

23rd Annual Conference on the Americas

An Inter-disciplinary and Inter-cultural Conference

Sponsored by:
The Americas Council, University System of Georgia
University of North Georgia
Georgia Southern University
Georgia State University Perimeter College

CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS



Hosted by:
University of North Georgia
College of Arts & Letters &
Mike Cottrell College of Business

February 21 & 22, 2020

Conference site: Martha T. Nesbitt Building, UNG, Gainesville Campus
3820 Mundy Mill Rd. Oakwood, GA 30566

2020

CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

SESSION 1A – MIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

Meeting the Learning Needs of English Learner Students: One Community at a Time

Dr. Annmarie Jackson, Dr. Cristina Washell, Dr. Max Vazquez Dominguez, Dr Romola Bernard,
Dr. Winnifred Namatovu and Elizabeth Richards
University of North Georgia

Community partnerships make it possible for higher education to engage in the community in meaningful ways. In an after-school literacy program, education faculty members and university pre-program education students provide reading and writing support for K-5 children, within the children's mobile park community. By utilizing a funds of knowledge approach, they utilize students' language, students' interests, personal 'assets', as well as other 'resources within' to support literacy instruction in a Latinx immigrant community.

Georgia Gwinnett College (GGC) Student's Opinion on Immigration Issues: A Comparative Perspective

Dr. Clemente Quinones
Georgia Gwinnett College

The purpose of this research study is twofold. First, we will explore the possibility that Georgia anti-immigrant law, backed up by the national anti-immigrant sentiment in mainstream politics, has inflicted an assault on Georgia Gwinnett College (GGC) students. A second purpose is to find out what the determinants of GGC students' attitudes toward immigrants and immigration policies are. For this second goal, the author introduces a multivariate explanatory model.

Contemporary Outmigration from CARICOM Countries: Its Impact and Potential for Growth of Diaspora Countries

Brenda Gill, Ph.D; Elisha Dung, Ph.D & Paul Erhunmwunsee, Ph.D.
Alabama State University

This paper discusses migration trends from the CARICOM diaspora between 1990 and 2015. It presents data on the number who migrated, the top 20 relocation destination countries, and the negative and positive push and pull factors that influence such diasporic migration. The presenters discuss the varied contributions of overseas-based CARICOM nationals to their origin countries and the implications of such remittances for the CARICOM diaspora. They explore the important functions of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME). Additionally, the need for efficient implementation of the features and guidelines of the CSME for expanded markets and increased investment is deliberated.

SESSION 1B – XENOPHOBIA, DISCRIMINATION AND MEDIA FRAMING IN THE AMERICAS

Xenophobia in Latin America and the Caribbean

George K. Danns, Ph.D., University of North Georgia

Brenda Gill, Ph.D., Alabama State University

This paper examines the phenomenon of xenophobia in Latin America and the Caribbean as it relates to people of African descent. Georg Simmel's theoretical construct of the "The Stranger" is employed to provide analytic interpretation of xenophobia. Further, we postulate a typology of xenophobia to account for the varied manifestations of this phenomenon in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Case studies of selected LAC countries provide revealing and practical insights into xenophobic practices and justification for theoretical constructs employed and conclusions drawn. The relationship between xenophobia and the exiled lives of the descendants of Africans in the diaspora is also explored.

Transnational Agriculture, Colonized Labor, and Global Apartheid: Indigenous Migrant Farmworkers along the US/Mexican Border

Dr. James Daria

Georgia College and State University

Through an ethnographic study of migrant farmworkers (*jornaleros*) from southern Mexico who labor in rural agricultural sweatshops near the US/Mexican border, my research uncovers the global processes of social and economic inequality, exploitation, and injustice that underlie agricultural production, labor relations, and border protection in North America. My research argues that the U.S.-Mexican border functions as a dividing line in a system of global apartheid which amasses socially marginalized populations (given their racial/ethnic, gender, linguistic, and age categories) into authoritarian and exploitative systems of labor management and control organized by transnational corporations from the global north.

Public and Private Newspaper Framing of Oil Discovery in Guyana

Mrs. Carolyn Walcott

Georgia State University

The extractive industries have always attracted significant media coverage globally, with oil particularly perceived as the wealth of a nation or a resource curse due to the economic fortunes or misfortunes that accompany investments mainly in the developing world. As an emerging oil producer in South America, Guyana's oil deposits, initially discovered by Exxon Mobil in 2015, are quantified at 500,000 barrels per day. Framing analysis of headlines culled from one state and one private newspaper reveals frames consistent with narratives that have come to punctuate coverage of oil exploration and development. Coverage varies with oil discovery and exploration centered on economic and political frames activated through salience to socioeconomic, political, social responsibility, legal and environmental attributes under the current contract and exploration.

