Editors' Introduction and Acknowledgments

Danny Mayer  
*University of Kentucky*

Keith Woodward  
*University of Arizona*

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List of Contributors

Serena Anderlini-D’Onofrio is currently Associate Professor in the Humanities at the University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez. In addition to co-translating In Spite of Plato (1995), a book of feminist theory by Italian philosopher Adriana Cavarero, she is the author of a comparative study of women’s authorship in the modern theater (The “Weak” Subject: On Modernity, Eros, and Women’s Playwriting, 1998) and numerous articles in such journals as Atenea, Carte Italiane, Diacritics, Feminist Issues, Italian Culture, The Journal of Gender Studies, VIA: Voices in Italian Americana, and Women’s Studies International Forum. Her contribution to disClosure is part of a larger book-length project of ecofeminist theory focusing on the Gaia Hypothesis and the controversies in AIDS science.

Werner Bonefeld teaches Politics at the University of York, England. His recent publications include Revolutionary Writings and, with Sergio Tischler, What is to be Done? Leninism, Anti-Leninist Marxism and the Question of Revolution Today.

Marlene de Beer is a South African national and researcher currently completing a Ph.D. thesis that focuses on social cohesion, education and international organizations at the UNESCO Centre, University of Ulster, Coleraine. She has research experience in South Africa, Northern Ireland and Bosnia & Herzegovina and facilitation experience addressing aspects of community safety, social change, well-being and spirituality.

Frankie Finley is completing her Master’s Degree in English at the University of Kentucky. Her research interests include Appalachian Studies, literary non-fiction, and visual culture.

Anna Froula is a doctoral candidate in American literature and film studies at the University of Kentucky. Her research explores how war films mediate cultural anxieties and the production of national identity.

Jamie Gillen received his Master’s Degree from the University of Kentucky in Geography in August, 2003. He is currently at the University of Colorado-Boulder in pursuit of his Ph.D. in Geography. Gillen maintains interests in urban, tourism and cultural geographies in Vietnam.
Timothy Gordon is a poet whose recent publications include *Everything Speaking Chinese: Poems and Prosepoems* (2001) and *Ground of This Blue Earth* (2000). He has published in both online and print journals, including *Borderlands: Texas Poetry Review* (2002).

Saikat Majumdar is completing his doctoral dissertation on 20th & 21st century British, Irish and World Anglophone fictions at Rutgers University. His publications include essays on J.M. Coetzee, Jean Rhys, Amit Chaudhuri, Sunetra Gupta and Shashi Deshpande; he has also published two volumes of short stories, two novellas, and fiction in several publications in the US, India, and elsewhere.

Doreen LaMantia Maloney (videographer) is currently Assistant Professor of New Media Art at the University of Kentucky in Lexington, Kentucky. Her work, which revolves around themes of family, identity, death, memory and surveillance, has been shown nationally across the United States, and internationally in Naples, Buenos Aires, Paris, Istanbul, Havana, and recently in Krakow, Poland. She is the founder and President of the New Media Caucus, a national organization to research the discourse and practice of digital artists.

Tina Mangieri is a Ph.D. student in the Department of Geography at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill with interests in post-coloniality, identity, and Feminist and Economic Geographies.

Nicole Margaretten uses visual art, sound, and performance to direct awareness towards social and environmental problems in society. The current focus of her work is divided into two overlapping themes, air pollution and the creation of performances that "reprogram" our interpretation of celebrated American holidays. Margaretten's work has been shown in several solo and group exhibitions, including the Atelier Fine Art Gallery, The Boston Conservatory, Lorimer Station Studio, and Resonance FM, broadcasting from London, England.

Danny Mayer is a Ph.D. student in the English Department at the University of Kentucky and co-editor of *disClosure 13*.

Matt McCourt is a Ph.D. Candidate in the Department of Geography at UK. His research is in alternative economic spaces, community-based GIS, and grassroots organizing.

Praba Pilar is a New York/Colombian multi-disciplinary artist who has worked on multiple projects in the public sphere through public art, site installations, performances, and websites. Her background in community work and political activism establishes the platform in which she artistically confronts the conflict between humanitarian, political and economic motivations.

Dr. David F. Ruccio is currently Associate Professor of Economics in the Faculty of Economics' Department of Economics and Policy Studies at the University of Notre Dame. His research interests include questions of value, subjectivity, and the changing dynamics of class in economic systems raised by postmodernism and poststructuralism. He is also a key figure in the ongoing project to reconceptualize the Marxist tradition and currently edits the journal *Rethinking Marxism*.

Natalia Ruiz-Junco is a graduate student in the Department of Sociology at the University of Kentucky. Her research interests include social theory and social movements.

Sarah Beth Sammons is a landscape architecture graduate student from the University of Kentucky who enjoys creating graphic arts in her spare time.

