Annotated Bibliography for Global Citizen Course

Introduction

The books in this bibliography are in stock as resources for faculty teaching the Global Citizen course. These can be checked out by faculty from the FYE office at Williams Center. The list is by no means exhaustive and every effort will be made to keep adding to the list as more books are gathered. We will appreciate that faculty bring to our attention any book in their field they consider helpful for the course development.

To request for any of the books in this bibliography, or to suggest additional books to be added, please contact Emmanuel Clottey at ec00692-gw@georgiasouthern.edu or Chris Caplinger at caplinca@georgiasouthern.edu


What are the most pressing global issues today? The 2009 edition of Global Issues answers this question with a compilation of sixteen recent reports from the CQ Researcher, a policy brief that explains difficult global concepts and gives opposing perspectives on them. The articles are designed to promote in-depth discussion and research on important global issues. The book is divided into five subject areas; Conflict; Security and Terrorism; Human rights; Energy and the Environment; Democratization; and International political economy. By giving competing perspectives on global issues the authors live the reader to arrive at their own conclusions. This is a good book for faculty who want a better understanding of some of the current global issues.


The book is a compilation of contributions from many writers with the appeal for a global understanding of the rights of all people and the need to use education to achieve this end. Starting with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, contributors show the importance of upholding the rights of all people where ever they are regardless of their race, gender, religion, geographical location, socio-economic status or their political persuasion. Even though some progress has been made since the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, the contributors contend that much is yet to be done and that human rights and global citizenship go together. They argue that the promotion of human rights and global citizenship can be achieved through education because schools are reflections of their communities. Schools are the right places for learning about living in communities which encompass diversity.

Note: This book is particularly important for all those engaged in any form of educating people as well as those who are training to become teachers.

Slavery is thriving in our modern times with some 27 million people in its grips. The author looks at this “new” slavery and compares it with the “old” slavery which occupied in the twentieth century. The new slavery defies race, religion and gender classification and the underlying characteristic of its victims is poverty. The author shows how poverty, greed and violence are combining to enslave millions in the global economy. He tells stories of people who have been caught in this web and he uses case studies of sex slavery in Thailand, the chattel slavery in Mauritania, the bonded charcoal-makers in Brazil, the debt-bonded brick-makers in Pakistan and the debt-bonded farmers in India. As a global people, the author insists, we can end slavery in our generation and shows what individuals, NGOs and governments can do to end it.

**Note:** Bales’ book is a must read for every American undergraduate student.


The book looks at moral and political philosophy at the global level. It has been designed for course use and organized thematically into eleven parts – Sovereignty, Rights to self-determination, Human rights, Rawl’s The law of peoples, Nationalism and patriotism, Cosmopolitanism, Global poverty and international distributive justice, Just war, Terrorism, Women and global justice, International environmental justice. Each part has an introduction which gives an overview of the section after which various authors discuss specific issues. The works include Thomas Hobbes, Immanuel Kant and John Rawls alongside leading contemporary writers in the field of global justice. Authors do not just discuss issues only on theoretical basis but offer practical plans of action. For example, Leif Wenar’s discussion of “What we owe to distant others” evaluates Scanlon’s theory about the patterns and content of human reasoning about our duties to distant others. Wenar posits that contractualism as found in Scanlon’s theory isolates the two most important questions (normative and empirical) but fails to answer them. Wenar discusses what the answers to the normative and empirical questions might be and ends with four practical proposals on what individuals in rich nations can do to ensure that international aid properly serve the world’s poor.


The author defines fair trade and gives a history of how it started, where it is today and where it is going. She explains how fair trade works and the difference between fair trade and free trade. Examines the principles of fair trade, how they are linked to social justice and their eventual positive impact on the lives of both producers and the consumers. The reader is challenged to take action and is shown specific ways of engaging in fair trade through means such as identifying and buying fair trade products to starting or joining a fair trade group on your campus or town.

**Note:** This book is good for those who are unfamiliar with fair trade and will serve as a good resource for
instructors teaching high school and undergraduate freshmen.


This book has been prepared by an international team of authors including social scientists, philosophers, natural scientists and systems theorists. It is a beginner’s guide to the fundamental topics of Global Citizenship. It examines how individuals relate to the fast-moving global, political, cultural, economic and environmental agendas. The book has been organized into four sections – the idea of Global Citizenship; Institutional Issues and the Bases of Skepticism; Ethical Bases of Global Citizenship; Specific areas: Environment, Economic Globalization, Technology, Immigration and Peace. Each section has an introduction which gives an overview of the section after which various authors discuss specific issues. As a beginner’s guide to Global Citizenship, the book is well suited for undergraduate work.


Many efforts have been made by Western countries to help the least developed countries. But after many years, there is little evidence that aid to developing countries is yielding the desired results. Why is this so? The author seeks to answer this question and points out that the West has failed because they stick to a “right plan” across the board. As a result despite the huge dollar amounts (about $2.3 trillion) spent on aid over the past five decades, little help has reached the poor people who actually need it. Two major flaws of aid as it exists today are lack of feedback from the poor who are supposed to benefit from the aid and lack of accountability on the part of the donors. Easterly postulates that part of the solution lies in letting the poor to be adequately represented in any plans to help them and there must be feedback from them as to whether they are actually benefitting from the aid they are supposed to receive. The other is part is to let donor be accountable to the poor community they are seeking to help. Whether you agree with the author or not, the book will force you to take a second look at international development aid. The book is a good addition to any discussion about poverty eradication.