SESSION 1C – LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Angola Janga: a graphic retelling of Brazilian Quilombos

Laura Vieira, M.A.,
University of Georgia

This paper attempts to analyze how Marcelo D'saete's graphic novel *Angola Janga* fits in the context of representation of XVI century Brazil's Quilombo dos Palmares, known as the kingdom of runaway slaves, and its leader, Zumbi. I will use theories such as the quilombismo by Abdias Nascimento and concepts related to the analysis of comics, like image solidarity by Thierry Groensteen, to point out how this specific media has contributed to a new interpretation of Palmares by D'saete.

In between animals: Literature and scientific criticism in the short narrative of Ana María Shua

Teresa Espallargas
University of Georgia

Literature has been the common place to question Science and its world's view, especially when it comes to the relationship between animals and human beings. One recent example that puts into doubt the distance created amongst these two categories is the work of the contemporary Argentinian writer Ana María Shua. In her book *Without a Net* (2012), she combines short stories and zoo-literature, with texts that involve characters from the circus universe, which has traditionally gathered people and animals. By analyzing two of the micro narratives present in this work of art, I'll show that Shua's work, aligned with contemporary literary production and critique, queries the boundaries between man and animal and makes the reader doubt what's been established by the scientific knowledge regarding the animal world.

Lexical Variation, Health Literacy, and Gender in a South Floridian Immigrant Community

Eden Gordon, BA,
University of Georgia

Inhabitants of a primarily Spanish-Speaking town, Immokalee, Florida (US Census, 2018), were interviewed using an elicitation survey which was analyzed to identify lexical preferences in medical terminology. Though locals believed nationality and exposure were the main contributors to lexical variation, collected data proved otherwise, showing gender to be the strongest demographic predictor of lexical preference. It is hoped that this study will not only shed a light on the need for health literacy education, but also on the unique sociopolitical problems that face recently immigrated Hispanic men and women, and the effects of gender segregation on farms.

SESSION 2A – LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN POLITICS

The Caribbean Revolutionary Impulse in the Neoliberal Era: Martinique and Guadeloupe

Paget Henry, Ph.D.
Brown University

This paper will examine the 2009, 44-day uprising on the French islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe. It will identify the major social forces that drove this uprising and its major demands. It will conclude with an attempt at putting this insurrection in perspective by comparing it with earlier uprisings in these islands, and with more contemporary ones in other Caribbean islands.

Motivating Factors In Fidel Castro's Intervention In Africa

Sabella O. Abidde, Ph.D.,
Alabama State University

The paper interrogates Fidel Castro's motives for his decades-long involvements in colonial and post-colonial Africa via-a-vis the decolonization of Africa, the struggle against white rule, and his humanitarian efforts at a time when many were exploiting and subjugating states and societies on the continent. What informed his political philosophy and the broader Cuban internationalism? The answers to these questions are distilled from public sources -- especially from the many interviews he gave in his lifetime.

The Paradox of State Failure in Mexico

Dr. Dwight Wilson
University of North Georgia

Is Mexico a failed state? Violence in Mexico presents a paradox. The Mexican state has much in its favor, including a stable democratic political system, a booming economy that ranks among the largest in the world and a strong national identity with centuries of history. On the other hand, the state appears to periodically lose control of its own security as criminal gangs act with impunity and vigilante groups take up arms to violently confront the same gangs. This paper will argue that the violence in Mexico must be attributed to state failure but proposes a reconsideration of state failure as a concept to include a limited, or segmented, form of failure. Such a concept allows us to understand how state failure can occur, though in circumscribed functions and spaces while national state failure does not occur

SESSION 2B – LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN ECONOMICS

Banking crises and social policy: the case of Latin America and the Caribbean

Dr. Rana Gautam
University of North Georgia

This study examines the social policy consequences of systemic banking crises or financial crises in 13 Latin American and Caribbean countries between 1990 and 2010. It shows that the crises have a statistically strong negative effect on aggregate social expenditure, but the impact is not uniform across the different social programs: education, health, housing, and social security. While social security spending increases during the crises, health and education expenditures decrease in the same period. The results reinforce the view that poor and politically disadvantaged groups share a larger burden of the crises.

