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**Graduate School of International Policy & Management**

**DPPG 8514: Globalization and Development, 4 credits**

**Fall 2017**

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Instructor: Dr. William Arrocha

Date and time: August 28-December 13, Mondays & Wednesdays from 12:00pm-1:50pm

Room: Morse B206

Office: Casa Fuente 300H

Office Hours: By appointment

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Please request an appointment prior to coming to my office as I do not have an appointment list attached to my door. For a Skype session please send me an email to set an appointment.

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND GOALS

This course introduces students to the conceptual and policy complexities of Globalization, its contemporary debates, agencies, and issue-areas. Today it would be hard to contest the deep international integration arising from the global expansion of capital, the ever-growing international division of labor, informational modes of development, new migration flows and the interchange of world views, products, ideas and other aspects of culture. A complex web of transnational corporations, intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations help shape policies and practices of development. Cultural globalization, the expansion of global epistemic communities, transnational activism and an emerging global civil society are adding their voices to a global debate on how to make globalization work for all, including the environment. The goal of this course is to explore and debate the challenges and opportunities that globalization presents us in the development of policies and practices of development at a local, regional and global level.

***Key Learning Outcomes***

* The leading ideas and debates behind the theories and processes of Globalization
* The impact of globalization on the concept and practice of Development
* The fundamental question regarding for whom and for what is Globalization and Development

***Course Methodology and Policies***

The course will be organized by class discussions based on assigned readings and documentary films. Students are required to write an argumentative or persuasive essay, short film reviews, and a policy memo. Except for the film reviews which are due the day of the class discussion, students decide on their due-dates in consultation with the professor during the first two weeks of the term, and the list with their due-dates has to be sent to the Professor ASAP (it is the responsibility of the students to ensure that they meet their due-dates). Students will receive feedback on papers from the professor, and if the paper needs more work the professor will work with them. However, to receive feedback the papers cannot be sent the last week prior to the end of the term.

REQUIREMENTS AND GRADING

1. Class attendance and participation 15%
2. Short reflections on films 25%
3. Persuasive/Argumentative essay 30%
4. Policy Memo 30%

Letter grades will be based on the following performance: *Sample-grading weights*

A 90-100% (Excellent)

B 80-89% (Good)

C 70-79% (Satisfactory)

D 60-69% (Poor)

F 0-59% (Fail)

Letter Grade Scale

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A = 4.00 | B+ = 3.33 | B- = 2.67 | C=2.00 | D+=1.33 | D-=0.67 |
| A- =3.67 | B   = 3.00 | C+ =2.33 | C-=1.67 | D=1.00 | F=0.00 |

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**Class Attendance and Participation:**

Class attendance and participation is the active participation of students through prepared questions related to readings and topics of the day. For this course students have to engage in most classes with peers and the professor through questions clearly based on readings (using quotes from readings or other materials) as well as in-class discussions around the topic of the day. Just being in the classroom will not be a sufficient reason to obtain the 15% assigned to this requirement. In some cases, the professor will assist students to engage in discussions as to ensure that everybody gets the opportunity to participate.

**Short reflections on films (to be sent the day of the class discussion):**

1. Cover page (Name, course name and number, question and date)
2. Between 500 and 800 words
3. Font: Times New Roman size 12
4. 1.5-line space
5. Page numbers
6. Word count at the end of main text body
7. Footnotes (if data or quotes are being used to support arguments)

You are strongly advised to set appointments to meet with the professor to discuss the books as it will make the learning process more dynamic and vigorous.

