

## WSSA 2004 Conference Abstracts

### **African-American and African Studies**

James B. Kantiok and Linda H. Chiang  
Azusa Pacific University

"The Impact of Self-Esteem on High School Retention among Girls in Northern Nigeria."

Our world is becoming a global community. An understanding of other parts of Africa will enhance our appreciation of humankind. This study will provide insights to the problem of female dropout from secondary schools and the overall impact it has both on their self-esteem and contribution to the development of the Nigerian society.

The main purpose of this study was to gain insights into reasons of high drop out rate among female secondary school students in northern Nigeria and how this influences their self-esteem. Variables included early pregnancy rate, unwed mothers, poverty, social and religious practice. A comparison of girls from Christian and Muslim families will be discussed and examined to see whether religion or other cultural factors have an impact on the drop out rate among girls. The sample included 501 girls from northern Nigeria. Among them 102 were from junior secondary (middle school) and 396 were senior secondary (high school).

Adewale Lasisi  
University of Ibadan, Nigeria

"Africa, and the History of War and Peace."

Africa today represents an excellent laboratory for the study of serious confusion and peculiar problems associated with values and dynamism of governance. Conflicts are made possible by the continent's inability at understanding politics and power and marrying traditions with western methods of governance, and with the change in the continental definition of peace, its new conceptualized definition has made laws questionable and protection of human rights impossible.

Wars in Africa come with a history of enmity created among groups by slavery, colonialism and neo-colonialism. Conflicts in the continent are a result of imposed political order, external influences, creation of artificial states, lack of good governance, lack of clear-cut separation of religion from politics, and groups' inability to co-exist and integrate. The latter forms the basis for fragmentations that have made Africa the epicenter of intractable ethnic crises. The cold war exposed the continent to severe political manipulations in the bi-polar powers' tussle for sphere of control and culminated in political misfortune for Africa.

Paul T. Lockman, Jr.  
Eastern New Mexico University

"Black Caesars: Black Pirates off the Coast of Florida and the Keys, 1700-1828."

This investigative library research deals with the phenomenon of black pirates off of Florida and the Keys. The first Black Caesar existed around the 1700s off the Florida

Reef. He teamed up with Captain Edward Teach, better known as Blackbeard. Black Caesar was eventually captured by the British and hanged in Williamsburg, Virginia. That should have been the end of Black Caesar, however, one hundred years later another black pirate was operating in the Biscayne Bay calling himself Black Caesar.

Marda Mustapha  
Northern Arizona University

"HIV/AIDS in Post-Conflict Sierra Leone: Policy Implementations Challenges and Possibilities"

Studies have shown that violent conflicts, whether between or within states provide a fertile ground for the spread of HIV/AIDS. Violent conflicts trigger a number of human actions that leave people vulnerable to the virus that causes AIDS. These actions include among others, forced migration, commercial sex, sexual violence, rape and other risky behaviors that increases their chances of infection.

The paper will discuss HIV/AIDS policy implementation issues in post-conflict Sierra Leone. There will be three sections. The first section will discuss the war in the context of sexual violence, health infrastructure and the infection rate among certain sections of the society and the implication for the spread of HIV/AIDS in Sierra Leone. The second section will focus on policy initiatives taken, coupled with the challenges and possibilities for implementation and a successful fight against the pandemic. The third section, which will include the conclusion, will be a discussion of policy suggestions.

Alicia M. Palao  
University of Houston

"Paradox of the Matriarch"

Current issues of interest that surround the African American family include high divorce rates, low rates of marriage, and high rates of single parenthood (women). The status of the African American family, as being in a "crisis", has been debated in recent years. Proponents of the "crisis" emphasize the historical socialization of the family. Opponents of the "crisis" place more emphasis on contemporary factors that explain African American socialization processes. Because of the high rates of single parenthood (fatherlessness) within this community, their gender role socialization patterns have been affected. Also, in recent years, there has been growing literature on the "essentiality" of a father in the life of his child. Specifically, there has been a debate regarding a father's effects on the later development of his children. I intend to explore the effects of a father on gender role socialization. In addition, I intend to explore the relationship between gender role and socialization and the development of interpersonal skills in later life, especially with regard to the later formation of intimate relationships. Finally, I will explore the relationship between fatherlessness as it relates to the way in which African Americans look at and develop intimate relationships.

## **American Studies**

Diana L. Ahmad  
University of Missouri

“The Enlightened Rule of United States Navy Commander Benjamin F. Tilley in  
American Samoa, 1900-1901”

On April 17, 1900, Commander Benjamin F. Tilley, Commandant of United States Naval Station Tutuila and the first governor of American Samoa, raised the flag over the newest American possession. Serving as supreme ruler of the Samoans for only eighteen months, Tilley's enlightened administration set the tone for the next half-century of Navy rule. Using fa'a Samoa or the Samoan way, Tilley established good working relations with the islanders and attempted to instill the archipelago with American values. Commander Tilley's enlightened rule led to a largely successful naval administration of American Samoa. In 1951, at the end of the Navy era, the Samoan legislature lamented, "Samoa is sorrowful to bid farewell to a good and loyal friend, the Navy." What was Tilley's administration like, why did the Samoans admire him so much, and what are Tilley's legacies today? These are the questions to be addressed in this presentation.

Carla Melissa Anderson  
California State University, Fullerton

“Consider If This Is A Woman: Anne Frank, Popular Culture, and American Memory of  
the Holocaust”

This paper analyzes the ABC made-for-TV movie “Anne Frank: The Whole Story” (2001) as a source of public memory of the Holocaust. In this argument, I examine the film as a primary text and draw on the scholastic literature on Anne’s narrative and Holocaust memory, interviews with the writer, producers, and cast of the film, cinematic reviews, the writings of Holocaust survivors, and previous dramatizations of the narrative, particularly the play (1956) and the Hollywood film (1959). I use this evidence to show that the way we tell Anne’s story has changed since the 1950s in tandem with changes in the way that America remembers the Holocaust. I argue that “The Whole Story” is a self-conscious attempt to present a more realistic and complete account of Anne’s narrative and that the revised narrative is part of a larger dialogue about how we should represent and remember the Holocaust.

Sally A. Boyes-Hyslop  
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

“Development of a Service-Learning Course/Organization: A Case Study”

Many are concerned about the attitudes and activities of today's youth. Some wonder what the world will be like when this group inherits control. Many universities have incorporated "community service-learning" components in classes to encourage community awareness and involvement. The objective of this directive is not only to increase the awareness of students to community-based activities but also allows the application of classroom learning into the "real world" arena. Indeed, a recent statement from the chancellor's office stated: "California State University is committed to creating service-learning opportunities for all of its 370,000 students of the state of California." This paper will investigate and document the development of one example of a student community service-learning based program.

Jesse L. Embry  
Brigham Young University  
Ronald R. Shook  
Utah State University

#### “Who Uses the Public Lands: The Bonneville Salt Flats”

Several groups claim use of the Bonneville Salt Flats on the Utah-Nevada border. The two historical uses are land speed racing and potash mining. The potash mining started in the early twentieth century and continues today. Land speed racing started in the 1920s. The ultimate land speed record was set there from 1935 to 1970. After 1970 the track was not long enough but amateur groups continued to set records. More recent uses include rocketry, archery, photography, and commercials. The Bureau of Land Management controls the flats and tries to work with all these groups. Reilly Industries who does the mining recently completed a five year plan to return salt from its operations to the race track. Many racers, however, feel that not enough is being done to preserve the track. This presentation will use the Bonneville Salt Flats as a case study to ask the larger question who should use public lands.

Sarah Savage Hartman  
California State University, Fullerton

#### “Gandhiji to the American Masses: How the Movie “Gandhi” Provoked Americans to Remember the American Civil Rights Movement”

My paper examines the major motion picture “Gandhi” (1982) as a source of public memory of the American civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s and Martin Luther King, Jr. I draw on evidence from film reviews, the writings of proponents of civil disobedience, the annals of MLK, Jr. and his movement, and secondary literature on Gandhi. I use this evidence to show the film’s evocation of the American civil rights movement, as well as the film’s paralleling of Gandhi with our memory of MLK, Jr. I argue that the film is an attempt to present a narrative of Gandhi and India’s independence movement while representing a larger theme of remembrance of the civil rights movement in the late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> century audiences.

Ariella Catherine Horwitz  
California State University, Fullerton

#### “Sex, Guns, and Gender: The War(s) of the 1960s and the Power of Culture”

My paper discusses what I have termed the "incidental differences" of the Vietnam War and the sexual revolution. Assuming that social and political events do not occur in a cultural vacuum and thus have an affect on one another, I argue that it is through these incidental differences that an understanding of the sameness of the cultural challenges of Vietnam War and the sexual revolution can be reached. This paper draws on Loren Baritz's “Backfire” and Beth Bailey's “Sex in Heartland” to provide social-cultural context for understanding the Vietnam War and the sexual revolution. I argue that there is an essential similarity between America’s involvement in Vietnam and the concurrent

sexual revolution at home in challenging the power and authority bestowed upon sociocultural institutions/structures to act as moral guardians/parents.