The Economic Contributions of Caribbean Migrants to their countries of origins and, the United States and Canada

Donna E. Danns, Ph.D. and George K. Danns, Ph.D.
University of North Georgia

Migrants from Caribbean countries to the United States and Canada are using resources acquired from their adopted countries to benefit those remaining in their homelands. This paper argues that, though often overlooked, emigrants from the Caribbean region may have left with more economically than as a diaspora they are able to give back. The economic contributions of the Caribbean migrants to the United States and Canada are significant and underline a paradox of development assistance to these developed countries. This paper synthesizes research literature on contributions of the diaspora to economic

development in the Caribbean; identifies the varied dimensions of existing diasporic economic engagement; and, pinpoints the challenges to diaspora economic engagement.

The Effectiveness of Participatory Budgeting in Brazil: Accomplishments and Potential Improvements

Maria Julia Bortolucci
University of North Georgia

The idea of Participatory Budgeting (PB) was first put into practice in Porto Alegre, a city in Brazil. After its successes in Porto Alegre, the system spread throughout Brazil, and eventually to the rest of the world. The spread and development of different PB systems was also accompanied by criticisms about its theory and practice. Thus, the goal of this research is to evaluate the effectiveness of the PB system in Brazil since it was implemented in the 1990s; this will be made by discussing the successes, obstacles, and potential reforms of PB in Brazilian municipalities.

SESSION 2C – CULTURE AND GENDER

Eating Disorders and Body Image in Latin Americans in the U.S.: Impact of gender, family and acculturative stress

Dr. Madeline Altabe
University of North Georgia

Eating disorders have long been understood as resulting from cultural ideals of beauty. Body image is adversely affected by a heavy emphasis on a thin ideal unattainable by most individuals. These standards were once more prevalent in some parts of the world than others, but nowadays, thin ideals have been transmitted globally and, taken hold in places like Latin America. In order to address the need for culturally-competent care, it becomes important to understand why some individuals are more prone to negative body experience and ultimately eating disorders within their own cultural context. In the U.S., Latina and to some extent Latino individuals have been the subject of study to understand their unique experiences and vulnerabilities to distress. Gender, gender role, parental messages and acculturative stress all have an impact.

Spanish Idioms related to Food Vocabulary

Dr. Luis Mora
Georgia Gwinnett College

Every language has their own expressions and idioms unique to the culture. Many are the same across languages, some change a few words, and some completely change the expression. I would like to present some popular Spanish idioms with food that are very important in the social and cultural aspects of Spanish language.

Todes, tod@s, and todxs - The use of inclusive language in Spanish in the Americas

Nicolas Hu
University of North Georgia

A new movement of establishing a third gender in Spanish has garnered approval and controversy. This movement proposes the use of a gender-neutral marker. For example, using “todes, tod@s or todxs” instead of “todos.” Its proponents state that defaulting to the use of the masculine form when describing

a group of men and women is discriminatory and betrays the principles of inclusive language. Its opponents, however, deem the use of a third gender as unnecessary and redundant. This presentation represents an overview of the impetus for the usage of the third gender and the outlook of its adaptation by Spanish speakers.

Mexican Americans in an early Humanscape of Mel Casas: The study of a 1967 painting

Dr. Ana Pozzi Harris
University of North Georgia

Mel Casas (1929-2014) is known for his sardonic painting series titled “Humanscapes” and for his involvement with the Chicano art group, Con Safo, in the early 1970s. This paper explores one of three Humanscapes created between October and December 1967. Existing interpretations of Casas’ early Humanscapes follow the artist’s own statements that his paintings referred to the impact of film and television on society. I expand these interpretations and argue that his work during this period also expresses Casas’ increasing awareness of the social conditions and struggles of Mexican Americans in San Antonio, where he lived, during the late 1960s.

SESSION 3A – PROMOTING GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT

Design and Implementation of a Women’s Health & Social Services Embedded Study Away Program, Grenada, WI

Amy Baldwin, Ph.D. Augusta University / University of Georgia Medical Partnership
Jane McPherson, Ph.D. School of Social Work, University of Georgia

Interdisciplinary approaches are increasingly necessary to further the improvement of health outcomes. To this end, an inter-professional, embedded study away program was developed, centered around women’s health and social services on the island nation of Grenada, West Indies. ‘Interdisciplinary Health & Social Services in Grenada’, a week-long program offered within the Spring 2019 International Social Work course was made available to undergraduate and graduate students from a variety of majors. The program design, student outcomes, challenges and successes will be presented for this first embedded study away program at The University of Georgia.

