opportunity to study the political, economic and cultural forces that have helped to shape the “African Personality”. We will travel to Ghana in January 2011 and experience the country by living with Ghanaian host families, visiting rural and urban areas, and meeting with scholars to discuss Ghana’s cultural traditions. We will explore historical and cultural sites, including the departure point for the Middle Passage and the W.E.B. DuBois Museum. This 3-credit program is based in Accra, Ghana’s political/administrative capital, and includes a visit to Kumasi, Ghana’s cultural capital, and Techiman, the first Akan state of Ghana. These academic and cultural encounters are designed to help students better understand the complexities of the political, economic, and gender issues facing Ghana today.

India - The Making and Unmaking of an Indian City
MANU SOBTI
School of Architecture and Urban Planning

SARUP’s India UWinteriM program welcomes students from architecture, global studies, urban planning, art history, geography and urban studies majors. Students from additional majors are also welcome on a case-by-case basis. Building on successful trips in the last three years, this year’s itinerary includes focused studies on the cities of Ahmedabad and Chandigarh. Besides a vibrant urban setting, both cities have several iconic buildings designed by Le Corbusier and Chandigarh is the quintessential city par excellence for urban designers. It presents a unique tabula rasa based on one man’s vision, fed by the growing aspirations of a newly-forged democracy and political control. Today, fifty years after its inception and eventual inclusion in UNESCO’s World Heritage List of Cultural Icons, it remains an enigma in its successes and failures. Ahmedabad - once the so-called ‘Manchester of the East’ with its several dozen now largely derelict textile mills - is today a Mecca for architects and designers worldwide. Besides a superb School of Architecture, its architectural culture was fed by Corbusier and Kahn, leaving behind an enduring legacy that continues through its influential designers. India is changing, and changing rapidly. How does this radical and irrevocable change connect to the past, present and future? How “Indian” is its embedded Indian-ness? What shall these cities become in the decades to come? These are among the plethora of questions students shall encounter. This trip also includes visits to New Delhi and Agra.
Exploring Laos & Vietnam: History and Culture

CHIA YOUEE, History
College of Letters & Science

When you think of Laos and Vietnam, what comes to mind? “Laos: land of a million elephants.” “Vietnam: emerging tiger.” Colonialism. War. This unique program takes students on a journey to explore the history and culture of these two Southeast Asian nations. The group will visit prominent historical sites and have first-hand experience of village life. Local professionals will teach students about their cultures and traditions. Other exciting activities include a tour of the Cu Chi underground tunnels (near Ho Chi Minh City, formerly known as Saigon) used by Vietnamese revolutionaries during the American war in Vietnam, visit to the fascinating Plain of Jars in northeastern Laos, and excursion to Vang Vieng’s famous Tham Phu Kham cave followed by an afternoon of hiking, tubing and relaxation.

Economy of the European Union – London, Brussels & Amsterdam

AMIT BHATNAGAR and CHRISTINE WOLF
Lubar School of Business

Students will travel to England, Belgium and the Netherlands while learning the dynamics of European business in this three-credit study abroad program. This high-quality program begins with an exploration of London, where students will visit institutions such as Lloyds of London, British Museum, the Kensington Palace, etc. Then the program crosses the sea to Brussels, Belgium. In this country, participants will visit European Parliament, European Commission, Grand Palace, etc. The students will then move to Amsterdam, where they will visit Rijksmuseum, Anne Frank House, etc. Students will also have two cultural day trips in England and Belgium.