Glenna L. Huls  
Camden County College

“Ordinary Women’s Experiences of Pioneer Life in Western Oklahoma”

The 1892 opening of the former Cheyenne-Arapaho lands in Oklahoma Territory attracted women and men seeking free farmland, free grassland, a new life and adventure. This was the last or only opportunity to gain an economic base on the land. Under the 1862 Homestead Act, a five-year investment of time and labor secured title to 160 acres of land. The work of women was essential to establishment of new communities in Beckham, Blaine, Custer, Dewey, Roger Mills and Washita counties. A record of settlers’ experiences is found in the Works Progress Administration Interviews done in 1937 and 1938. Sixty interviews of women who lived in or homesteaded in the counties named above are located in the Western History Collections at the University of Oklahoma and the Oklahoma Historical Society. These interviews allowed the author to examine the lives of ordinary women and girls who lived in western Oklahoma.

Robert King  
Utah State University

“Desert Rats and Xeric Ethics: Krutch, Abbey, and a Regional Bio-Ethic”

Joseph Wood Krutch and Edward Abbey have much in common: Easterners who found a spiritual home in the desert Southwest, interpreted it for a large reading audience, and who despaired for the prospects of civilization a more ecologically reverent attitude triumphed over materialism. Their reverence derived from an updated Thoreauvian engagement with the Southwest desert—both Krutch and Abbey wrote introductions to re-issues of “Walden,” and Krutch wrote the initial American Men of Letters series volume on Thoreau. This paper will describe the emergence of a regionalized desert bio-ethic (to use Aldo Leopold’s term), a xeric ethic reflecting such desert virtues as adaptation, sparseness, discipline, and humility, virtues highlighted by Krutch and Abbey, but also, among others, Zane Grey and Terry Tempest Williams. The description of a xeric ethic is part of a larger project aimed at describing the “cultural work” of the American Southwest for the larger national culture.

Stephanie Jean Kolberg  
California State University, Fullerton

“American-Style Anti-Urbanism: Frank Lloyd Wright's Broadacre City and its Implications for Contemporary Placelessness”

Frank Lloyd Wright’s Broadacre City plan of 1932 uses tactics of decentralization to place the family and private home at the center of society and of the cultural value system as a whole. His principle guiding force was the idolization of the individual, as seen in both the theory and design of Broadacre City. Although his vision for this city was never put into action, his ideas about the centrality of the private life and space of

the individual can be seen as the embodiment of how Americans have aspired to live. It is this Wright-style of Individualism, in which the focus is on a life away from other people instead of with other people, which is at the root of the degradation of place in parts of America. The emphasis on seclusion as an ideal has led to the dismissal of the public realm.

Dawn C. Martindale  
Utah State University

“Crystal Geyser: The Creation and Significance of the  
Green River, Utah, Man-Made Geyser”

The United States is a leading contributor to the global carbon dioxide problem. Today, scientists attempt to understand the feasibilities of various methods for reducing the noxious gas by studying current carbon systems. Crystal Geyser, in Green River, Utah, allows scholars to observe a failing natural system; thereby providing information on leakage rates, environmental impact, and containment duration. Beyond scientific study, Crystal Geyser reveals a local history and the impact of one man, Glen Ruby, who inadvertently created the geyser while drilling for oil in the 1930s. Today, Crystal Geyser also serves the surrounding community by being a part of local customs and tourism. Although Ruby never intended to create a cold-water geyser, the daily eruptions serve as a reminder of the past and hope for the future.

Daniel J. McInerney  
Utah State University

“The Systematization of Memory in Antebellum Mnemonics”

In the expanding study of historical memory, most scholars explore how communities produce, express, and contest their recollections of the past. This paper concentrates on a different issue: a set of antebellum proposals to develop the capacity for recollection. In other words, while many researchers examine the contents of memory, my work looks historically at techniques of memory. I approach this topic through the literature on mnemonics in 19th-century America, examining the categories in which proponents conceived of the faculty of memory, the ways they tried to harness its powers, and the role they felt memory played in their world. In their language and appeals, advocates described their work as one more part of a broad campaign in social reform. One particular proponent, the subject of this paper, described the work as a “scientific” effort to systematize both the memory and knowledge.

Jennilyn Merten  
University of Utah

“With Eyes Closed: Nostalgia, Imagination, and the West “

Nostalgia as defined and explored through mythic imaginings of the West might be characterized as a longing for an abstract past (ideas, conditions, artifacts, people) that hasn't necessarily been experienced. Nostalgia, as defined, grows from our mythic imaginings, in other words; we are nostalgic for our own imagination, we close our eyes

to see our own version. Nostalgia is myth as pure feeling; we search less for the experiential details but the essence that is the sum of these details as the idea of experience--or perhaps the experience itself but only as a totality of feeling. The West is a fertile "place" to explore the nostalgia visible in Remington, Wister and others; and the site to trace the interconnections of current myth production and the way these myths are experienced through and in reaction to the body.

Jose Moreno  
California State University, Northridge

“The History of Alternative Media/Press in the Chicano Movement, 1965-Present: The Struggle to Build an Independent Raza Press Network”

Since the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the Raza Alternative Media/Press has played a major role in raising the consciousness of Chicano people. In the 1850s, the first Raza Alternative Media Network that addressed the issue of U.S. occupation of Northern Mexico was E1 Clamor Publico in California and E1 Poblador in Texas. From the years 1900 to the 1930s, there were newspapers and publications formed by Raza labor unions. Regeneracion was the major political voice of the Mexican Revolution (1910-1925). During the 1940s and 1950s, there were publications that were formed to address social attacks on Chicano people. In the 50s and 60s, publications addressed the issue of police brutality and racism. This paper will examine the historical significance of the Raza Press Association (formally known as the Chicano Press Association), the question of Raza Alternative Media/Press in the late 20th century, and its future in the 21st Century.

Valerie Neal  
Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum

“Myths and Mistakes: Spaceflight Culture and the Space Shuttle Tragedies”

Two horrific accidents punctuate the space shuttle era, the 1986 loss of Challenger and seven astronauts, and the 2003 loss of Columbia and seven more astronauts. These accidents challenge fundamental beliefs or myths that animate the enterprise of spaceflight, and they also reveal a fallibility that is unacknowledged until catastrophe makes mistakes undeniable. This paper examines contrary myths of the spaceflight culture – pioneering the space frontier and establishing routine space transportation – held in faith by those directly engaged in the enterprise of spaceflight and by the broad public that supports it. The paper also examines the fatal mistakes that contributed to these avoidable tragedies and argues that they originate in the very myths that motivate spaceflight. In addition to the technical and organizational causes of the accidents, which are convincingly presented in the investigative reports, the space shuttle tragedies are rooted in a spaceflight culture that harbors seeds of destruction.

Mark A. Okuhata  
California State University, Fullerton

“Passing the Baton: An Evaluation of “The West” as a Public Memory Source”

My paper examines Ken Burns's 1996 documentary "The West" as a Public Memory source. Since I argue that critiques of documentaries should include the intentions of a filmmaker, I draw on interviews with Ken Burns to delineate his artistic motives and principles. I found that Burns strives to connect with a public audience whom he believes academia has abandoned. He considers himself a metaphorical "baton" – passing academic history to a television audience. I also discovered Burns's filmmaking principles and how they guide his decision-making process. Drawing on prominent academic reviews of the program, I ultimately argue that "The West" failed to generate the distinct emotional cogency of a Ken Burns documentary, largely because of Ken Burns's distant role as a producer. My research suggests that Stephen Ives, the official director of "The West," misapplied Ken Burns's principles, resulting in a narrative laden with masochism and melancholic overkill.

Jere W. Roberson  
University of Central Oklahoma

#### "A Matrix for the "New Negro": Living Black in Oklahoma City during World War I"

Long before WW I, a life of oppression formed a matrix out of which the lives of the vast majority of African Americans were cast. Though removed from the epicenters of black social movements, Oklahoma City typified shifts and realignments in middle America. Unity with the white world was impossible, yet progress towards liberation could not be made without first creating a new matrix and generating a revised image of what America could be. World War I helped stimulate the possibility that a new and better life was possible in Oklahoma City. The struggle pitted the city's white newspaper editor and owner, E.K. Gaylord, against the city's black newspaper editor and owner, Roscoe Dunjee, two men committed to democracy who hoped to prevent racial tensions from escalating into full scale riot. Their story offers a useful insight into the urban African American struggle of the war era.

Traci Christine Turner  
California State University, Fullerton

#### "National Slavery Museum: The Enslavement of Memories"

The National Slavery Museum opens in Fredericksburg, VA, in February 2007. This study explores the museum's potential as a future public memory site. The paper will discuss the process of collective memory creation. A key assumption of contemporary scholarship is that citizens in modern societies are exposed to a complex set of narratives about the past, only some of which are the product of formal schooling. These narratives about the past are transmitted, reinforced, and challenged in a variety of ways by stories told in classrooms and texts, at family gatherings, in popular media, and through memorials and preservations sites. I will draw upon this process of collective memory formation, examining the cultural politics of the National Slavery Museum, its role in forming identities, and the interaction of professional historians and popular memory purveyors. I will also consider how different modes of representation create distinctive forms of historical understanding.



