

## **C-4 Expanding the Definition of International Studies: Concepts of Identity Boundaries and Economic Borders**

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The Muskogee People in Latinamericanist, Nativeamericanist, and Internationalist Perspective

**Abstract:**

Examination of Spanish interactions with the Muskogee from three historical perspectives -- Latinamericanist, Nativeamericanist, and Internationalist -- demonstrates that the Internationalist narrative is commutative and adult in its transactional nature, while the others are adult/child transactions and distributive. This presentation incorporates findings from the Fernbank 2007 Lower Ocmulgee Archaeological Expedition.

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Identity Politics and Regionalization in Comparative Perspective

**Abstract:**

Despite the homogenizing effect of globalization, identity politics in the late 20th century has gained in significance in global governance as has recognition for various collective groups connected by a common identity based on gender, religion, ethnicity, clan, sexual orientation, locality, and so forth. Aside from this single reference point, there exists limited knowledge about the factors that make identity politics so relevant in their particular environment, and it has been argued that each group represents a collective identity group so unique that conclusions about commonalities across such groups could be drawn. This paper explores the extent to which there are discernible similarities as well as differences among political collective identity groups in particular issues contexts in both the industrialized and the developing world. It then attempts to determine the cognitive and structural (dis)similarities between identity politics groups, as they turn out in these varying environments.

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The Political Economy of Contemporary China-Africa relations

**Abstract:**

Chinese relations with Africa have undergone a process of metamorphosis since the late 1950's. From anti-imperialist posture and support for liberation struggles of the late 1950s and 1960s in Africa, contemporary Chinese foreign policy in Africa is a reflection of neo-liberal realpolitik or the Beijing consensus (BC) which is driven by power and an unprecedented need for resources in a fast competitive global market. As the Cold War petered out, western countries began to concentrate their investments in the transitions economies of Eastern Europe, China began to increase its investment in Africa with renewed policy based on the principles of respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs resonates with African leaders who are suspicious of motives of former colonial powers and the US. This new Chinese invigoration in Africa was crystallized with the formation in 2000 of the first China – Africa Cooperation Forum (CACF). China's resurgence in Africa has seen tremendous increase in trade, aid, investment, and exchange of human capita and has become the envy of western countries. Critics of China's resurgence in Africa have questioned China's motives and characterized Chinese interest in Africa as a form of "new imperialism", "scramble", or new colonialism; and some, especially the Human Rights Watch and the World Bank have criticized China as ignoring human rights violations and encouraging corruption among African leaders. The objectives of this paper are twofold: firstly to examine and understand the trajectories of Sino Africa relations from Cold War to present; and secondly to understand the principles and ideological lenses that shaped and continues to shape these relations. In order to bridge the hiatus in our understanding of Sino-Africa relations, this paper examine the evolving history of Sino

African relations, the ideological underpinnings for the relations, the patterns and nature of exchanges between Africa and China, and the changes and continuities.

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The “Cyprus Problem” in Greek-Cypriot Newspapers

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