Administering a Study Abroad Program in Cusco, Peru

Dr. Kristi Hislope
University of North Georgia

This paper discusses administration of a program in Cusco, Peru and the role that cultural differences and stereotypes may play. Issues to be discussed are communication among organizers at the host and home universities, and other stakeholders in the program; academic credit exchange; excursion planning; preparing students to be abroad; and assisting students while abroad. While the paper focuses on one specific program, it will be beneficial to any academic who is planning on developing or already has a study abroad program

Intersecting Language and Culture in the FL Classroom

Dr. Mariana Stone
Georgia State University

The paper contains a discussion of the intersection of language and culture in the context of beginning level foreign language (FL) instruction. Today, it is widely accepted that effective teaching of language requires acquiring cultural competency corresponding to the language being taught, leading to the challenge of how to teach culture, what aspects of the culture or cultures in some cases. This paper contains discussions regarding the problem and offers suggestions for modeling communicative competence that is culturally relevant, the importance of “teaching culture,” difficulties of teaching culture with language instruction, theories of communicative competence, and model elements to create a new meta-linguistic model.

UNG Human Services Study Abroad Field Practicum Opportunities in Latin America and the Caribbean

Maxine J. Douglas, MSW, LCSW
University of North Georgia

This paper discusses University of North Georgia’s Human Services Delivery Administration (HSDA) Study Abroad Field Practicum Experience. This study abroad experience offers students in Human Services the opportunity to receive course credits, and complete field practicum hours in direct service with clients and consumers internationally. Students complete applied field experience at community service agencies, negotiated by HSDA faculty via the host countries' Ministries of Health, and Human Services.

SESSION 3B – LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

The Unhappy Island: The United States Information Agency's Response to Fidel Castro and the Cuban Revolution, 1959-1962

Dr. Hector Montford
College of Coastal Georgia

This paper addresses the United States Information Agency’s (USIA) public diplomacy strategy in Latin America in the wake of the Cuban Revolution. Amid a period of deteriorating relations between the US and Cuba, the USIA revised its messaging to Latin American audiences to explain the US government’s position and counter Castro’s appeal. The study examines both the methods and the messages the USIA developed between 1959 and 1962 to accomplish their objectives.

Primitive modernity: Sergio González Rodríguez’s Idiosyncratic Reflections on Contemporary Mexico

Dr. Derek Beaudry,
University of North Georgia

The writer Sergio González Rodríguez (Mexico, 1950-2017) is best known for his investigative work about events, such as femicide in Ciudad Juárez. An aspect of González Rodríguez’s writing practice that has received less attention is the thematization of what González Rodríguez calls the primordial and the primitive. In my presentation, I will explore his use of concepts that have been associated with these two

controversial ideas, such as vitalism. I will offer a critical analysis about the ways that González Rodríguez employs these ideas, as well as argue that his work provides important insights regarding contemporary Mexico.

Abraham Lincoln's Political Influence on Porras and Nabuco: The Missing Link

Prof. José de Arimateia da Cruz, Georgia Southern University & US Army War College
Joshua Kohler da Cruz, Georgia State University

This paper examines the influence of Abraham Lincoln on the political philosophy of Juan Rafael Mora Porras in Costa Rica and Joaquim Nabuco in Brazil. Abraham Lincoln's influence on Latin America's political philosophy has been understudied by Latin America scholars. Our paper attempts to show Lincoln as a "missing link" in Latin America's political philosophy.

There are no Communists Here”: Workers, Political power, and Elites on the border during the 1930s

Dr. Andres Hajar
Georgia Gwinnett College

This paper examines the unprecedented and significant political and economic power Communist unions amassed throughout the 1930s on the border city of Ciudad Juarez causing a swift reaction from local and statewide political and economic elites aimed at quelling this emerging threat. It will also show the movement's connection with the International Communist Party in an effort to situate the local labor movement within the larger context dictating labor politics at the time.