## **American Indian Studies**

William G. Archambeault  
Louisiana State University

### **“Making Indian Crime and Justice Issues Invisible Again: The Ripple Effects of Presidential Politics”**

Until the Clinton Administration of the 1990s, research interest in Native American crime and justice issues ranged from low to non-existent, based on the numbers of publications in academic criminology and criminal justice journals and government funded research studies. During the Clinton years, research and funding priorities changed, giving focus to Native American populations and issues. The number of Native American centered publications nearly tripled that of any other comparable time period.

With the ascent of the Bush Administration to the White House, came other changes in funding priorities that did not include Native American crime and justice issues. This paper analyzes the effects of the Bush Administration’s last three years on: (1) research grants and publications that focus on Native American crime and justice issues, (2) publications in academic criminal justice journals, and (3) the treatment of American Indian populations in minority focused government research reports.

Annik Chiron de La Casinière  
University Laval

### **“Is it Possible to Forgive the Unpardonable? Apology and Reparations for the Unangan (Aleuts) of Alaska”**

My research deals with apologies offered officially by governments or institutions to those, sometimes their own people, who were swindled one day in the past by injustices or atrocity. Through the precise case of the Unangan of Alaska, who, during World War II, were deported and interned in Southwest Alaska camps, where they lived, some for more that three years, in an utterly destitute and an extreme psychological wretchedness, and who have obtained, in 1988, from the American Congress, an official apology and financial reparations, I have for main objective to analyze the impacts of this political gesture on collectivities. Can we forgive the unpardonable? Can we forgive in the name of dead people? How to deal with both justice and social peace? Is that political gesture a matter of law rather of ethics? Do material reparations give it credibility? Overall, are actual politic apologies diplomatic comedies or historic turning points?

Jeff Corntassel  
University of Victoria

### **“Ancestral Homeland Security: Indigenous Self-Determination at the Close of the UN Indigenous Decade”**

The United Nations’ Indigenous decade (1995-2004) has focused predominantly on a possible UN General Assembly ratification of the comprehensive Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. However, state delegates have systematically stalled

the Draft Declaration's passage over the past nine years. While a Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues was created in 2000, what will its role be in terms of attaining justice for some 370 million indigenous peoples around the world?

In this paper, I examine the global Indigenous rights movement and prospects for achieving goals of self-determination within global forums, such as the United Nations, as the UN 'International Decade of the World's Indigenous People' comes to a close in 2004.

Forrest S. Cuch  
Division of Indian Affairs

#### “A History of Utah’s American Indians”

The valleys, mountains, and deserts of Utah have been home to native peoples for thousands of years. Like peoples around the world, Utah’s native inhabitants organized themselves in family units, groups, bands, clans, and tribes. Today, six Indian tribes in Utah are recognized as official entities. They include the Northwestern Shoshone, the Goshutes, the Paiutes, the Utes, the White Mesa or Southern Utes, and the Navahos (Diné). However, lines of distinction both within the tribes and with the greater society at large have not always been clear. Migration, interaction, war, trade, intermarriage, common threats, and challenges have made relationships and affiliations more fluid than might be expected. In this paper, I examine the history of Utah’s first residents from an Indian perspective.

Richard Ellis  
Fort Lewis College

#### “Cuthair et al v. Cortez-Montezuma School District and Indian Voting Rights: the Historian as expert witness”

The Cuthair case (Ute Mountain Ute) challenged the practice of at large elections for the school board, a technique that had developed in the South to prevent the election of minorities. That same technique frequently was used in Indian country. Art Cuthair and other tribal members were represented by the ACLU, which successfully argued the case. My role as an historian was to testify about historic relations between the non-Indian community and Ute Mountain Utes, relations that frequently were marked by blatant expressions of prejudice. Today elections are by district and Utes are represented on the school board.

Laura Evans  
University of Michigan and The Brookings Institution

#### “Political Disadvantage and Policy Expertise: Obstacles and Opportunities in Local Politics for Tribal Governments”

This paper examines relationships between tribal governments and states and localities. While much public attention in recent years focuses on tribes that have transformed their fortunes with highly profitable casinos, most continue to struggle against stark disadvantages. Tribes face many impediments to success in regional

politics, yet there are instances where tribes in constrained circumstances have convinced states and localities to change regulatory standards, pursue joint initiatives, and deliver assistance to tribal communities. I seek to explain how tribes, in some cases, overcome the odds and make their voices heard. Through an examination of state, local, and tribal records, I identify strategies that allow for greater tribal influence. In particular, I demonstrate that tribes have achieved successes by cultivating their policy expertise and political knowledge. Furthermore, these tribes carefully manage external support -- typically, niches of federal assistance-- in order to obtain small but critical aid for building these capacities.

Michelle L. Hale  
University of Arizona

“Devolution From the Bottom Up: Strategies for Building a Solid Economy  
and Fostering Political Success in the Navajo Community of Kayenta”

For years the Navajo community of Kayenta has had a bustling private sector, fueled by tourism to the Monument Valley Tribal Park and the entrepreneurial spirit of local business owners. Hampered by the 100-step process to establish a business on the reservation, the community created a Township in the 1990s that aimed to streamline this process, better serve the political and economic needs of the community, and create an environment for local self-sufficiency. Recognized by the Navajo Nation as a “Pilot Project” in 1985, the Township attained permanent municipal status in 2002, which granted sovereign immunity and adopted the sales tax initiative created by the Township. This paper examines the success of the Township model as an exercise in local governance, compare the Township strategy to similar devolutionary opportunities afforded by the Navajo Local Governance Act of 1998, and discuss implications for other Indian communities interesting in pursuing municipal governance.

Suzan Shown Harjo  
The Morning Star Institute  
Walter R. Echo Hawk  
Native American Rights Fund  
Steve Talbot  
The Morning Star Institute

Roundtable: The American Indian Religious Freedom Act at 25

Twenty-five years ago the American Indian Religious Freedom Act was signed into law and declared: “That henceforth it shall be the policy of the United States to protect and preserve for American Indians their inherent right of freedom to believe, express and exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiians, including but not limited to access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonials and traditional rites.” To mark this occasion, The Morning Star Institute has solicited contributions on various aspects of this Act to be published in a commemorative volume. The contributions include Native American views of sacredness (including sacred places), historical denials of religious freedom leading up to AIRFA’s enactment, subsequent legislation to strengthen enforcement of the law, and legislation and social policy still needed. The presenters will discuss these contributions and the issues they raise.

Kelly Harrison  
Trent University

“The Green Indian: Reduce, Reuse and Recycle the Indigenous Image”

The image of the Ecological (or, in the environmental lingo, “green”) Indian currently touted in an advertising campaign for the Jeep Liberty is not a new phenomenon in regards to the exploitation of Indigenous Peoples and their cultures. This paper presentation will look not only at the current conception of the “Green Indian” but at the historical time line, which has produced a new yet, standard of quasi (or so-called) politically correct imagery. Stemming from the classic notion of the Noble Savage, the Ecological Indian is not only a reduction of spiritual culture, a reusing of classic stereotypes, but also a recycling of colonial ideologies.

Joseph G. Hiller  
University of Arizona

“Is there Hope for Extension Work in Indian Country?”

Extension work on American Indian reservations takes on a number of forms, depending on the sponsor. The dominant form, however, is absence. Extension is currently sponsored by (1) USDA through the CSREES Extension Indian Reservation Program (EIRP), (2) by tribally controlled colleges (the “1994's”), (3) by individual tribes, nations and communities, and (4) by 1862 land grant universities and the county partners. It would seem that competition and duplicity of effort would be a result, but fewer than 10% of all Indian tribes are served by (1), (2), and (3) combined. This article presents background on how this situation evolved and suggests that national-scale program growth for this under served, place-bound audience is needed.

Tom Hoffman  
St. Mary's University  
Dan Wildcat  
Haskell Indian University  
Steve Pavlik  
Vision Charter High School

Roundtable: Native American Views of the Divine

Throughout Native America there were many ways of traditionally looking at the divine - a multitude of ways of considering what is sacred or holy. The purpose of this panel is to explore the common threads that bind these religious views together and to examine them in light of new religious traditions, such as the impact of Christianity and of new Native religious movements such as the Native America Church.

Peter Jacques  
Kathy Ford  
University of Central Florida

“The Tribal Vanguard of Sustainability: Where and  
How American Indian Tribes can Lead Environmental Policy”

Much credible work has been done on the serious limits imposed upon tribal governments as environmental policy agents. It is undeniable that other sources of power, such as the federal government or the states, impose a great deal of unsustainable policies upon previously sustainable indigenous societies. That said, this paper will look into a few cases that highlight some places where tribes can be on a tenuous, but important vanguard for sustainability and protective environmental policies where states fail to do so, most often for historic commitments to economic stakeholders. We argue that the historic cultural institutions of these tribes provides a more diverse and sustainable political economy than the economically dominated state environmental policies.