Globalization brings with it an equalizing opportunity by giving billions of people in different parts of the world the platform to do business easily. This is what the author refers to as flattening of the world. He discusses the forces that flattened the world. Some of these forces include outsourcing, offshoring, insourcing and work flow software. Whatever your view about globalization is the fact remains that it is here and Friedman tells you what you can do to thrive in it. His suggestions are particularly valuable to American educators and undergraduates on what needs to be done for American graduates to compete in a flat world.

The book is a compilation of interviews with activists and authors on topics of war, religion, the global economy, and social change. It developed out of the most popular courses offered at Harvard University. The activists and authors range from Howard Zinn, Amy Goodman, Naomi Klein, Robert Reich, Juliet Schor, Katha Pollitt, Paul Farmer to Lani Guinier and others. They share their views on their areas of expertise and provide thought-provoking suggestions for how one can be a proactive citizen. For example, on war, a WWII veteran, Howard Zinn, advocates for more diplomacy instead of war and raises a lot of food for thought for both pro-war and anti-war advocates.


Globalization has a profound effect on health. What are the successes, failures, challenges and opportunities of globalization on health? The authors sought to answer this question and looks at the interaction between health and globalization. The book is divided into three parts with contributions from international group of health experts. Contributors analyze the health consequences of globalization, the tools which can be used to evaluate them and the international organizations (such as World Bank, IMF, WTO, WHO and G8) responsible for monitoring them. Global Health issues such as infectious diseases, tobacco use, obesity, climate change and poverty are examined. The authors call for a globally coordinated effort to maximize the health benefits of globalization and to minimize or eliminate its negative health effects. This is an excellent book for all those interested in the health effect of globalization.


Since the end of the cold war, China and the European Union have been growing more influential on the global stage and reshaping the global order. Khanna argues that the European Union has become a contemporary empire that continues to expand as it admits new member countries with more in line seeking to join. In a similar fashion, China has been turning its neighboring countries into what Khanna refers to as “semi-sovereign provinces” through demographic expansion and economic integration. The author argues that China and the European Union are competing with the United States to shape the world order. The competition centers on the pivotal regions in Eastern Europe, Central Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, and East Asia. Khanna refers to these regions as the Second World. The competition is not a military one but a combination of geopolitics and globalization. The book is an important contribution to the discussion about globalization and the role China, US and the EU each play.

More than ever before in the history of the world, more people are migrating across international borders and the numbers are increasing by the day. This comes with opportunities and challenges such as skilled labor, asylum, human trafficking and integration. Koser looks at these and discusses why migration matters, showing how migration is linked to globalization, development, poverty and human rights. Refuting the myths about international migration, he makes a strong case for how migration can benefit both the migrants and their host nations. For a short book of 140 pages the author has done well for his coverage of the important issues relating to international migration.


Like Bales’ *Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy*, the author looks at slavery in modern times, discussing the various laws, agencies, countries and protocols which deal with the problem. Paris use case studies from different countries, including the US, to show how widespread the problem is. She cites court cases in which the US government has successfully prosecuted human traffickers. She goes to extensive length to show that the most vulnerable victims of slavery or human trafficking are children. When it comes to human trafficking, many people confuse it with human smuggling. Paris differentiates between the two by showing that trafficking is done against the will and active participation of the trafficked person but smuggling is done with the active willful participation of the smuggled person. She provides a resource guide to both national and international governmental and NGOs involved in combating the menace.


What happens in one part of the world affects many other parts of the world. This book looks at the most pressing issues facing the global community today and is designed specifically for college students. The book is divided into eight parts with 82 articles written by scholars, activists and policymakers on the global stage. The articles look at globalization, conflicts, trade, colonialism and its legacy, issues of discrimination, human rights, poverty, inequality, structural violence, transnational institutions and social change. The book is intended to engage college students to think critically about global issues. To this end there is a “questions for thinking, writing and discussion” section and suggestions for further reading after each part.

The author looks at the environmental, political and economic changes taking place in the world and how it is affecting people in the US and the rest of the world. By way of narratives he describes some of the important processes of globalization and the pivotal role the US has played in them. Redistribution and reorganization of production in the US, Western Europe, and Japan after WWII led to the globalization of production. In addition to this redistribution, the author discusses other factors which have shaped globalization. He argues that globalization is complex and means different things to different people based on their social and economic settings.


One aspect of globalization is IT outsourcing which affects both Information Systems professionals and employers. The book is a practical guide on IT outsourcing. The author examines the pros and cons of outsourcing and gives practical advice on how outsourcing can be done successfully once a company decides to outsource. Some of the things which companies intending to outsource must pay attention to are; careful selection of a service provider, management of the service provider, looking at contracts with the provider, how to guide against failure and effective handling of litigation. For the IT professional, the author offers advice on how to plan for the future if your employer decides to outsource.


All over the world globalization is affecting the lives of young people, families and educational systems. The authors examine how economic realities, social processes, technological and media innovations, and diverse cultures in a globalized world shape the lives of young people today. They posit that this ever changing atmosphere require a new set of skills for young people than what the present educational system is offering. This requires a rethinking and restructuring of the educational systems in order to adequately prepare young people to meaningfully participate in the challenges, opportunities and costs which globalization brings. The challenge education faces is to shape the cognitive skills, interpretation sensibilities, and cultural sophistication of young people who must be ready to think globally even in their local contexts.


The World Bank provides global economic and social statistics comparing continents and countries.
Using maps, graphs and photographs they present current global challenges on issues such as Health (eg. AIDS), poverty, migration, environment (eg. carbon dioxide emission), population and the economy. Comparison of countries in key social development indicators such as economic growth, life expectancy, infant mortality and poverty line are provided. Helpful listings of key indicators of development and ranking of economies by GNI per capita are provided at the end of the book.