For guidelines go: <http://www.trentu.ca/history/workbook/bookreviews.php>

**Argumentative Essays**

The midterm will consist of a *Persuasive Essay*\* based on a question chosen among five questions delivered in class. The essay should consist of the following:

1. Cover page (Name, course name and number, question and date)
2. Between 800 and 1,000 words
3. Font: Times New Roman size 12
4. 1.5-line space
5. Page numbers
6. Word count at the end of main text body
7. Footnotes (if data or quotes are being used to support arguments)

\*In a persuasive or argumentative essay, the writer tries to persuade the reader to accept an idea or agree with an opinion. The writer's purpose is to convince the reader that her or his point of view is a reasonable one. The persuasive essay should be written in a style that grabs and holds the reader's attention, and the writer's opinion should be backed up by strong supporting details. For guidelines go to <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/685/05/> as well as <http://www2.waterforduhs.k12.wi.us/staffweb/sereno/mainpages/InfoLit/Microsoft%20Word%20-%20Writing%20the%20Persuasive%20Essay.pdf>

**Policy Memo**

1. Cover page (Name, course name and number, question and date)
2. Between 1,500 and 1,800 words
3. Font: Times New Roman size 12
4. 1.5-line space
5. Page numbers
6. Word count at the end of main text body
7. Footnotes

For guidelines go to <http://libguides.rutgers.edu/content.php?pid=424419&sid=3470544>

**Not following ALL these requirements will result in a lower grade. All assignments delivered late based on the due-dates sent to the professor during the first two weeks of the term will *automatically* have a full grade reduction. After a two-week delay, the student will receive an F for the assignment. If a student is found to commit plagiarism, cheating, duplicate use of written work and misconduct in research the student will receive an F for the course. For the Academic Honesty Policy please refer to** [**http://www.miis.edu/student-life/policies/academic-honesty-policy**](http://www.miis.edu/student-life/policies/academic-honesty-policy)

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS

Students with documented disabilities who believe that they may need accommodations in class are encouraged to contact Assistant Dean of Student Services, Ashley Arrocha, as early in the semester as possible to ensure that such accommodations are implemented in a timely manner. Assistance is available to eligible students through the Office of Student Services. Please contact [aarrocha@miis.edu](mailto:aarrocha@miis.edu) or 831-647-4654 for more information. All discussions will remain confidential. Students with documented disabilities who believe that they may need accommodations in class are encouraged to contact Assistant Dean of Student Services, Ashley Arrocha, as early in the semester as possible to ensure that such accommodations are implemented in a timely manner. Assistance is available to eligible students through the Office of Student Services. Please contact aarrocha@miis.edu or 831-647-4654 for more information. All discussions will remain confidential.

ACADEMIC CONDUCT

All students will be held to all policies and procedures listed in the most current Policies and Standards Manual (PSM).  This includes but is not limited to our Academic Standards for and Conduct of Students.  A complete copy of the Policies and Standards Manual (PSM) can be found here: <http://www.miis.edu/system/files/media/Policy%20%26%20Standards%20Manual%20%28PSM%29%20Final%202017.pdf>

TEXTBOOKS AND OTHER MATERIALS

Thomas Hylland Eriksen. *Globalization: The Key Concepts*. Bloomsbury Academic; 2nd edition, 2014. Other readings will be posted on the syllabus or sent via email. You will also be able to access some of the readings via MIIS Library (EJournals→JSTOR).

SCHEDULE AND WEEKLY ASSIGNMENTS

August 28:Introduction to course

August 30:Class discussion:What does Globalization mean to you?

**On Globalization**

Perhaps the most contested yet most scrutinized phenomenon in contemporary in the history of Development is that of Globalization. With multiple meanings and measurements, Globalization as a concept and concrete reality has ignited new debates on the concept and practice of Development. As some embrace it as a natural evolution of history, others, though acknowledge many facts that seem to indicate a shrinking of time and space in the interaction of social and economic agencies and structures, consider that there is a need to bring back the local as the main foci for an integral model of development. The debate is complex, as many problems can no longer be resolved from a global or purely local position. In this section, we will discuss some of the key issues around multiple concepts of Globalization and how new agencies and structure resistant the dominant ideas of globalization as they embrace more peoples based idea and practice of Globalization.

**Conceptualizing Globalization**

September 4: **Labor Day Holiday**

September 6:Globalization as a process of *Dissembedding*

Thomas Hyllend Eriksen. *The Key Concepts of Globalization*. Read Introduction and Chapter 1.