John A. (Ian) MacKenzie  
Centre for Indian Scholars

“On Eagles’ Wings: Mineeskw (Chief Rob Robinson’s) Contributions  
to the Nisga’a and Canadian Nations”

Mineeskw (Rod Robinson) is the hereditary chief of the Eagle tribe and respected elder within the Nisga’a nation in Northwestern British Columbia, Canada. He was also an elected village councilor and chief, Executive Director of the Nisga’a Tribal Council for many years and a deacon in the Anglican Church of Canada. Rod has been involved with the struggle of the Nisga’a people to settle the long outstanding land question in British Columbia from the 1950’s until 2001 when Canada and British Columbia proclaimed a treaty with the Nisga’a nation. This presentation will highlight Mineeskw’s active participation in this long struggle, document his thought from his speeches, papers and film and provide an example of how a traditional indigenous thinker has integrated the North American intellectual tradition into a forceful political and spiritual worldview.

David Martínez  
University of Minnesota

“Lessons in Assimilation: American Indian Intellectuals, 1890-1934”

Does the work of the Society of American Indians and its most prominent members have any relevance to American Indian communities today? What were Charles Eastman, Carlos Montezuma, Zitkala-Sa, and Arthur Parker advocating when they promoted “assimilation” as an objective for American Indians? What I argue is that this unique and often overlooked generation of intellectuals set an agenda in culture, history, and politics that is still informing the work of American Indian scholars today. More importantly, before Red Power, Casinos, and American Indian Studies, the post-1890 generation was the first to prove to the world that Indians were something more than beads and feathers.

Paula Mohan

University of Wisconsin

“The Demise of the Crandon Mine: The Increasing Economic Clout of Great Lakes Tribes”

In October 2003, the Forest County Potawatomis and the Mole Lake Ojibwes pooled their financial resources- largely accumulated from casino profits- and purchased land bordering on their reservations that had been leased by the Nicolet Mining Company with the intention of digging a zinc and sulphide mine. Previously, indigenous tribes had largely relied upon popular mobilization, federal protections for their cultural resources, and advocacy both with and by environmental groups to stop the mining process with mixed success. The ability to influence policy through increased economic clout is a new political tool for tribes. Through both qualitative interviews with tribal leaders and quantitative analysis of economic indicators, I hope to trace the degree of economic integration of tribes with the state economy and determine how it has influenced the political incorporation of tribes into state economic initiatives.

William Haas Moore  
Chinle High School

“Navajos, Mexicans, Cowboys, and Mormons: Land, Livestock, and Subsistence in Northeastern Arizona”

The struggles over land in northeastern Arizona have deep roots in the history of the American Southwest. Modern conflicts, however, began with the return of the Navajos to their homeland in 1868 from exile at the Bosque Redondo in far away eastern New Mexico. Families, individuals, and religious groups struggled on a small scale for traditional human dignity . . .or complete control. The motives of these participants ranged from simple human needs to covetousness and greed until a transcontinental railroad and corporate ownership of natural resources and large tracts of land brought very disruptive changes that led to range wars and environmental destruction.

Lauren Morris MacLean  
University of Michigan

“The New Federalism and Tribal Sovereignty: State Institutions for Tribal Consultation in Indian Health Care Policy”

While Indian gaming focuses the media spotlight on tribal/state conflicts, there is unprecedented collaboration with health policy issues. With tribal governments taking an increasing role in the delivery of health care from the Indian Health Service, and state governments expanding their control of federal Medicaid, CHIP and other welfare programs, the current need for tribal-state consultation is at an historic high. Still, while some state and tribal governments have recently created innovative institutions for consultation, others refuse to sit down together at the same table. This study examines why some state governments consult more than others with American Indian tribes on health care policy from 1970 to the present. An examination of these differences in tribal consultation could improve our understanding of the connections between the “new federalism”, tribal sovereignty, and democracy, facilitating the participation of

American Indians/Alaska Natives in decisions and policies that affect their health and everyday lives.

Steve Pavlik  
Vision Charter High School

“Robert K. Thomas and the Taproots of Navajo Peoplehood”

In an article entitled "The Tribe as an Ideal Type," Cherokee anthropologist Robert K. Thomas outlined criteria by which "traditional" Indian societies could be defined and studied. In a later paper entitled "The Taproots of Peoplehood," he presented a second model to define tribes but also showing how they had moved away from traditionalism to become a "people." The purpose of this paper will be to discuss the Navajo Indians of the American Southwest in light of the two Thomas models. An anthropological description of the early Navajos will be presented to compare and contrast with the reality of Navajo tribal society today. Also an analysis of the current Navajo situation will be presented as well as the recent efforts of some tribal members to introduce new peyote legislation before the Navajo tribal council - legislation that some argue would make peyote use the official religion of the tribe.

Nicholas C. Peroff  
University of Missouri

“American Indian Tribes: Now and Then”

How do American Indian tribes in the twenty-first century compare with tribes hundreds, even thousands of years ago? How has the selection of tribal leaders and the determination of tribal membership changed over the centuries? How has the education of tribal members and community values changed, and what are the implications of those changes for the continued health and vitality of Indian communities? Anthropologists, historians, and other scholars, Indian and non-Indian, have produced many descriptions of American Indian tribes living in contemporary times and as they may have lived hundreds of years ago. This paper unites complexity theory, recent scholarship, and the author's continuing research on the long-term impacts of the Indian Termination Act on the Menominee Indian Nation in Wisconsin to imagine a pathway of changes in the Menominee Indian Tribe from pre-contact with European explorers to life in the twenty-first century.

Clifton Perry  
United States Military Academy and Auburn University

“The Reductio Ad Absurdum of Restricted, Tribal Criminal Jurisdiction”

Tribes, recognized as sovereign by the overriding sovereign, are denied criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians. This position is reached by a casuistic extrapolation from the notion of tribal submission to the overriding sovereign. Yet the breadth of the extrapolation is logically sufficient to also exclude from tribal jurisdiction, groups previously included by the overriding sovereign's, legislative acts. Thus, to save the system, an ad-hoc supplement is designed to again include the excluded groups within

tribal jurisdiction. The supplement, however, presents a denial of the very reason for excluding non-Indians from tribal jurisdiction in the first place. This *reductio ad absurdum*, if sound, either re-establishes tribal jurisdiction over everyone within Indian country or eliminates tribal jurisdiction over everyone within Indian Country.

It shall be the purpose of this note to locate and explain a particular issue in tribal, criminal jurisdiction and a consequential issue for attorneys advocating for tribes.

Stephen M. Sachs  
Indiana University  
Purdue University

“Circling the Circles: Indigenous Movements Toward an Alternative, Appropriate Globalization”

Indigenous peoples are now organizing internationally to create an alternative globalization allowing indigenous and others to develop on their own terms. This is exemplified by the recent meeting of 350 Indigenous organizations from across Central American in Quetzaltenango (Xela), Guatemala to plan alternative models of development to those being imposed in Mesoamerica. Additionally, the September/2002 planning sessions of Americans for Indian Opportunity (AIO), joined by Advancement for Maori Opportunity (AMO) of New Zealand, serves as another example of a growing global network for Indigenous peoples developing strategies to meet problems posed by globalization. As envisioned by AIO, indigenous peoples have four major goals: 1) to maintain cultural identity in the face of globalization; 2) To actively participate in the globalization process in order to control how it impacts indigenous peoples; 3) To influence policy and public opinion; 4) To contribute indigenous wisdom, values and worldviews to the emerging world order.

Paula K. Sampson  
Centre for Indian Scholars

“Deep or Wide? On the prospect of compatibility between First Nations thought and Euroamerican Ecosophy”

It is increasingly common in academic and environmental circles to contrast First Nations/Native American attitudes and behaviors toward the natural world with those of the Euroamerican colonizers. One group is portrayed as living within an ecology and the other as imposing themselves upon it. Granted the surface validity of these assumptions, the emerging ecological philosophy dubbed “deep ecology” provides a possible latter-day corrective to Euroamerican treatment of the earth, bringing it more in line with that of the First Peoples of this continent. However, important differences remain which this paper will enumerate.

Christa Slaton  
Auburn University

“Native American Influences On Transformational Political Theory, Study, and Practice”



In the late 1980s, several political scientists founded the Ecological and Transformational Politics Section of the American Political Science Association. While hailing from diverse political science subfields, they stressed the need for a radical reexamination of the theory, study, and practice of politics. This paper examines how many of the academics in the section argue that one of the flaws with the scientific paradigm that most political scientists use is that it followed Francis Bacon's call to "wipe the slate clean", which finds validity only in what can be seen, counted, and replicated. These transformational political scientists assert that this approach ignores other ways of knowing and has overlooked the contributions of Native American thought and practice. The paper will reveal how several scholars employ Native American thought and practice in their roles as academics and in their translation of theory into practice.