Durlabh Singh is a poet based in London, England, with interests in Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, metaphysics and philosophy. He has been published widely in over a hundred publications, most recently a book-length work, *Chrome Red* (2002). Singh is also an artist who has exhibited in London, New York, Helsinki, Paris, India, Kenya.

Benjamin Smith is a Ph.D. student in the Department of Geography with interests in landscapes of consumption. He thanks the rest of the collective for humoring him.
Neil Smith has written on a wide-variety of topics—such as gentrification, international capitalist development, the continuing importance of class, and the role of the academics in public life—for which his texts are considered foundational, including American Empire: Roosevelt’s Geographer and the Prelude to Globalization (2003), The New Urban Frontier: Gentrification and the Revanchist City (1996), and Uneven Development: Nature, Capital and the Production of Space (1991). Smith currently holds the position of distinguished professor at the City University of New York Graduate Center, where he teaches in the Anthropology Department and directs the Center for Place, Culture and Politics.

Anthony Swofford is the author of Jarhead: A Marine’s Chronicle of the Gulf War and Other Battles, a memoir detailing his experiences as a marine sniper during and after the first Gulf War. He is currently Assistant Professor of English at St. Mary’s College of California. He is currently at work on his first book-length work of fiction.

Jonathan Vincent is a Ph.D. student in the English Department at the University of Kentucky. He has interests in war, aesthetics and histories of literary theory.

Jeff West is a Ph.D. student in the Department of Geography with interests in political and cultural geography.

David Walker holds a Master’s Degree in Latin American Studies from San Diego State and is currently pursuing a Ph.D. in geography at the University of Kentucky. He is currently in Mexico doing fieldwork for a dissertation on gentrification and the neoliberalization of space as economic and cultural globalism in the Historic District of Downtown Mexico City.

Keith Woodward is a Ph.D. student in the Department of Geography at the University of Arizona and co-editor of disClosure 13.

Danny Mayer and Keith Woodward
Editors’ Introduction

We are happy to give you the 13th installment of disClosure.

We would like to begin this issue with a brief science lesson. Seventeen months ago, while brainstorming for a name that would effectively convey disClosure’s approach to the topic of globalization, we decided to title the project Pangaea—Greek for “all lands”—after the supercontinent formed at the end of the Paleozoic era, nearly 225 million years ago. Not simply a supercontinent, Pangaea has in fact pointed the way to a new way of conceptualizing the world. Its postulated existence, for example, was the basis for Alfred Wegener’s opening forays into a theory of continental drift, which overturned the accepted notion of continents as stable, immobile objects. Now known as the theory of plate tectonics, this conceptualization envisions the Earth’s outer surface as comprised of at least 12 tectonic plates of differing sizes that continually move atop hotter and more mobile material. At the boundaries of these plates, where the movement is most discernable, plates may collide (as they do in the Himalayas at the intersections of the Indian and Eurasian plates), subduct (off the west coast of South America at the Nazca and South American plates), pull apart to create trenches (the Marianas Trench, site of the North American and Eurasian plates), or slip (not so easily) past each other, as they do at the San Andreas fault line of the Pacific and North American plates.

In Pangaea— and in the fluid spatial imaginary it invokes—we find something more than a
metaphor for current discourses of globalization, where movements of people, things, and ideas collapse, contract, spread, fracture, suture, unify, subduct, and slip (not so easily) past each other. We find it, in fact, to be a globalization, at the same time that it cautions current ways of thinking about globalization. Such spatial epistemologies often position social, political and cultural flows across the territories of the Earth against the physicality—the terra—of the planet itself (as, for example, in the space-shot of a supposedly unmarked Earth found on the cover of Hardt and Negri’s Empire). If globalization describes a historical moment (whether that be the post-fordist turn of the 1970s or history of Western imperialism), then Pangaea stretches that moment both spatially and temporally, merging the history of social life with the unfolding of geologic time, entangling wars on terror with wars on terra. Understood in this socio-spatial context, Pangaea is an unmarked-marked space. Unmarked in that it predates both the natural striations of continental formation and the historical striations of networks of capital, state formations and diasporic flows; marked in that even the moment of Pangaea is a fleeting blockage of the movement of terra across the globe. As the author John McPhee writes, “The poles of the earth have wandered. The equator has apparently moved,” and it now “seems an act of almost pure hubris to assert that some landmark of our world is fixed at 73 degrees 57 minutes and 53 seconds west longitude and 40 degrees 51 minutes and 14 seconds north latitude—a temporary description, at any rate, as if for a boat on the sea.”