Space and Culture in London, Oxford and Paris

ROBERT GREENSTREET and GIL SNYDER
School of Architecture and Urban Planning

This intensive three-week course of study is designed not only to introduce students to important architectural and urban artifacts in England and France, but also to examine the cultural context that shapes and informs them. Structured as a carefully calculated mix of old and new, students undertake field study of canonic buildings and urban spaces in western thought about architecture, while simultaneously exploring cultural themes around the conflicts of modernism and heritage. The journey begins with six days of field study in London focused on the architecture and urbanism of Traditional/Royal London, The City, The South Bank, and Legal London. There will also be a day-trip to Greenwich and Deptford. Museum visits include the cutting-edge Tate Modern and the curious John Soane Museum. Time in London will be followed by four days in Oxford with a one-day side trip to Bath and the Cotswalds – England’s “Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.” From Oxford, the program boards the Eurostar train to France and makes the famous Chunnel crossing. Once in Paris, field study will focus over seven days on a Paris Orientation, Baron Hausmann’s Paris, The Left Bank, and Montmartre. There are also museum visits to the Louvre and Garnier’s incomparable Opera interiors. In the spirit of cultural immersion, this program offers occasional group meals in significant sites including St Martin-in-the-Fields, Southwark Cathedral, Trafalgar Tavern, and the Au Printemps department store terrace.

Community Healthcare in Malawi

LUCY MKANDAWIRE-VALH MU, PATRICIA STEVENS, and ANNE BANDA
College of Nursing

This unique program will give participants a first-hand look at the way communities are dealing with health and wellness concerns in this southern African nation. Students will visit hospitals, clinics, social service organizations, and the University of Malawi to learn how practitioners, community activists and others are working for better health care for Malawians. Most of the visits will be in and around Blantyre, the commercial capital of the country. Trips will include visiting a family that hosts orphans, an extended trip into the rural areas around Lake Malawi and an overnight stay in a wildlife preserve. Students will be part of an extended Malawian family on this trip and will have a chance to experience the beauty of southern Africa! Priority will be given to nursing students, but all those interested in community and public health are encouraged to apply. All participating students must attend both mandatory pre-departure meetings. This program will involve a competitive review so all interested students are strongly encouraged to attend an informational session for tips on applying and more details about the program.

Mexico - Air Pollution and Ancient Cultures

JON KAHL and ROLANDO OLIVAS, Atmospheric Sciences
College of Letters & Science

Numerous pre-Hispanic and colonial structures in Mesoamerica are made of limestone. This soft stone building material, often covered with paintings and stucco, steadily deteriorates in the presence of acidic pollutants. In the developing countries of Latin America, efforts to protect cultural artifacts from the damaging effects of air pollution are in their early stages. In this course students will examine firsthand the relationships between...
meteology, air pollution, and cultural artifacts. Following a day of lectures in Milwaukee, we will travel to southern Mexico and visit universities, museums and spectacular cultural heritage sites in the country’s interior. Destinations will include Mexico City, Papantla, Campeche and the ancient Mayan jungle city of Calakmul.

Panama - Tropical Biology
STEVEN SCHNITZER, Biological Sciences
College of Letters & Science

Tropical Biology is a spring semester course with a nine-day spring break trip to the Republic of Panama. While in Panama, participants will travel to a variety of tropical forests to gain an appreciation for the basic patterns and processes in tropical forests, and the mechanisms believed to be responsible for them. Students will explore tropical moist forests, dry forests, and forest fragments located on islands in the center of the Panama Canal. The program also includes an in-depth tour of the Panama Canal. Prerequisites for the program are General Ecology (Bio Sci 310) and approval from the instructor.

South Africa - International Information Literacy
JACQUES DU PLESSIS and JOHANNES BRITZ
School of Information Studies

This is the fifth time this exciting program to South Africa is being offered. Students will look at information poverty as one of the underlying challenges to social and financial success. The program will focus on the campaign to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa. Students will be taught by professionals in the private sector, government and academics. Our activities may include some of the following: visits to an orphanage, a local hospital, and government departments and a service learning activity in working with AIDS orphans to improve the reading culture in their community. Students will learn about the roles of culture and technology in the access, use, and interpretation of information in South Africa. Students may earn three undergraduate/graduate credits in Information Studies for this program. Other activities include a visit to ethnic settlements, sightseeing and a two-day safari.
Study Abroad & Passport Fair
Union Concourse • Thursday, September 21, 2010
9:00am-2:00pm