Erich Steinman  
University of Washington

“The Re-Emergence of Tribal Governments: Tribal Leadership & the Struggle for Legitimacy”

This paper describes the actions taken by a variety of tribal actors that advanced and legitimated sovereign governmental conceptions of American Indian tribes in the 1970s and 1980s. This conception now provides the foundation for tribally-related U.S. Indian policy paradigms, but at the beginning of the 1970s was a novel idea to state and federal officials and policymakers. I draw upon sociological new institutionalist theory and cast this process as the institutionalization of a governmental conception of tribes. To trace this process, I focus on the promotion of the sovereignty paradigm in the 1970s by both the American Indian Movement and tribal leaders. I document how this creative and persistent assertion of nationhood generated the gradual acceptance of tribal governmental status in federal policy frameworks. The incremental incorporation of this emergent framework extended federal policy beyond the self-determination approach, which was expressly pro-tribal but ambiguous about tribal status.

Carol Tebben  
University of Wisconsin

“Wisconsin Compliance with Indian Child Welfare Act Mandates”

The Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) mandates that in cases involving the adoption and foster care placement of tribal children, states are to relinquish jurisdiction to the tribal nation affected (with some exceptions). During congressional hearings before passage of ICWA, Wisconsin was cited as one of the states that removed children from tribes in significant numbers. Located within the state are eleven tribal nations, including the Potawatomi, Oneida, HoChunk, Mohican, and Menominee tribes, as well as the Red Cliff, Bad River, Mole Lake, St. Croix, Lac Courte Oreilles, and Lac du Flambeau bands of Ojibwe. Interviews with tribal judges and tribal welfare personnel in Wisconsin are revealing examples of non-compliance. As this research is evolving, its focus has become the identification of procedures and training in place by the state to assure ICWA compliance and articulate ways to improve ICWA effectiveness via compliance and cooperation.

Sarah F. Trainor  
University of Alaska  
Paul Baer  
University of California  
F.S. Chapin III  
University of Alaska  
Henry Huntington, Independent Scientist  
David Natcher,  
University of Alaska  
Rosamond Naylor  
Stanford University  
Erika Zavaleta  
University of California

“Human Factors in the Alaskan Fire Regime:  
Comparing Economic, Subsistence & Ecological Values of Fire”

Little is known about the interactions between humans and the fire regime in the boreal forest, particularly the economic and cultural impacts on communities with mixed cash-subsistence economies dependent in part on the health of the boreal forest ecosystem. Fire is essential for nutrient cycling and maintaining long-term habitat for subsistence species, while at the same time fire suppression, with the fire-fighting jobs it has created, has been a vital source of cash income for generations in rural Alaska.

Our objective is to compare: 1) financial benefits derived from wages and emergency equipment hire; and 2) ecological benefits, such as habitat regeneration for subsistence species. A common metric for comparison of economic, subsistence and ecological values of fire is not obvious. In addition to presenting generalized models of economic, subsistence, and ecological values of fire, we seek to develop a suitable means for comparing these diverse values and impacts.

Richard M. Wheelock  
Fort Lewis College

“The ‘American Story:’ The Impact of Myth on American Indian Policy”

Native communication scholars and professionals in media often encounter a resistant, “intentional ignorance” among a surprising number of non-Indians as they try to cover issues in Indian affairs. The very identity of Americans, based upon a mythologized past, is sometimes the basis for denying Indian people their own destiny within America, even in this time of Indian Self-Determination. Both American traditions and popular culture provide images and assumptions that support the myth structure, allowing little disconfirmation of the messages justifying dominance and feelings of cultural superiority over other peoples. This paper will examine the myth structure of the American identity and show how manipulation of that myth led to the disastrous assimilation policies beginning in the 1870’s. Those working in Indian affairs are urged to be attentive to the effects the “American Story” is likely to have into the foreseeable future.

Jesse Weiss  
Richard S. Krannich

Jeffrey D. Wulfhorst  
Jennifer L. Peeples  
Utah State University

“The Skull Valley Goshute and Nuclear Waste: Discourse Analysis of Claims-Making in Moral Communities”

One of the greatest challenges to modern society is the management and disposal of hazardous by-products that have accompanied the industrial advances of the twentieth century. One of the most difficult by-products to deal with has been radioactive waste. Previous research has shown that due to the real and perceived risks associated with this type of waste, the burden of storing said waste has fallen on minority communities, especially Native American groups. This research examines the proposed temporary nuclear waste storage facility to be located on the Skull Valley Indian Reservation in Utah. Using an ethnographic case study approach, this research examines the claims-making activities of moral communities involved in this controversial situation. Of specific interest are the way that the moral communities socially construct conceptions of the physical environment which is to house the nuclear waste.

## **Anthropology**

Michael Adair-Kriz  
Rice University

“Anthropology? What Are You Gonna Do With That?”

This presentation will include a 30-minute ethnographic film portraying interviews with over 20 graduates of Northern Arizona University’s department of anthropology. These former students are involved in a variety of different jobs applying anthropology throughout North America as well as other parts of the world. The film is an exciting look at the diverse experiences of anthropologists who are interested in contributing holistic perspectives and solutions to society’s problems. Indeed, this film appropriately responds to the query, “What can you do with anthropology?” Watch and see!

Chad Balagna  
Utah State University

“Fishing Tradition and Change in Huanchaco, Peru”

Two thousand years ago, Moche fishermen began utilizing totora reeds to build small fishing boats. These sea-worthy vessels were used to fish near the shore with lines, nets, and traps. The technology and tradition continued through periods of the Chimú, Inca and Spanish Colonial occupation. Today, descendants of these early inhabitants struggle to maintain this practice in the face of ecological and economic change. As part of Utah State University's Ethnographic Field School I have studied and learned about the effects of these changes (including an increasing emphasis on tourism) for the continued viability of *caballito* fishing in this region. Working together with Huanchaquero fishermen, we are jointly exploring how to find a balance between

modernization and preserving tradition in Huanchaco. This paper examines a typical day in the life of local caballito de totora fishermen.

Gay Chanler  
Northern Arizona University

#### “Bringing Land Management Perspectives Together in the Borderlands”

This paper examines the rangeland conflict and mediation efforts in the borderlands region of Arizona, New Mexico and the Mexican states of Sonora and Chihuahua. Here, the Malpais Borderlands Group has pioneered the collaboration of ranchers, conservationists, and government agencies to protect traditional livelihoods in harmony with an arid landscape that serves as a critical habitat for many rare and endangered species. While environmentalists claim that the two goals are incompatible, this collaborative effort has resulted in some significant policy shifts and land management innovations that indicate otherwise. Both factions rely on science to support their arguments. The role that science plays in the debate highlights the assumptions of and the challenges to the social construction of science in the American culture. Can science serve as the ultimate arbiter in this complex problem?

Jathan A. Chicoine  
University of South Dakota

#### “An Ethnographic Description of Peruvian Traditional healers: A Personal Experience”

This paper is a reflexive account of first fieldwork conducted in the northern coastal city of Chiclayo, Peru during the summer of 2003. The paper is a narrative of my own journey of becoming an ethnographer. I describe my own experiences of living with a curandera and participating in several *mesa* rituals. In the paper, I take a reflexive and experiential, rather than functionalist or positivist approach to the development of anthropological insights about the nature of extraordinary experiences. The aim is to explore my own personal journey into research phenomena that are not readily amendable to objective analysis. Additionally, I offer insights about doing ethnographic research for the first time and discuss the challenges of both conducting emergent research and of presenting highly personal, emotionally intense, experiential field data.

Maia Greenwell Cunningham  
Citrus College

#### “Distance Education; The Final Frontier. These are the Voyages of Online Fieldwork”

The goal of anthropological education has always been to encourage students to open themselves to a world of cultural relativity by exposing them to differing ethnicities and cultures. This traditional face-to-face interaction and discussion has created a classroom culture all its own. In today's world of technology, Internet, and distance education anthropologists are faced with another form of culture, online culture. How do anthropologists conduct fieldwork without being “in the field”? Online classes offer anthropologists a unique participant observation experience. Data is immediately available and quantifiable making field note transcription much easier. Certain

challenges arise however in the form of social identification. I will discuss the best methods of online fieldwork, the advantages, and the disadvantages.

Lydia Nakashima Degarrod  
University of California, Santa Cruz

#### “The Use of Visual Art in the Making of Ethnographies”

This paper will discuss the use of visual art in the making of ethnographies. Using examples from interdisciplinary projects which combined visual art and anthropological work conducted among indigenous peoples and urban residents in Chile and United States, I will discuss the forms of ethnographic representation and modes of participation opened up by the use of visual art as well as the constraints posed by this media. This paper aims to contribute to current debates in anthropology on methodology, reflexivity, representation, and power relations, as well as contribute to debates outside anthropology as they cross-disciplinary lines.

Melanie Dixon  
Utah State University

#### “The Other’s Self: Enhancing the Identity of the Disabled through Ethnography”

The disabled persons who exist in almost every community are as yet a largely unseen body of “others.” Having personal experience being in a wheelchair and feeling the ramifications of some of the stereotypes, discriminations and social restrictions, I wish to add my experience to the ethnographic literature in anthropology for the recognition and empowerment of the disabled population. Most of the literature concerning persons with disabilities exists inside other disciplines. As is the eventual goal of most persons who are subject to discrimination, many persons with disabilities desire mainly to be considered like everyone else, and not singled out for their differences. An expansion of studies concerning the desires, dilemmas, and daily lives of disabled persons will help increase the broader awareness, understanding and acceptance of those with disabilities, thereby improving their status as legitimate human beings.