September 11: From time compression to standardization

Thomas Hyllend Eriksen. *The Key Concepts of Globalization*. Read Chapters 2 and 3.

September 13: Class Cancelled. Globalization and the shrinking of space?

Thomas Hyllend Eriksen. *The Key Concepts of Globalization*. Read Chapters 4, 5 and 6.

**Due to the professor’s participation at an international conference, this class is canceled. However, students must send no later than Friday, September 15 at Midnight a Reading Summary. The word count for each chapter summary should be between 200- 250 words (with bullets for key ideas) (the report should have student name, ID, and title of the chapter (s). Font: Times New Roman size 12; spacing 1.5).**

**Globalization as a Capitalist World-System**

It is clear that Globalization as a concept and process of international integration is far more complex than the mere expansion of capital across nation-states. However, in historical terms, the movement of capital through trade and investment has been the major force in connecting the local to the global. Such movement is not void of controversies and challenges as it has not been able to fully address issues of economic and social inequality. In this section, we will attempt to understand and question the dominant system in which capital accumulates and reproduces itself, it is a system that after the demise of the socialist bloc in the 90s is truly global and reaches almost every corner of the planet.

September 18: Tracing the first modern understanding of Globalization in Marx & Engels

K. Marx and F. Engels. *Manifesto for the Communist Party***, Chapter 1**.<https://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1848/communist-manifesto/ch01.htm#007>

September 20: The spatial dimensions of the Capitalist World-System (CWS)

Immanuel Wallerstein. *Chapter 2 of introduction to World-Systems Analysis*

<http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/pais/research/researchcentres/cpd/easg/easg_calendar/world-systems_analysis_-_an_introduction.pdf>

September 25: Is the globe “flat”?

Thomas Friedman. It’s a Flat World, After All. *New York Times Magazine*, April 3, 2005

<http://www.uflib.ufl.edu/pers/Town_Meeting/documents/ProQuest_8180690011.pdf>

Pankaj Ghemawat. Why the World Isn’t Flat. *Foreign Policy*, October 14, 2009. <http://foreignpolicy.com/2009/10/14/why-the-world-isnt-flat/>

September 27: Is the “Core” of the CWS a Globalizing force or a new Empire?

Ronald Chilcote. “Globalization of Imperialism?” *Latin American Perspectives*, Vol. 29, No. 6, Globalization and Globalism in Latin. America and the Caribbean (Nov. 2002), pp. 80-84

(Via MIIS E-journals, JSTOR)

Peter Iadicola. “Globalization and Empire.” *International Journal of Social Inquiry*, Volume 1 Number 2 2008 pp. 3-36. <http://opus.ipfw.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1154&context=sociol_facpubs>

**Two Faces of Economic Globalization**

The Capitalist World-System is today truly global and far-reaching. On one hand, it seems to be a force that can accelerate economic integration across state boundaries increasing the wealth of many as it expands the demand and supply of goods and services at a very fast pace. On the other hand, there seems to be a “race to the bottom” where the so called “losers” are trapped in a state of poverty and exploitation in which their human dignity is in constant jeopardy. In this section, we will see, read and discuss some of the causes and possible solutions to this paradox; one that cannot be sustained if globalization and development are to be forces for a better world for all.

October 2: Can data show us the positive face of globalization? What if the data was wrong?

Hans Rosling’s perspective <http://www.ted.com/talks/hans_rosling_shows_the_best_stats_you_ve_ever_seen?language=en>

Robert Hunter Wade. “Is Globalization Reducing Poverty and Inequality?” *World Development* Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 567–589, 2004. Can be accessed at <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X04000075>

October 4: Beyond statistics: Today’s faces of poverty.