Attend the fair to:

• Meet and speak with staff from the CIE study abroad office
• Speak with faculty members directing UWM study abroad programs
• Learn about a wide-range of study abroad opportunities
• Chat with international exchange university students about their home universities
• Get financial advising from UWM financial aid officers
• Attend the Passport Fair and process passport paperwork with the U.S. Postal Service
• Learn more about program itineraries and syllabi
Research Notes


PARTRICIA ARREDONDO, Educational Psychology, edited “Psychology Education and Training from Culture-Specific and Multiracial Perspectives: Critical Issues an Recommendations,” which was authorized by the Council of National Psychological Associations for the Advancement of Ethnic Minority Interests (CNPAAEMI), published by the American Psychological Association (APA), 2009 and released at the APA Conference held Aug. 6-9 in Toronto.


RENEE MEYERS, Department of Communication, published “Millennial Workers: Communication between the generations (Mitarbeiter im neuen Millennium—Kommunikation zwischen den Generationen),” in G. Richers (Ed.), *Generationen gemeinsam im Betrieb*, Bielefeld, Germany: W. Bertelsman Verlag, pp. 201-220.


Presentations

MESUT AKDERE, Administrative Leadership, presented “Quality management in HRD” at the eighth International Conference of the Academy of HRD (Asia Chapter) held in Manama, Bahrain, in 2009.


CAROL BAGNOLI, Philosophy, presented “Kantian Constructivism Revisited” at the Arts and Humanities Research Council U.K., Workshop on Constructivism in Practical Philosophy, held at the University of Sheffield, U.K., in June 2009.

CAROL BAGNOLI, Philosophy, translated and adapted with Luca Carli Ballola “Love Lies Bleeding,” by Don DeLillo (mise en espace Fortezza Florence, Oct. 17, directed by Luca Carli Ballola) at the Festival della creatività: festivalcreativita.it.


ERICA BORNSTEIN, Anthropology, presented “Philanthropy and Empathy” at the Institute of Cross-Cultural and Regional Studies (TORS) at the University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark in March 2010.


MICHAEL DAY, Geography, presented “Challenges to sustainability of the Caribbean karst” at the International Conference on Sustainability of Karst Environments, at Plitvice Lakes, in Croatia, in September 2009.

MICHAEL DAY, Geography, presented “Sustainability in karst areas” at Birmingham University, in England, in October 2009

MICHAEL DAY, Geography, presented “Boundary issues and Jamaica’s Cockpit Country” at Manchester Metropolitan University, in England, in October 2009.

MICHAEL DAY, Geography, presented “Protected karst landscapes: Lessons from Central America and the Caribbean” at the International Cave Conference, in Danyang, South Korea, in November 2009.

MICHAEL DAY, Geography, presented “Boundaries and disturbance in the Cockpit Country, Jamaica” at the International Cave Conference, in Danyang, South Korea, in Nov 2009.


SIMONE FERRO, Master of Fine Arts Program Director, presented with Meredith Watts, “The Coexistence of Folk and Popular Culture as Vehicles of Social and Historical Activism: Transformation of the Bumba-meu-Boi in Northeast Brazil.” At the Annual Convention of the Popular Culture Association, held in New Orleans, in April 2009.

SIMONE FERRO, Master of Fine Arts Program Director, presented with Meredith Watts, “’Cultura Popular’ and Popular Culture: The Hybrid Latin American Space Between Folklore and Modernity.” At the annual Convention of the Popular Culture Association, in St. Louis MO, in April 2010.

SIMONE FERRO, Master of Fine Arts Program Director, choreographed and presented “Sotaque,” a dance based on research on popular dance and festivals in Northeast Brazil, at Danceworks Studio Theater, in Milwaukee in 2007.

SIMONE FERRO, Master of Fine Arts Program Director, choreographed and presented “Silencio Azul,” at the University of Campinas in Brazil, in 2008.