Dalip K. Gosain  
National Dairy Research Institute

#### “Social Change in an Urban Slum of Karnal in Haryana: A Case Study”

A decade ago a typical slum located in the heart of an urban area of Karnal District in Haryana State of India had inhabitants, which provided labor force for doing menial jobs in urban locations. The inhabitants lived in poverty. In a case study using participatory and observatory anthropological methodologies striking observations have been made over the past one-decade. Findings indicate that families living in this area have been strongly influenced by urban culture. Due to the process of acculturation and sanskritization major changes have been observed in family structure, religion, marriages, political awareness and employment patterns. A majority of this locale’s inhabitants now have small-nuclear families, are no longer affiliated with any particular political party, possess television, have educated and some even have telephones. The

paper highlights each area in which change has been observed and discusses the factors, which influenced the change.

George Gumerman, IV  
Northern Arizona University

“Interactive Archaeology of the Colorado Plateau and Grand Canyon: Archaeological and Indigenous Perspectives”

We developed an educational, interactive, multimedia CD-ROM and web site that focus on the archaeology of the Grand Canyon and Colorado Plateau. Fourth through sixth grade learners will use the hands-on, problem-based CD-ROM and accompanying web site to explore archaeology as a science, while conducting virtual archaeological research and learning Hopi, Zuni, and Hualapai views of their ancestral sites. Their mission is to create a virtual museum exhibit by exploring who lived in the Grand Canyon and how they existed. The multimedia lessons allow students to interpret and quantify data from real sites and develop an understanding of the culture history of the Grand Canyon. Digital video interviews with archaeologists and Native Americans provide multicultural voices. Learners become competent at understanding the prehistory of the Colorado Plateau and Grand Canyon. In the process, they develop important, lifelong science, mathematics, and technology skills necessary for students of the new millennium.

Kevin Harper  
Southern Arizona Office, National Park Service

“Useful Applications of Archeology in the National Park Service”

For more than 80 years the National Park Service has been actively involved in preserving our nation's cultural and natural heritage. Through service-wide efforts the National Park Service has hired professional archaeologists to further protect, study, and interpret cultural resources throughout our nation. My efforts have focused on planning for our cultural resources future, monitoring and mitigating impacts, training college students and park staff in ruins documentation, consulting with Native American Tribes and conducting historic preservation workshops in Arizona communities. This presentation will give a brief description of how I have applied my knowledge and experience to provide others an enriching and useful means to better protect cultural resources in our nation's parks and communities.

Peter Jones  
The Bauu Institute

“Nez Perce Fishing: A Summary of the Ethnographic Record and Preliminary Analysis of Modern Conditions as a Result of the Damming of the Clearwater and Snake Rivers”

Hundreds of reports, monographs, and articles have been written on the Nez Perce. However, few have discussed the importance of fishing in traditional and contemporary Nez Perce culture. This paper brings together the known ethnographic record of fishing techniques and the importance of fishing in traditional Nez Perce culture. The paper then reviews the history of the salmon decline in the Columbia River system and the

construction of the hydroelectric dams in this river system. Finally, the paper presents a preliminary analysis of the impacts the damming of the Clearwater and Snake Rivers has had on traditional and contemporary Nez Perce fishing. The preliminary findings conclude that the damming of these rivers has had a significant impact on traditional Nez Perce economic and subsistence, social, and spiritual practices.

Afred Toritseju Lawani  
The Polytechnic Ibadan

#### “Africa: Past and Present”

For Africa, violence, war, genocide and terrorism have become instituted, stemming from inter-group enmities, hatred and lack of trust brought about by the political and religious indoctrination of centuries of slavery, partitioning and colonialism. While minds and resources in Africa were conquered by invaders, divisiveness was used to institute ethnic consciousness among groups, sending waves of psychological imbalances among Africans. Africans fought new wars; wars foreign to us and devoid of all human reasoning. Consequently we were brainwashed into discarding our traditions and ways of life. Today Africa remains in limbo and is a shadow of its traditional self as we witness growth in ethnocentrism, hatred and self /state oppression and terror. Today the psychology in Africa is that the continent can never know peace unless we revive our old ways and traditions, which saw us living in peace, neighborliness and brotherhood. How does Africa therefore overcome its present culture of impunity?

Nancy P. McKee  
Washington State University

#### “Doing Fieldwork in Your Own Back Yard”

Doing fieldwork in one’s own neighborhood offers the researcher the security of knowing the cultural rules and speaking the language—more or less. But subcultural variation can be deceptively bland, and forgiveness for making serious behavioral blunders is harder to come by than it is when we are clearly marked as The Other. This paper discusses the process of fieldwork conducted among never-married mothers in rural Idaho and eastern Washington state and addresses the perennial question born of disciplinary insecurity: BUT IS IT ANTHROPOLOGY?

Tracy L. Meerwarth

#### “Rules as Tools: Understanding and Improving Inter-Organizational Partnerships”

Inter-organizational partnerships have become increasingly prolific across many industries. During the summer and fall of 2001, our team conducted research on General Motor’s Research and Development (GM R&D) partnerships with two private-sector firms. We were interested in understanding the structure and dynamics of partnership functioning, with the goals of improving partnership effectiveness for all parties involved. Our analysis was primarily based on prescriptive statements that all partnership participants offered. We labeled such statements as *partnership rules* as they provided insight into various aspects of partnership functioning and overall partnership health. We describe how partnership rules provide a foundation for cultural

comparison across partnerships and within a particular partnership. We discuss the recommendations we generated based on their analysis.

Emma Mecham  
Utah State University

### “The Community Classroom”

This paper derives from two-months research on classroom management styles in and around Trujillo, Peru. Data was gathered through two methods: classroom observation and ethnographic interviewing. The paper discusses that, in the Peruvian classroom, the classroom is a community acting to educate, and thus improve, the whole; the focus is on group rather than individual advancement. This occurs in five interrelated ways: (1) students pool community resources by sharing school supplies; (2) students are allowed more freedom of movement than in a US classroom because space is not individual or personal, but collective and communal; (3) the classroom experience cannot be divided into individually-oriented learning tasks without reference to the nurturing relationships and social context in which they occur; (4) learning is achieved through group cooperation, not individual experience; (5) knowledge is not only acquired, but also developed by the group as a whole; it is not an individual creation.

Richard A. Rogers  
Northern Arizona University

### “Indigenous Rock Art and ‘Vandalism’: A Critical Examination”

In recent years, "rock art" has been given increasing attention by archaeologists, laypersons, and commercial entities. This popularity has resulted in an increase in both "vandalism" of rock art sites and attention to the need to "preserve" such sites from vandalism. This essay problematizes the notions of "preservation" and "vandalism" which ideologically ground this discourse. Preservation, a concept implicated in the "salvage paradigm," assumes that the authenticity of a site is maintained by "freezing" it in its (pre)historic condition, a view which is contrary to the possible function of rock art sites as ongoing dialogues, as living forums for cultural expression. "Vandalism" is a normative, not descriptive, category, and relies on presuppositions regarding the value (or lack thereof) of marks on rock. This essay explores those systems of value, the ideologies and interests they support, and implications for the interpretation and evaluation of (pre)historic and contemporary "rock art."

Katie Simon

### “Cultural Bridge Builders: The Brichero and the Anthropologist”

This paper is an ethnographic exploration of the phenomenon of *Bricherismo* in the Northern Peruvian town of Huanchaco during a university ethnographic field school. Through participant observation and informal interviewing I document my experiences and interactions with three alleged *Bricheros*, two of which also acted as formal informants to other students in the field school who were unaware the allegations. In addition to this qualitative documentation, this paper investigates following questions:



What is a *Brichero*? How do Huanchaquero definitions differ from those of the “*Briching Capitol*” Cuzco? What conditions led to the development of this distinct phenomenon in Peru and its regional variation?

Lindsay Sprague  
University of Waterloo

#### “A Discussion on Caring for the Elderly in Peru”

In North America, our culture holds the individualistic mentality that caring for elderly is not directly the responsibility of the family; moreover outside facilities have increasingly filled the role of the caregiver. In Peru, a developing country, very few facilities exist to provide care for the elderly outside of the family unit, nor would it be socially acceptable. For these reasons, and lack of government funds, Nursing Homes have not been widely adopted in Peru. However, providing care in the home environment may be emotionally, financially and socially draining to the primary caregiver. Through examining elder care in Peru, either in the home or in a facility, we can better understand the role of the family, the issues in caring for the elderly in the home, the cultural attitudes associated with Nursing Homes and how our own aging population is viewed here in North America.

Jill Maria Wagner  
Iowa State University

#### “Eight Years and Counting: The Pitfalls and Pratfalls of Long Term Field Research”

Long-term field research allows a depth of investigation and experience not possible in short term field visits. It also presents unique challenges. After eight years of work with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Idaho, I am beginning to understand the cultural chasm between American Indian and mainstream lives in the US, the relation of language to identity (the original goal of my work), and to empathize with the experience of "living in two worlds." My personal and professional lives are blending: a situation I expected yet was unprepared for. The lines between friends, colleagues, and "informants" have blurred complicating ethical considerations. On the other hand, the extremes of culture shock are gone, arranging housing and contacts is easier, and some are even glad to see me. Considerations of respect, cultural/intellectual property, experiential learning, and personal connection influence my decision to continue this longitudinal approach.