FILM: Philippe Diaz (Director). *The End of Poverty?* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pktOXJr1vOQ>

For more information on the production of the Documentary go to <http://www.theendofpoverty.com/>

**The Hegemonic discourse and practice of Globalization**

The process of international integration is not a natural one. It is a social construct with ideas and actions that stem from contesting ideologies. Today, the hegemonic or dominant ideology is Neoliberalism; an ideology that at times sounds compelling as it brings up front individual freedoms and democracy yet is accompanied by state repression and high levels of social and economic inequalities. For decades, there seems to be a “single thought” on how to understand and forego globalization and development, but there are counter-hegemonic responses, some more effective than others yet we are witnessing a debate that hopefully will close the gap between the so called “winner” and “losers” of globalization.

October 9: Neoliberalism as one of the dominant ideological pillars of today’s globalization

Dag Einar Thorsen and Amund Lie. What is Neoliberalism? *Department of Political Science University of Oslo*. <http://folk.uio.no/daget/neoliberalism.pdf>

October 11: When the “Single Thought” or *Pensée Unique* took over the discourse and practice of globalization and development

The class will start with five very short interviews from the documentary L'encerclement - La démocratie dans les rets du néolibéralisme (2008) by Richard Brouillette, and then we will proceed to discuss concrete cases on how this idea manifests itself today in different domains of society. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q130kCHIa28>

October 16: Globalization, Neoliberalism, and Power

Class discussion on film: *Commanding Heights* (**Though your report can be from one of the sections, you need to watch the three parts to fully capture the breadth and scope of the documentary film,**)<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DoWbm8zUG6Y&list=PLOr8q_slscQNLXPfvACwjADhh_uWJczxs>

The home page of the series can be seen here: <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/commandingheights/hi/>

October 18: Transnational Hegemonic Forums and Globalization

The class will discuss the cases of the Trilateral Commission, The Council on Foreign Relations and the Bilderberg Group as key forces for today’s dominant model of globalization.

**The Global Financial System**

For many individuals, heads of corporations and state leaders, money is everything: Development, happiness, dreams, and tragedy. The fact is that capital has to constantly reproduce itself, particularly in a World Capitalist -System. Today the core of the World Capitalist-System is centered on the constant interplay between private and state financial institutions, informal and formal regulators and institutions operating across state boundaries on a supranational level. The system can be divided into regulated entities (international banks and insurance companies) and institutions like the US Federal Reserve, The European Central Bank, the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund. Their power is unmatched by most states, their political influence questions state sovereignty and democracy and their impact on every aspect of society can be liberating or extremely oppressing. The Global Financial System, as we will see in this section, is at the intersection between the local and the global.

October 23: The Global Financial System Today: A Balancing Act between state formation, globalization, and private interests**.**

Class discussion on film: Niall Ferguson. *The Ascent of Money*, Episode 4: Planet Finance. 2009. <http://www.pbs.org/wnet/ascentofmoney/featured/the-ascent-of-money-episode-4-planet-finance/102/>

October 25: Who governs the Global Financial System Today? The G20 or the Central Banks of the G7?

On the G20 see: Gokhan Ozkan. The Global Governance Reform, the G-20 and the Restructuring of the International Financial Architecture. *2011 International Conference on Financial Management and EconomicsIPEDR vol.11 (2011) © (2011) IACSIT Press, Singapore*

On the G7 see: Zachary Laub, Online Writer/Editor, & James McBride, Online Writer/Editor, Economics. The Group of Seven. *CFR Backgrounders*. Council on Foreign Relations, 2015. <http://www.cfr.org/international-organizations-and-alliances/group-seven-g7/p32957>

October 30: The Global Power of the IMF, the top Banks, and the Private Rating Agencies

On the Rating Agencies see Rachelle Younglai and Ana Da Costa. Insight: When rating agencies judge the world. *Business News, Reuters*, 2011. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/08/02/us-ratings-insight-idUSTRE7714TI20110802>

For the IMF see Globalization 101, *A Project of State University of New York Levin Institute*. Why is the IMF Controversial? <http://www.globalization101.org/why-is-the-imf-controversial/>