SIMONE FERRO, Master of Fine Arts Program Director, choreographed and presented “Sotaque,” at Winter Dances at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 2008.
SIMONE FERRO, Master of Fine Arts Program Director, choreographed and presented “Urrou, Urrou,” at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, in 2009.

SIMONE FERRO, Master of Fine Arts Program Director, choreographed and presented “Fingerprint,” (duet) at Danceworks Studio Theater in Milwaukee in 2009.

SIMONE FERRO, Master of Fine Arts Program Director, choreographed and presented “Fingerprint,” (full ensemble presentation,) at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, in 2009.

SIMONE FERRO, Master of Fine Arts Program Director, choreographed and presented “Levante Poeira,” at Bucknell University, in Pennsylvania, in 2009.

SIMONE FERRO, Master of Fine Arts Program Director, choreographed and presented “EVOL-An Anagram of Love,” at the Ballet Quad Cities in Rock Island, Illinois in 2010.

SIMONE FERRO, Master of Fine Arts Program Director, choreographed and presented “Prologue,” and “Boi Redux,” at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, in 2010.

SIMONE FERRO, Master of Fine Arts Program Director, choreographed works for “The Night is a Child” a play set in Brazil, at the Milwaukee premier of the play at the Milwaukee Repertory Theater in 2010.

SIMONE FERRO, Master of Fine Arts Program Director, choreographed and taught “Popular Dance and Music in Northeast Brazil,” a University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee study abroad course in 2008 and 2010.

ARUN GARG and JAY M. KAPELLUSCH, Industrial and Manufacturing Engineering, presented with Moore, “The Strain Index: Recent Updates” at the International Ergonomics Association, in Beijing, China, in August 2009.


RENEE MEYERS, Department of Communication, presented “Transforming negative communication in German decision-making teams: An examination of reflexivity training,” to the Group Communication Division, National Communication Associations, held in Chicago IL, in November 2009.


RENEE MEYERS, Department of Communication, presented with J.A. Atherton and P.C. Hadfield “Risky teaching, safe learning?” to the Society for Teaching and Learning in Higher Education, held in Fredericton, Canada, in June 2009.

MICHAEL J. MIKOS, Foreign Languages and Linguistics, presented “Synowie Hermesa: polnocnoamerykanscy tlumacze literatury polskiej” at III International Conference on Polish Literature in the World held in Cieszyn, Poland, in June 2009.

LILIAN NG, Lubar School of Business, gave a keynote address, “Do Mutual Funds Trade Differently at Home and Abroad?” at the 4th Conference on Professional Asset Management, organized by Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, Netherlands on March 19, 2010.

RICHARD L. PRIEM, Lubar School of Business, presented with J. Vanenevhouen “Uncertainty Sources Perceived by Executives in the U.S., Taiwan and Mexico: Building Context Theory,” at the 2009 Academy of Management Annual Meeting held in Chicago in August.

BELLE ROSE RAGINS, Fullbright Scholar from the Sheldon B. Lubar School of Business, presented “Life Happens: Understanding the Spillover Between Life and Home Domains” to the Department of Management at Monash University in Melbourne Australia, and the Australian School of Business, at the University of New South Wales in Sydney Australia, in October 2009.

HONG REN and MARGARET SHAFFER, Lubar School of Business, presented with C.K. Fu, Y. Hsu, “Socialization tactics and expatriate outcomes: The mediating roles of social integration and adjustment,” at the 2009 Academy of International Business Annual Meeting held in San Diego, California in June.
Research Notes


MARGARET SHAFFER, Lubar School of Business, presented with Y. Chen, "Expatriate Spouse Adjustment: Coping Strategies and the Moderating Role of Expatriate Adjustment," at the 2009 Academy of International Business Annual Conference held in San Diego, California, in June.

MARGARET SHAFFER, Lubar School of Business, presented with G.J. Miller, D.M. Luk, and Y. Hsu, “Cultural intelligence’s moderating role on the fit of Asian American employees: A social exchange view,” at the 2009 Academy of International Business Annual Meeting held in San Diego, California, in June.