Yet we do not want to push this too far, to suggest that plate movements are the globalization. For while Pangaea and its theories of drift remind us that terra, in addition to territory, is always becoming, always fluid, always resistant to containment, the materiality of plate tectonics cannot fully address, for instance, the very geopolitical flows that likewise position McPhee’s landmark—the George Washington Bridge—as “a temporary description.” On the one hand, it is an object that places the U.S.—and in particular New York—in relation to the rest of the world: as a democratic nation, as a center of neo-liberal capitalism, as a site of industry, patriotism, and commerce. On the other hand, as it is traversed by tourists, workers, fat cats and hustlers, those codes—and countless others—are continuously inscribed and re-inscribed upon it. It is precisely at this intersection between the material and the textual, the geologic and the human, that we locate the critical impulse of Pangaea.
second war in Iraq and her written attempts to come to terms with that event. The self-described rant of Werner Bonefeld, “Against War and the Preconditions of War,” written on the eve of Gulf II, calls for the eradication of global uneven development as a precondition for the eradication of war. In what we believe is a first for disClosure, we interview an author of literary nonfiction, Anthony Swofford, who served as a sniper during the first Gulf War and whose memoir, Jarhead, recounts the social positions and conditions of the soldier in contemporary global warfare and social life. Finally, Serena Anderlini-D’Onofrio reconceptualizes the violence wrought upon the Earth itself during such conflicts over oil and other resources. According to her essay, “The Gaia Hypothesis and Ecofeminism: Culture, Reason, and Symbiosis,” thinking of the Earth as a “being with a life of its own” will create a social world in which “there are no mere resources, and every node in the web of life has its meaning and purpose.”

We hope you enjoy this latest issue of disClosure,

Danny Mayer and Keith Woodward
Lexington, KY  Tucson, AZ
(Goodnight Ollie. Goodnight Stan.)

Acknowledgments

And, of course, needless to say that this journal is a result of the collaborative efforts of a large group of people. We would first like to thank Dana Nelson, Jedi-Master and faculty advisor, for providing not only an unwavering support and interest in the collective (and the committee on social theory more generally), but more importantly for being the kind of model scholar – both critical of and genuinely excited about all forms of new scholarship – that we need more of in our universities. For providing a forum in which faculty and graduate students from a range of disciplines can meet and be able to discuss such important topics as globalization, and for providing an outlet for us to publish on these topics, we thank the Committee on Social Theory. For providing a desert type of sensibility, we thank John Paul Jones, III, whose presence at UK will be sorely missed. For her assistance in copy-editing, we thank Rebecca Carey, for administrative assistance, we thank Chris Walcott, and for their support and expertise, we thank those “veteran” editors, particularly Jessica Hollis (for sending reminders two, sometimes three times, for us), Paul Kingsbury and Christine Metzo. We would also like to thank the numerous undergraduate students from around the globe who contributed their thoughts on what globalization meant to them. Funding for the journal has been provided by a number of sources, all of whom we’d like to thank: the UK Student Government Association, the Committee on Social Theory and all of you who are paid subscribers. And finally, for their (too) many hours spent reading submissions, tracking down subscribers, preparing and conducting interviews, reviewing books, copy-editing articles and formatting the journal, the disClosure 13 collective: Ben Smith, Maggie Smith, Natalia Ruiz-Junco, Jeff “copy-edit” West, Frankie “format-queen” Finley, Tina Mangieri, Jamie Gillen, Tonya Griffith, Brett Smith, and Chris Kays. This issue could not – and would not – have been completed were it not for your active interest, support and dedication. We thank you.
Globalization in 25 Words or Less

What is globalization? And, in asking that, how do we begin to frame the frames that frame that question? As many have argued, by proceeding with the question as such, we frequently import several of the explanations that the query has supposedly yet to uncover: discourses, totalizations, smooth spaces, micropolitics, exploitations, Empires, imperialisms old and new, flows of capital, transnationalisms, wars on terror, displacements, &c. Likewise, many others have observed the impossibility of maneuvering ourselves outside of those circulating constructions that we find ourselves reproducing in our global imaginaries. This problematic framing of the question of globalization, as we understand it, is not remedied simply by attempts to get outside of these frameworks, but also by compounding the number and scope of definitions so that threads of accord and discord may emerge.

Definitions of globalization—submitted by undergraduate students from around the world—appear throughout disClosure 13: Pangaea. These come as responses to requests we made to faculty members in geography programs in- and outside the U.S. to challenge their students to define globalization. We asked that students provide their own definition (in 25 words or less) based upon whatever logical, empirical, or affective groundings they felt best suited the topic. Our hope was not to find entirely fresh perspectives, but rather to gather together a collection of responses that reveal the in-roads and out-roads of globalizations discourses. While some responses queried the very concept of “definition” by, for example, responding with a poem rather than a rigid description, we were surprised to discover how closely several definitions resonated with each other, in spite of the great distances separating their authors. However, our task is not to re-codify these responses as a new zone or margin of representation, but rather to offer them as they were submitted: a collection of documents on globalization in the year 2004. Take them as you will.

Rather than gathering these definitions up into a single, centered bloc, we have dispersed these texts throughout this issue of disClosure.

—Keith Woodward and Danny Mayer