For the top Financial TNC’s ranked by geographical spread see: UNCTAD. The top 50 financial TNCs ranked by Geographical Spread Index (GSI)

November 1: The Global Power of Transnational Corporations or TNC’s

For class discussion see Topforeignstocks.com. The World’s Top 100 Non-Financial TNCs Ranked by Foreign Assets (Based on UNCTAD’s list) <http://topforeignstocks.com/2014/09/16/the-worlds-top-100-non-financial-tncs-ranked-by-foreign-assets/>

November 6: When the Global Financial System confronts the local: The Greek Tragedy

Class discussion on Film: Aris Chatzistefanou, Katerina Kitidi (Directors and Writers), Leonidas Vatikiotis (writer). *Debtocracy*, 2001. At <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qKpxPo-lInk>

**The Counter-Hegemonic Discourse and Practice of Globalization**

The process of globalization is not all tragedy. It has its successes and perhaps one the most important one is the process of a global debate; a debate that is forging counter-hegemonic discourses and practices. The debate is not homogenous or monolithic; it is complex, at times seeming fragile and volatile and at others extremely empowering. The result has been the forging of a Global Civil Society that can become a powerful force in working across nations to strike a balance between globalization as a force for a more harmonious development as well as one that empowers communities and strengthens their uniqueness. We are witnessing a tension between tribalism, nationalism, and globalism and the results are still far from being clear. We will attempt to explore such tensions in this section as we explore the reaches and limits of the idea and process of a Global Civil Society.

November 8: Forging a Counter-Hegemonic Discourse from “bellow”.

William K Carroll. Crisis, movements, counter-hegemony: in search of the new*. Interface: a journal for and about social movements* Volume 2 (2): 168 - 198 (November 2010)

<http://www.interfacejournal.net/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/Interface-2-2-pp.168-198-Carroll.pdf>

November 13: From the idea of Global Civil Society to “The Global Justice Movement**”**

Mary Kaldor. The Idea of Global Civil Society. *International Affairs* (Royal Institute of International Affairs -1944), Vol. 79, No. 3 (May 2003), pp. 583-593 (via MIIS E-journals, JSTOR)

Christopher Rootes and Nikos Sotirakopoulos. Global Justice Movement. *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Social and Political Movements*, Edited by David A. Snow, Donatella Della Porta, Bert Klandermans, and Doug McAdam. Blackwell Publishing, 2013 (via MIIS E-journals, Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Social and Political Movements)

November 15: The World Global Forum Vs. The World Economic Forum: Two global civil society agendas; two opposing projects.

For our discussion visit their web pages at <https://fsm2016.org/en/> and <http://www.weforum.org/>

For an excellent analysis of the regional, international and national scope of the social forums see:

Peter J. Smith and Elizabeth Smythe, *(IN)FERTILE GROUND? SOCIAL FORUM ACTIVISM IN ITS REGIONAL AND LOCAL DIMENSION*, Journal of World –Systems Research, Volume 16, Issue 1, 2010<http://jwsr.pitt.edu/ojs/index.php/jwsr/article/view/459/471>

For the power of the World Economic Forum read: Susan George, *The Davos Class* <https://www.tni.org/en/article/the-davos-class>

**November 18-26 Thanksgiving Recess**

November 27: Contesting Global Power at the Core: the Anti-globalization movements: their reaches and limits.

See: Tom Reifer, Occupy Wall Street, the Global Crisis, and Antisystemic Movements: Origins and Prospects, *Journal of World-Systems Research*, Volume 19, Number 2, Summer 2013 <http://jwsr.pitt.edu/ojs/index.php/jwsr/article/view/493/505> and,

Adam Warner, A Brief History of the Anti-Globalization Movement, *University of Miami International and Comparative Law Review*, 1-1-2005 <http://repository.law.miami.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1082&context=umiclr>

On movements in Asia see:

Annamaria Artner, ANTI-GLOBALIZATION MOVEMENTS: THE DEVELOPMENTS INASIA. (Authors own manuscript before publication in *Contemporary Politics* Vol 10 No 3-4 Sept-Dec.2004 pp 243-256) <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/248966960_Anti-globalization_movements_The_developments_in_Asia>