NA JIN SEO, Industrial and Manufacturing Engineering, will present, with J.K. Newbern, “Inter-Limb Coupling During Unilateral Grip Exertion Following Stroke,” at the 40th Annual Meeting for the Society for Neuroscience, held in San Diego, CA, November 2010.

NA JIN SEO, Industrial and Manufacturing Engineering, will present, with J.J. Hildebrand, and J.M. Kapellusch, “Time Study of the Box and Block Test for Different Block Surface,” at the 40th Annual Meeting for the Society for Neuroscience, held in San Diego, CA, November 2010.


NA JIN SEO, Industrial and Manufacturing Engineering, presented, with D.T. Cary, and L.R. Enders, “The Box and Block Test Score is Dependent upon Block Surface,” at the 34th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Biomechanics, held in Providence, RI, in August 2010.

NA JIN SEO, Industrial and Manufacturing Engineering, presented, with R.A Bogey, and D.G. Kamper, “Cyproheptadine hydrochloride reduced delay in grip muscle relaxation for persons with chronic stroke,” at the 40th Annual Meeting for the Society for Neuroscience, held in San Diego, California in 2010.

Faculty Grants

RYO AMANO, Mechanical Engineering, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to strengthen the partnership between UWM and Naresuan University in Phitsanulok, Thailand.

BETTINA ARNOLD, Anthropology, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to conduct research in Italy and Germany in conjunction with her forthcoming publication through Oxford University Press Handbook of the Archeology of the Continental Celts.

ILYA AVDEEV, Mechanical Engineering, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present “Modeling Vascular Stents: Coupling Solid with Reduced Order FE Models” at the 9th World Congress on Computational Mechanics in Sydney, Australia.

SUKANYA BANERJEE, English, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present “Classical Pasts and Colonial Futures: Race, Science, and Imperial Citizenship” at the North American Victorian Studies Association Conference in London, United Kingdom.

GILBERTO BLASINI, English, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present “Pasados diegéticos: History and Melodrama in Three Contemporary Puerto Rican Films” at the LASA International Congress in Toronto, Canada.

KUANG-CHI CHANG, Sociology, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present “Friends on the Road: Social Networks in the Process of Business Relocation” and “Job Search in Transition: A Comparative Analysis of Migrants and Natives in Urban China” at the XVII ISA World Congress of Sociology in Gothenburg, Sweden.

WOONSUP CHOI, Geography, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present “Geographical and Temporal Variability of Temperature over Minnesota and Wisconsin Indentified from Regional Reanalysis Data” at the Meeting of the Americas in Foz do Iguassu, Brazil.
WINSON CHU, History, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to conduct archival research at the German Foreign Ministry, Karl-Dedecius Archive in Berlin, Germany.

KATHLEEN DOLAN, Political Science, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present “Gender Stereotypes, Gender Knowledge, and Attitudes Toward Women's Representation in Government” at the International Society of Political Psychology Conference in Ireland.

JACQUES DU PLESSIS, Information Studies, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present “Openlanguages.net – Building a Global Resource for Open Learning on the Web” at the International Conference on Digital Scholarship and Emerging Technologies in Gaborone, Botswana and for his research in Pretoria, South Africa on teaching less-commonly taught languages online, in particular Afrikaans.

LUCA FERRERO, Philosophy, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present “I will if you will: Conditional Intentions and Shared Agency” at the International Conference on Collective Intentionality in Basel, Switzerland.

ANN GREER, Sociology and Urban Studies, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present “Regulating the Professional in the Profession: The Case of Medicine” at the International Sociological Association Meeting in Gothenburg, Sweden.

UK HEO, Political Science, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to conduct research in South Korea in conjunction with his forthcoming publication South Korea Since 1980.

BARRETT KALTER, English, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present “Ephemera, Collecting, and Everyday Life in Eighteenth-Century England” at the Material Cultures 2010 Conference in Edinburgh, Scotland, and “Antiquarianism and Non-Contemporaneity” at the Royal Society’s Conference in London, United Kingdom.