Jeffrey M. Wallis  
Utah State University

#### “Desde Huanchaco al Mundo”

The transition from the life in a fishing village to the life on a cruise ship is astronomical. This paper discusses the push and pull factors in the decision of young people to leave Huanchaco, Peru to work with various cruise lines all over the world. Through interviewing and participant observation it was learned that the major force driving young people to leave is economic. This paper explores the obstacles and both positive and negative repercussions that youth face in obtaining a job that will take them far from

their family, friends, and culture. One major obstacle focused on in this paper is the learning of English as well as many other languages. Intended as a brief overview of the subject, the paper opens the door for research into more specific questions including education, economic institutions, and the change that working on these ships brings to the community.

Brad Whitsel  
Pennsylvania State University

“Anti-government Movements and the Revitalization Process”

This paper uses a case study approach to examine the terrorist mobilization of an anti-government, militia-style organization. A life-course history of the organization is followed by a discussion of applying cultural anthropologist Anthony F.C. Wallace's revitalization theory to account for the turn to violence taken by a minority of domestic anti-government groups. Emphasis is placed on the subjective perceptions and countercultural beliefs of some highly volatile groups as factors leading to their violent mobilization against the state.

**Arid Lands Studies**

William Abruzzi  
Muhlenberg College

“The Intersection of Genealogy, Politics and History in Genesis”

All societies rationalize their involvement in conflict and warfare. In a kinship-based society, genealogy frequently serves as a political charter, legitimizing both contemporary and historical sociopolitical relations. Portions of the genealogy set forth in *Genesis* can likewise be understood as a political statement by the ancient Israelites rationalizing and justifying their political relations with neighboring peoples. Upon closer examination, the genealogy contained within *Genesis* displays an interesting pattern: those neighboring peoples with whom the Israelites were in conflict were claimed by the Israelites to have descended from ancestors guilty of illicit sexual behavior. Significantly, the more intense was the political conflict between a group of people and the Israelites and the more those people had been subordinated by the Israelites, the more offensive was the sexual act performed by that group's eponymous ancestor and the more distant did the Israelites trace a genealogical connection to them.

Rashid Al-Hmoud  
Texas Tech University

“Managing Water Resources in the Middle East and North Africa Region: A Public-Private Partnerships Approach”

The Middle East and North Africa (MNA) Region is characterized by high population growth rates, rapidly increasing food deficits and limited natural resources, particularly water resources. Most of the region falls within the arid and semi arid rainfall zones,

where 60% of the total MNA population lives. This paper introduces the public-private partnerships (PPP) approach to water management, which is a relatively recent technique used by various countries to alleviate their water shortages. PPP combine the deployment of private sector capital and public sector infrastructure and knowledge to improve public services, such as mobilizing and delivering water to the end user. However, in order for PPP to be successful, viable and sustainable over time, certain conditions and incentives must be present. This paper explores the potential benefits of PPP in the MNA region, and highlights the necessary attributes that make PPP more effective in managing water resources.

Charles R. Britton  
Richard K. Ford  
David E.R. Gay  
University of Arkansas

#### “Water Poverty and Economic Freedom: An International Comparison”

Arid/Semi-arid lands by, definition, have a deficiency in water availability. This paper utilizes a new interdisciplinary measure, the Water Poverty Index, as an indication of the extent to which individual countries suffer water deficiencies. The main components of the Water Poverty Index cover: 1) resources, 2) access, 3) capacity, 4) use and 5) environment, with numerous sub-components associated with each. Using this measure our paper analyzes the relationships between water availability and economic freedoms of countries. The Heritage Foundation’s Index of Economic Freedom provides a measure with major components dealing with trade policy, government fiscal burdens, government intervention in the economy, monetary policy, capital flows and foreign investment, banking and finance, wages and prices, property rights, and regulation and black markets. This paper explores the relationships between these water and economic indices to see if arid countries lack water and economic freedom.

Joseph Earley  
Seid Zekavat  
Kacey Lock  
Loyola Marymount University

#### “A Statistical Profile of Utah Climatological Patterns”

The authors present a statistical profile of the precipitation and temperature history of the state of Utah. Time series models are developed for each series using regression analysis, exponential smoothing and the arima methodology. The data is investigated for seasonal patterns using the X12 methodology developed by the Bureau of Census. The authors also estimate time series models for selected sections of the United States for the purpose of comparison with the patterns seen in Utah.

Richard K. Ford  
Bruce Lindeman  
University of Arkansas

#### “Property Insurance in Arid States: Are Arid State Residents more Tolerant of Risk?”

Property insurance, especially for residential property, is a reflection of risk-aversion. In this paper we contrast the extent of residential property insurance, comparing arid states to non-arid states. If “rugged individualism” is a more prevalent social characteristic of the residents of the arid states, it can be reflected by a greater tolerance for risk within the arid states. One manifestation of lower risk-aversion in arid state populations should be a lower propensity to insure residential property, or a propensity to insure a smaller fraction of its value. Using national insurance and property value data, we present a statistical analysis comparing levels of residential property insurance in arid states to those in non-arid states. Our hypothesis is that insurance levels in arid states will be significantly lower than in non-arid states, which will demonstrate a greater tolerance for risk among arid state populations.

Richard Francaviglia  
University of Texas

“Desert Land, Holy Land: Place and Mormon Identity in the Intermountain West”

For more than 150 years, the Mormon presence in the Intermountain West has been compared to their building a New Zion. The process by which the interior American West became the new “Holy Land” actually began several years *before* the Mormons’ arrival here in 1847. Their grueling trek westward in the mid 1840s was equated with the Jews in EXODUS. Shortly after their arrival at Salt Lake, the Mormons began naming geographic features -- for example, the Jordan River and Mt. Nebo -- after geographic counterparts in the Middle East. By the 1850s, the Mormon identity in Deseret (as the Mormons’ theocratic empire was called) was endorsed using Biblical language and metaphors. This paper shows how the Mormons (and others) conflated the Intermountain West as Holy Land through a process of place naming, settlement building, and interpreting the native inhabitants as members of the lost tribes of Israel.

Werner Fricke  
University of Heidelberg

“Decisive Processes in the Fragile Physical and Economic System of Arid West Africa”

The rising problems of aridification and soil erosion in the semi-arid Sudan Savanna are connected with the much better known Sahel-Syndrome, as both are parts of the same fragile climatic and deprived socio-economic system and are connected by a migratory process. The relief to the Sahel by out-migration endangers the problems in the Sudan zone, as the dynamic of the bio-climatic process and the type of the prevalent economic production has not yet changed. It is better to fight against the vulnerability of the poor population in countries where the average income is less than 1\$/p.c.d. than to search for a calculation of a carrying capacity. Some dominant physical and human factors differ from village to village and region to region, whose problems cannot be solved by general decisions of national governments.

Daniel Kuester  
Charles R. Britton  
University of Arkansas

## “An Examination of the Most Recent Economic Cycle from an Arid Lands Perspective”

On July 17, 2003, the National Bureau of Economic Research announced that the United States economy had troughed in November 2001 following the peak in March, 2001. This makes the 2001 recession one of the shortest in U.S. history, being only eight months in length. Whereas business cycles are defined in terms of the overall economy, the authors of this paper investigate whether this national recession was evenly shared among the 50 states. In particular we examine the economic performance of arid/semi-arid states with the humid/semi-humid states. Did the arid/semi-arid states economies suffer more or less than the general U.S. economy or was this truly a “national recession” where states suffered equally. After an extensive review of the literature on economic cycles the authors analyze the most recent economic performance and conclude that the arid states economic performance differed from the national economy.

Conrad T. Moore  
Western Kentucky University

## “Drought, Wet, and Near Normal Periods in Southern Arizona, 1895-2003”

Southern Arizona is currently experiencing a drought which has persisted for the past eight years with adverse consequences for the groundwater supply on which most of the region is dependent. Based on Palmer Index data provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, an analysis was made of the climatic history of the region from 1895 to the present. Major droughts occurred in 1900-04, 1943-57, and from 1996 to the present. The three periods were separated by intervals of 38 years each. The first drought period was immediately followed by a 17-year wet period. The present drought was immediately preceded by a 13-year wet period. Near normal periods of 21 years and 25 years preceded and followed the second drought. Change from one phase to another occurred when cumulative month thresholds were reached.

Richard S. Smith  
Arkansas Tech University  
Charles R. Britton  
University of Arkansas

## “Arid States as Locations for Fortune 500 Headquarters”

Evidence indicates that Fortune 500 headquarters are not uniformly distributed across the individual states. This paper analyzes the extent to which the arid/semi-arid states participate in the national business environment by being the location for major corporation headquarters. Specifically, the extent to which Fortune 500 corporations either developed in arid states economies or moved into them is examined to determine if arid/semi-arid states have a “fair” representation in the headquarter location statistics. The economic variables of total assets and earnings for the Fortune 500 firms are also included in the analysis. Different analytical tools are used in this analysis in order to compare arid states with humid states with respect to these very important business measures.