SESSION 3C – EDUCATION, HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

Teaching Science using 3-dimensional Learning and Bilingualism: Effective Science Activity Structure for Afterschool Programs

Dr. Max Vazquez Dominguez, Dr. Annmarie Jackson, Dr. Cristina Washell,
Jesus Penaloza and Kinley Pritchett
University of North Georgia

This paper presentation explains how we, UNG faculty and students, implemented the 3-dimensional learning approach in science to teach a group of 23 students currently attending 3-5th grades in a public elementary school in Gainesville. Using bilingual hands-on activities to address core ideas in science, science/engineering practices, and cross-cutting concepts (3-dimensional learning) in 6 science activities ranging from forces and motion to simple machines, we make recommendations for educators and science educators to incorporate the 3-d methodology with bilingualism using this activity structure.

Latino/a/@/x/americano: Polyvocality and Power in the Development of Categories Relating to Latin America within the United States

Ms. Bryn Walker
Oxford College of Emory University

This paper seeks to understand the historical development of categories that describe Latin America in the United States. Although previous historiography addresses the development of “Hispanic” and “Latino” naming practices through analysis of the role of the U.S. Census Bureau, political advocacy groups, and the impact of Spanish language media, this paper will utilize data collected on the *names* of Latin American-related programs and centers within academic institutions in the United States. Ultimately, this paper aims to understand the polyvocality within the history of categorization relating to Latin America in the United States and the relative agency or imposition those of Latin American descent experienced within the process.

Mapping the Geo-Cultural Categories of Latin American Studies in the United States

Pablo Palomino, Ph.D
Oxford College of Emory University

This paper reflects on the history of Latin American Studies as a field in the US through the analysis of the multiple *geo-cultural terms* under which over 500 academic institutions name their Latin America-related centers, institutes, departments, and programs. “Geo-cultural terms” are geographic, ethnic, linguistic, and historical markers, such as “Latin American,” “Iberian,” “Latinx,” “Chicano,” or “Brazilian,” each representing a specific ideological and institutional concern. The paper is the first result of an ongoing collaboration with Oxford College of Emory’s sophomore student Bryn Walker.

C.L.R. James and the Three-legged Tripod

Mr. Ed Van Herik
Van Herik Communications

C.L.R. James' effective advocacy for Trinidadian independence was powered by a unique blend of morality rooted in his Puritan upbringing, the game of cricket and his love of English literature. My paper will point out how, for James, those three legs support British morality and behavior, mutually enforcing each other in the task. The paper will chronicle how his evolving understanding of that morality eventually led to an uncompromising stand on racial issues and an adamant demand for independence.

SESSION 4A – LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES AND LITERATURE

El secreto y la metaficción en El amante japonés de Isabel Allende

Dr. Alvaro Torres-Calderón
University of North Georgia

Alma Belasco, a reserved elder woman who lives in a nursing home, keeps a mysterious life that no one knows details about until Irina, her caretaker, and her grandson Seth started to inquire with the excuse of publishing a book on the Belasco family. They suspect Alma had a lover in her life, a Japanese man in a picture that the woman keeps in her room. This essay focuses on the novel's postmodernist traits as Irina and Seth - driven by Alma's secrets - get immersed in a fiction within the fiction where they make different

assumptions that relativize the concept of reality, question language as interpretation of rationality, and discuss the human being as a definable subject as well as the loss of boundaries of time-space.

Raza e identidad latinoamericana a través del personaje Daniel en También la lluvia

Dr. María José Maguire
Flagler College

The purpose of this essay is to illustrate the long lasting effects of colonialism in Bolivia through a critical analysis of the film *Even the Rain* and its protagonist, Daniel. In the film Daniel proposes an alternative discourse to an indigenous community that is tired of lies, deceptions and the manipulation of basic necessities such as water. This essay explores the complexity of Bolivian society and post-colonialism through a parallel analysis of Daniel's personal life and the role he plays as an actor portraying the historical figure Hatuey.

'La Puerta a la Mente Femenina: Una Perspectiva Clara con Silvina Ocampo'

Ms. Bailey Pieplow
University of North Georgia

This essay will focus on analyzing the story, "The House Made of Sugar" (*Thus Were Their Faces*, 2015) by Silvina Ocampo. In this short story, the wife becomes possessed by a malevolent spirit, and true insanity is revealed through her husband. In order to analyze who the real culprit is, one must view it through a psychological lens, thus revealing the stereotypical views of the female mind. Ocampo uses imagery, irony, and a male narrator to reveal how patriarchal society can condemn women within their marriage.