JOSE LANTERS, English, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present “Kilroy’s Wedekind: From Spring Awakening to Christ, Deliver Us!” at the International Association for the Study of Irish Literature in Dublin, Ireland.

EDWARD LEVITAS, Business, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present “Disclosing Monetary Terms of Exploration Alliances: A Two-Edged Sword” at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Management in Montreal, Canada.

SALI LI, Business, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present “Strategic Flexibility and Exclusive Rights in International Technology Licensing” at the Academy of Management’s Annual Conference in Montreal, Canada.

MICHAEL LISTON, Philosophy, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present the symposium paper “The Role of Pure Mathematics in Applied Mathematics: Its Philosophical Significance” at the European Philosophy of Science Association's Biennial Meeting 2009 in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

MARK NETZLOFF, English, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present “Extraterritorial Sovereignties” at an international conference on the topic of Renaissance Sovereignties in the United Kingdom.

GINA RYMARCSUK, Film, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to facilitate participation in the Artist-in-Residence program at Burren College of Art in Newtown Castle, Ireland.

RACHEL SCHIFFMAN, College of Nursing, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present “Relationship of Public Assistance, Perception of Resources, and Coping Strategies to Cognitively Stimulating Parenting in Low-Income Families” at the World Association for Infant Mental Health Congress in Leipzig, Germany.

NATHANIEL STERN, Art and Design, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present “Implicit Art” at the ISEA: 16th International Symposium on Electronic Art in Germany.

MARCELINO STUHMER, Visual Art, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present “The Choreographed Accident: A Temporary Memorial for Paul Avery (1926-1964)” at the Exhibition: Jeune Creation 2009 in Paris, France.

YING WANG, Art History, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to perform research in China in conjunction with developing a new course entitled Topics of Chinese Art –Art of Modern China and Its Cultural Heritage.

TAMI WILLIAMS, English, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present “Eurhythmy or the Sound of an Arabesque: The Musicality of Gesture and Bodily Expression in Germaine Dulac’s Early Silent Films” at the Women & the Silent Screen Conference in Paris, France and at the Cinema Ritrovato Festival in Bologna, Italy.

BO ZHANG, Educational Psychology, was awarded a CIE Faculty Travel Grant to present “Establishing Effect Size Guidelines for Interpreting the Results of Differential Bundle Functioning Analyses using SIBTEST” at the 7th Conference of the International Test Commission in Hong Kong, China.
Scholarships

BETH R. BRINKMAN was awarded a Fulbright U.S. Student Program Scholarship to Germany to teach English as a foreign language.

Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarships

DARIUS CARR, China, $5,000, China Studies Institute
BETH KRUEGER, Senegal, $5,000, CIEE Dakar
MIRANDA MACKIE, Germany, $5,000, Hessen-Frankfurt
BRIAN MCCOMB, Costa Rica, $3,000, USAC Heredia
NICK MUELLER, Japan, $5,000, Chiba
MATTHEW O’ROURKE, South Africa, $4,000, CEA Port Elizabeth
PAVEL SHARAPOV, Sweden, $3,000, Jonkoping
TROY STEWART, China, $8,000, China Studies Institute
OMAR REYNOSO, Beijing, China, $8000, China Studies Institute
EVARISTO ACEVEDO, Morocco, $8000, AMIDEAST study abroad program
APRIL WAMPOLE, Chile, $3,000, PUC Chile
DUSTIN ZARNIKOW, Chile, $3,500, PUC Chile

Klotsche Scholarship

RACHEL MATTESON, Global Studies, $1,500
TORY SNYDER, Global Studies, $1,500
KATRINA SCHWARTZ, Global Studies, $1,500

Peace Studies Scholarship

BRYN UNGER, Global Studies, $2,250
KELSEY KAUFMANN, Global Studies, $2,000
BARAQ STEIN, Global Studies, $2,000
AMANDA STEVENS, Communications MA, $2,250
IAN BECK, Global Studies, $2,000
ANDREA LEDESMA, Social Welfare, $500
DARIUS ALEMZADEH, Global Studies, $1,500