In Africa see E. Osei Kwadwo Prempe, THE ANTICAPITALISM MOVEMENTAND AFRICAN RESISTANCE TO NEOLIBERAL GLOBALIZATION, *Studies in Political Economy*, Vol 77 (2006). <http://spe.library.utoronto.ca/index.php/spe/article/view/5222/2126>

**Other faces of Globalization and Development**

Today Globalization has many faces; faces that cannot fit in one picture let alone a graduate course. Some faces reflect new power structures that seem part of the past, such as cities that are today almost like Ancient and Medieval City-Sates. Another face reflects a collective and global addiction to fossil fuels and all its impacts on life on the planet. A face not always appreciated is that of food and how it is produced; Today the production of the most essential and vital of foods seem to be under the global control of a handful of global corporations that have lost their original goals of sustainable agriculture to those of unmatched monetary profits. The result of such forces is a renewal or reinforcement of the debate to how to bring back local, national and regional powers as the process of international integration continues through what seems to be an unstoppable process.

November 29: The Global demand for fossil fuels: An addiction or the fuel for further development?

Damian Carrington, *The Guardian*. Fossil fuels: Keep it in the ground: Fossil fuels subsidized by $10m a minute, says IMF. <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2015/may/18/fossil-fuel-companies-getting-10m-a-minute-in-subsidies-says-imf>

Jonathan Thompson, *High Country News*. BP energy review reveals lingering addiction to fossil fuels, June 23, 2014. <https://www.hcn.org/blogs/goat/bp-yearly-energy-review-reveals-a-lingering-global-addiction-to-fossil-fuels>

Jake Anderson. 5 Countries Leading the Way to a Fossil Fuel-Free Future. *Alternet.org*. July 28, 2015. <http://www.alternet.org/environment/5-countries-leading-way-fossil-fuel-free-future>

December 4: Globalization, Development, and Climate Change

The 2015 Paris Agreement or COP21: Its reaches and limits

<http://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2015/12/a-readers-guide-to-the-paris-agreement/420345/>

<http://blogs.ei.columbia.edu/2015/12/15/a-guide-to-understanding-the-paris-climate-accord-and-its-implications/>

December 6: Globalization, Food [in]security and Development

**Class discussion film:** Marie-Monique Robin (Director). *Controlling our Food: The World According to Monsanto*. France/Canada/USA. 2008. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oPt6UG1cJdI>

**Are we in a Post-Globalization Era? Is it Possible?**

December 11: Bringing back the local through new forms of social relations

For discussion read: Amory Starr and Jason Adams, “Anti-globalization: The Global Fight for Local Autonomy,” *New Political Science*, Volume 25, Number 1, 2003 <http://www.trabal.org/texts/newpoliticalscience.pdf>

December 13: The return of nationalism, nativism and new Hadrian Walls: Shutting the doors to globalization or keeping the Global South, South.

For a great article on the US see: David Kotz, “The Specter of Right-Wing Nationalism,” ***Jacobin*** 05.30.2017 <https://www.jacobinmag.com/2017/05/donald-trump-neoliberalism-right-wing-nationalism>

Also see: Karoline Postel-Vinay, “How Neo-Nationalism Went Global,” in US News from *The Conversation* contributor <https://www.usnews.com/news/best-countries/articles/2017-03-15/a-look-at-global-neo-nationalism-after-brexit-and-donald-trumps-election>

On the possibilities of the coexistence of globalism and nationalism see A. Burcu Bayram, “Rise in globalism doesn’t mean the end for nationalists,” *The Conversation* August 10, 2017, <https://theconversation.com/rise-in-globalism-doesnt-mean-the-end-for-nationalists-81463>

**Follow the links to these articles as they will give you a richer and more comprehensive perspective of the subject matter.**

December 15: Last day of classes. Globalization and Development today: How can we reach social justice?