SESSION 4B – ORGANIZED PANEL

TOPIC: Africa, Latin America, and The Caribbean: The Case for Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation

Panel Description: Three of the most prominent regions of the South-South are Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean. These regions have several proximities, including but not limited to, a history of slavery, colonialism, underdevelopment, and language and culture. It was in light of this abysmal reality that our book, "Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean: The Case for Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation," made the case for an increased and renewed endeavor in bilateral and multilateral cooperation between these spheres. It was also necessary to showcase these regions to others; hence the need to explore the data, the geography, and the history of these regions and their people. This panel discusses the recently published book as named above. The panel pinpoints some of the main content.

Panel Abstracts

Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean: The Urgency and Desirability of State-to-State and Multi-State Cooperation

Sabella O. Abidde, Ph.D., Alabama State University

Africa is the world's second largest continent, and perhaps the richest in terms of natural resources. Yet, it is the least developed. Because of its history of slavery and colonialism, it has traditionally looked to Europe and the United States in terms of its progress and growth. Latin America and the Caribbean also

share in this history and also look to the United States and Europe for their growth and development agenda. These regions belong to the Global South or South-South – a geo-economic and political region that is characterized by colonialism and underdevelopment. And although conditions have begun to change, I argued that there is an urgent need for bilateral and multilateral cooperation – an inward-looking development strategy. In addition, I argued that their shared history and experience make such cooperation vital. As these regions expand their role and responsibility within the international system, it is incumbent upon them to navigate the twenty-first century as partners in their march towards industrialization.

Tourism: People, Places, and Wonders of The Lands

Augustine Avwunudiogba, PhD, California State University Stanislaus

Elisha J Dung, PhD, Alabama State University

Tourism plays an important role in the global economy. It is a significant contributor to the gross domestic products (GDP) of some countries in Africa and Latin America. Indeed, Africa and Latin America have some of the world's renowned cultural heritage and natural "wonderlands" with the potential to attract global tourism. This chapter explores some of the underlying factors responsible for the current state of underdevelopment of the tourism sector in many of the countries of Africa and Latin America. The chapter analyzes the current trends in the pattern of tourism demand and supply in both regions. The typology of tourism resources in the African and Latin American regions is explored. Tourism development represents an opportunity to foster greater integration of the economies of the countries of Africa and Latin America within the framework of the south-south development paradigm.

The Geographical Basis of Multilateral and Bilateral Cooperation

Elisha J Dung, PhD, Alabama State University, Montgomery

Augustine Avwunudiogba, PhD, California State University Stanislaus

There have been recent calls for South-South cooperation as a paradigm for economic cooperation and development among the developing countries of the global south. This chapter argues for increased bilateral and multilateral cooperation between African and Latin American countries. The chapter presents the geographical basis for cooperation based on the analysis of the demographic, social, economic, and environmental data. Sub-regional patterns are identified as a guide to improving existing and establishing new multilateral and bilateral agreements and blocks that would leverage and maximize the potential synergy between the two regions. Africa and Latin America possess some similar physical and environmental conditions as well as some common political, economic, and social challenges on which such cooperation can be engaged. Despite the low level of economic integration and bilateral cooperation between Africa and Latin America, the future looks bright. As one of the few regions with a growing population and emerging markets, forging viable collaboration could put the region at an economic advantage in the future.

Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean: A Shared Historical Connection

Alecia Hoffman, Ph.D.

Alabama State University

Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean share common themes in a number of respective areas. There is a duality in the existence of people who have been dispersed throughout the world through slavery, migration, and self-selective relocation. These three areas have suffered from the legacy of colonialism

and its effects; forced labor; and lastly, forms of marginalization experienced by persons of African descent that inhabit these areas- either from their own governments or through the practices instituted by multilateral institutions and non-governmental organizations. This chapter examines these common themes that are shared by Latin American, African, and Caribbean nations.

Colonialism, Dependency, and South-South Cooperation: Africa and Latin American Countries

Brenda Gill, Ph.D. Alabama State University

Augustine Avwunudiogba, Ph.D; California State University Stanislaus

There have been recent calls for South-South cooperation as a paradigm for economic cooperation and development among the developing countries of the global south. This chapter argues for increased bilateral and multilateral cooperation between African and Latin American countries. The chapter presents the geographical basis for cooperation based on the analysis of the demographic, social, economic, and environmental data. Sub-regional patterns are identified as a guide to improving existing and establishing new multilateral and bilateral agreements and blocks that would leverage and maximize the potential synergy between the two regions. Africa and Latin America possess some similar physical and environmental conditions as well as some common political, economic, and social challenges on which such cooperation can be engaged. Despite the low level of economic integration and bilateral cooperation between Africa and Latin America, the future looks bright.