Faculty-Led Program Student Awards

SIMONE FERRO, Brazil, Dance
MANU SOBITI, Uzbekistan, SARUP, 5,000
MICHAEL CONZEMIUS, France/Spain, SARUP
RYAN SCHMIDT, France/Spain, SARUP
JAMES SEQUENZ, France/Spain, SARUP
LISA SEVERANCE, France/Spain, SARUP
ANDREW SHOWERS, France/Spain, SARUP
AGNIESZKA SZPARA, India, Architecture/GS
BRITTANY DUNNING, India, Architecture/GS
DAVID SJOBERG, Germany, Engineering
ELIZABETH ANDERSON, Germany, Engineering
ERICA STROM, Mexico, Atmospheric Science
ERIK ACKERMAN, Germany, Engineering
HASAN ABULUGHOD, Germany, Engineering
JACQUELINE DAMIEN, Germany, Engineering
JEREMY RODRIGUEZ, Mexico, Atmospheric Science
JOSH ERDMANN, Germany, Engineering
KATELYN KULINSKI, Germany, Engineering
KRISTIN KRANTZ, India, Architecture/GS
LEAH GRANT, Mexico, Atmospheric Science
LISA HOGAN, Germany, Engineering
MARGARET JANZ, South Africa, Information Studies
SARAH CHRISTIANSEN, India, Architecture/GS
VINCENT STEPNOCK, Mexico, Atmospheric Science
JENNIFER GUZMAN, Germany, Engineering
Middle Eastern & North African Studies Distinguished Lecture Series

Wednesday, October 6 • 7:00-8:30pm
Lara Deeb, Scripps College- “Leisurely Islam: Youth Negotiations of Morality in Shi’ite South Beirut”
UWM Golda Meir Library Conference Center

Thursday, November 11 • 7:00-8:30pm
Homa Hoodfar, Concordia University, Canada
UWM Golda Meir Library Conference Center

Middle Eastern & North African Studies Speaker Series

Wednesday, October 13 • 3:00-5:00pm
Robert Ashmore, Marquette University- “Human Rights in the Arab World”
UWM American Geographical Society Library

Wednesday, November 17 • 7:30-9:00pm
Louise Cainkar, Marquette University- “Homeland Insecurity: American Muslims”
UWM Heftor Center

International Education Week

The Center for International Education will be celebrating International Education Week the fall with an array of programming, including our Careers Across the Map Series, an International Bazaar, a session for faculty about Fulbright opportunities, and the Nordic Film Festival, just to name a few activities! International Education Week, held November 15-19, 2010, is an opportunity to celebrate the benefits of international education and cultural exchange worldwide. Keep an eye out for event announcements on our website, or contact Andrea Joseph (aherbert@uwm.edu) for more information.

Culture Café

Culture Café creates a time and a space for all globally-minded members of the UWM community to interact and get to know one another over coffee, snacks and a presentation on the featured county, culture or international topic. Culture Cafe is held from 12:00-1:00pm. All students are invited to attend and share their insights and expertise.

Fall 2010 dates are:
• September 21
• October 5: Garbage and Globalization learn about the impact globalization has had on garbage around the world, then take part in a craft project using recycled items. This event will be held in the Studio Arts & Craft Centre in the Union.
• October 19
• November 2: LGBT Issues Abroad, This event will be held in Garland Hall room 104 and is co-sponsored by the LGBT Resource Center.
• November 16: Middle East & North Africa, learn about the region and sample a wide vareity of food. This event will be held in the Wisconsin Room Lounge on the 2nd floor of the Union, and is co-sponsored by Union Sociocultural Programming.

If you are interested in attending Culture Cafe, or presenting your country, or culture please contact Andrea Joseph at aherbert@uwm.edu.
George F. Kennan Forum on International Issues

Water in a Changing World: Who has it? Who needs it?

Featured Panelists:

Laurent Auguste - President and CEO, Veolia Water Americas
Sandra Postel - Director, Global Water Policy Project
Freshwater Fellow, National Geographic Society
Aaron Salzberg - Special Coordinator for Water Resources,
US Department of State

Center for International Education • Institute of World Affairs
September 29th, 2010 • 6 - 8 pm
Pabst Theater • 144 E. Wells St. • Milwaukee, WI

FREE for Institute of World Affairs Members, UWM Faculty & Staff, WPR Members, MPTV Members, and ALL area students
$5 General Public

For more info and registration: www.iwa.uwm.edu or call 414.229.3220
FALL 2010

CIE Co-sponsored Fall Films

UWM Union Theatre • 2nd Floor Union
2200 E. Kenwood Blvd • Milwaukee, WI
www.uniontheatre.uwm.edu

FREE ADMISSION (unless noted)
For more info, visit www.iwa.uwm.edu or call 414.229.3220.

Co-sponsored by the UWM Union Theatre and the Center for International Education

The Oath - Milwaukee Premier

Friday • September 17 • 6pm
Saturday • September 18 • 7:00pm
Sunday • September 19 • 5pm

Following My County, My Country (2005), this is Poitras’s second installment in her trilogy on post-9/11 life, with telling portraits of individuals whose personal stories have enormous ramifications. The Oath focuses on Abu Jandal, Osama bin Laden’s former bodyguard, and his brother-in-law Salim Hamdan, a prisoner at Guantanamo Bay and the first man to face the controversial military tribunals there. While Hamdan’s story is revealed through his letters from behind bars, Jandal is a taxi driver in Yemen’s capital city of Sana’a who speaks candidly about jihad, Al Qaeda, and ultimately his loyal service to bin Laden. Jandal and Hamdan’s intertwined personal trajectories act as prisms that serve to explore and contextualize a world which has confounded Western media, as well as a the international impact of America’s War on Terror.

Disco and Atomic War - Milwaukee Premier

Wednesday • November 11 • 7pm

This quirky and provocative doc recounts how in the mid 1980s, the nation of Estonia still lay firmly in the grip of the Soviet Union, and the repressive authorities controlled virtually all aspects of cultural life. This included censoring TV transmissions coming from a new tower in Finland. However, illegal TV conversions helped Estonians to receive the Western broadcasts, allowing them to keep up with Dallas and disco dance shows, and thus, err, destroying their Communist values through this form of “soft power”. With playful recreations based on director Kilmi’s own experiences, archival TV footage, and insightful interviews with historians, this is a convincing examination of the importance of media during the Cold War.

The Army of Crime (L’Armée du Crime)

Friday • December 3 • 8pm
Saturday • December 4 • 3 & 8pm
Sunday • December 5 • 5:30pm
$6 - General Public • $5 - Discounted • $4 - Students

The Army of Crime is a sharp, heroic thriller based on the true story of a group of working-class immigrants (Poles, Jews, Romanians, Spaniards, Italians) risking their lives during the French Resistance. Lead by Armenian poet Missak Manouchian (Simon Abkarian) and his French wife (Virginie Ledoyen) this independent group of assassins and saboteurs plot against the German occupiers and their French allies. Guédiouian gives a palpable sense of the relentless persecution facing Jews countered by the compassionate yet extremely violent efforts of this ragtag lot to liberate the France that they love.

this is a convincing examination of the importance of media during the Cold War.
The Center for International Education (CIE) fosters new areas of scholarly inquiry into internationalism and globalization by strengthening the connections between research, teaching and outreach programs on the UWM campus. CIE is deeply engaged in on-campus and overseas curriculum development, research conferences and scholarly publication, public programming, and professional development for teachers. CIE is home to Wisconsin’s only World Affairs Council, the Institute of World Affairs, which provides high quality public programs featuring international experts. Because the insights and perspectives offered by students and scholars from other countries greatly enhance our campus, CIE also provides advising services for international admissions and immigration.