Otis W. Templer  
R. Gary Pumphrey  
Texas Tech University

### “Harnessing the West Texas Wind”

Plans are afoot to more effectively harness the wind, a natural energy resource that arid and semiarid West Texas has in abundance. In recent years, the Texas Legislature has passed measures geared toward encouraging wind-power companies to develop this largely unused resource. Also, local agencies have used tax abatement schemes to entice the companies. Texas now has more than a dozen operating wind farms, principally located in West Texas, and several more are in the planning/construction stages. Wind farms usually consist of 50 to 200 turbines sited on prominent ridge lines, each standing about 300 feet tall and costing about \$1 million to build. For the most part, the existing wind farms are operating at reduced capacity because of a shortage of high-power transmission lines, a condition that the latest Legislature attempted to remedy. This paper examines the nature of wind-power resources in West Texas, and discusses problems facing this fledgling industry as well as its great potential.

### **Asian Studies**

Russ Carr and Walter Y. Kiang  
Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services

#### “Protecting Asian Children from Abuse and Neglect in the Los Angeles County”

The Asian Pacific population now accounts for about 12% of the L.A. County population. In order to provide bilingual/bicultural services for the needs of this unique population and reduce the number of children into placement, the Asian Pacific Project was established by the L.A. County Department of Children and Family Services in March 1989. This paper shows that the ethnicity of the victim and suspect is an important variable in the case of child abuse. There are many significant differences reflecting the ethnic group on who abuses, who is abused, type of abuse, why the abuse occurred, and who informs the appropriate agencies about abuse.

Chiung-Fang Chang  
Kent State University

#### “The Pattern of Inter-marriage in China”

Inter-marriage has been viewed by many studies within the United States as an index of social distance or the mechanism indicating maintenance or change of ethnic boundaries. Only very few studies have paid attention to the inter-marriage pattern of China's minority populations. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the inter-marriage patterns of the minority population in China. The data from China's 1990 Census is used to study the differences in fertility behavior among ethnic groups in China. Rates of inter-marriage for each of the 55 minority groups and factors related to minority's exogamous behavior are examined. The implication of out-marriage on minority policy and other effects on gender balance are discussed.

Chu-yuan Cheng  
Ball State University

“China’s Quiet Revolution: Privatization, Marketization, and Globalization”

China’s economy has undergone dramatic changes since the inception of sweeping institutional reform and the open-door policy twenty-three years ago. The reform dismantled the highly centralized planning system by returning to a market economy. The open-door policy helped to attract large-scale foreign direct investment that rose from virtually zero in 1978 to a cumulated \$480 billion at the end of October 2003. Foreign trade also surged from \$22.7 billion in 1978 to a recorded \$620 billion in 2002 and is expected to exceed \$800 billion in 2003, lifting China’s world trade ranking from 32<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> place. The accession to WTO in 2001 accelerated the process of globalization. Today, of the world’s top 500 multinational corporations, more than 400 have already invested in China. The marketization and globalization provided a powerful impetus for the rise of private economy in China. The private sector now accounts for 35 percent of China’s GDP and employs some 80 million workers and employees. A quiet revolution is underway to transfer China into the world’s largest manufacturing center in 10 to 20 years.

Linda H. Chiang  
Azusa Pacific University

“For Better or For Worse: Educational Reforms in Taiwan and Japan from 1990 to 2003”

The main purpose of this study was to examine educational reforms in Taiwan and Japan from 1990 to 2003. During this time, both nations planned and delivered policies and programs in the areas of curriculum, entrance examination, and foreign language teaching. National outcomes and reactions will be discussed. This study utilized literature review and interviews. Thomas’s framework for political influences on schooling was applied for international comparisons. This study stresses that comparative study of education fosters depth of reflection that is not only useful, but also necessary for people engaged in education. Such understanding of education will enhance global awareness of educational tasks.

Kuan-Hsiu Hsiao  
Taipei Economic and Cultural Office

“Taiwan’s Entry to WTO and Its Societal Impacts on Taiwan Progress”

In the beginning of this new era, Taiwan’s entry to WTO in January of 2002 creates more opportunities, challenges, threats, and impacts than ever before to Taiwan’s economic and social systems. In this paper, efforts of scientific and technological development that will lead the economic development, as well as the progress of social welfare system, environmental protection, and ecological soundness are discussed. The status of the social welfare system and its implementation in Taiwan are reviewed. The drawbacks, weaknesses, insufficiencies, and mechanisms that are required for improving the social welfare system and the other aspects of the society are also

pointed out and urged for efforts from the government and society of Taiwan as well as support from the international community.

Chen-Hsien Lin  
Texas A&M University

“Grandparents Raise Grandchildren in China: The Implications in Their Health”

Research regarding the grandparents-grandchildren issue has reported many consequences of children and grandparents in different circumstances such as contingency of grandparents-grandchildren contacts and their relationships, intergenerational influences of nurturance, and the roles of grandparents in promoting well being (better health and sexual education) of the grandchildren. However, few studies have discussed the impacts on grandchildren's health statuses when the childcare was done by grandparents. Thus, the present paper intends to address this issue by using the data from the China Health and Nutrition Survey in 1989, 1991, and 1993.

Phylis Lan Lin  
Wu Chun  
University of Indianapolis

“Divorce in China: Issues and Prospects”

The number of divorces each year in China is increasing, with almost four times as many divorces recorded in 2000 compared to 1979. While China's divorce rate is still only 10 percent, which is low by international standards, 1.21 million divorces were recorded in 2000. A recent (2003) change of the marriage registration law also showed a dramatic increase in both marriage and divorce rates in certain cities in China. In traditional Chinese society, divorce was a stigma; however, public attitudes toward divorce and social perceptions of divorce in China have changed. The purpose of this paper is to review the pattern and the meaning of divorce in ancient Chinese society. The paper will also look into the impacts of the new Marriage Laws in China since 1950 to the divorce rates in China.

Shia-ling Liu  
Fayetteville State University

“Taiwan's Political Landscape after the New Presidential Election”

The election of a new president of the Republic of China in 2001 was an epoch-breaking historical event. It ended 55 years of rule of Taiwan by the Kuomintang since the recovery of Taiwan from Japanese occupation in 1945 at the end of WWII. Currently the two major diametrically opposed camps contesting for power in Taiwan are between the KMT and the People First Party on the one hand, and DPP (Democratic Progressive Party) and the Taiwan Union on the other. Since the latter camp favors an eventually independent Taiwan, while the former is inclined to favor a status quo, for an eventual reunification with Mainland China under peaceful democratic process based on principles of mutual respect and virtual equality. The contest is therefore keen. This



paper aims to analyze the Taiwan's political landscape after the 2004 Presidential election in Taiwan.

Akira Miichi  
Otemon-Gakuin University

“Japanese Educational System Should Be Changed”

After the WWII, Japanese tertiary education was adapted from an elite system to mass education. Recently, the Japanese government proposed to change the country's economic system from bureaucracy to competition. Four hundred national and public colleges will be changed to special private schools. Japan has 126 million people and 1645 colleges. However, many colleges are facing serious problems for change because of 10 years of recession and a decreasing birthrate. University presidents and their staffs are implementing policies for change with little help from the faculty. This paper aims to analyze current difficulties and problems of change in the Japanese higher educational system.

Hosik Min  
Texas A&M University

“Son Preference, Family Tradition, and Fertility in South Korea”

This paper examines the effect of son preference on the hazards of having a second and third baby including family tradition. With data from the 2000 Korean Fertility Survey by the KHISA, the hazards of having a second birth among over 4,000 married women who have a first birth were examined, and the hazards of having the third birth among over 7,000 married women who have a second birth were examined. These hazards were analyzed by estimating Cox's proportional hazard model. The results show the important influence of son preference and the family pressure on the hazard of having a second baby.

Ben Ostrov  
Kazakhstan Institute of Management, Economics, and Strategic Research

“Making Enemies: George Bush's War on Terrorism and the Uyghurs of Xingjiang”

This paper takes the Uyghurs of China's Xingjiang province as a case to study how the U.S. may be drawn into conflicts with antagonists not currently hostile. In pursuit of its quest for allies in the War on Terrorism, first in Afghanistan, the Bush Administration accepted Beijing's depiction of the Uyghurs as terrorists. This view of the Uyghurs is highly questionable. However, putting Uyghur organizations on the State Department's list of terrorist organizations, freezing their assets, and other actions are antagonizing these people. Through interviews conducted in Almaty, Kazakhstan, and an examination of opinion survey data, this study attempts to show that the Uyghurs are being antagonized and may be transformed into a group hostile to the United States.

Koichiro Otani

Indiana University-Purdue University

“Examining the U.S. Health Care System through Japanese Health Care Outcomes”

Japan enjoys the longest life expectancy for both males and females and one of the smallest infant mortality rates in the world while spending much less than the U.S. The health outcomes, defined as life expectancy and infant mortality rate, in the U.S. are approximately 20<sup>th</sup> in the world. Yet, the U.S. spends more on health care than any other country. This paper analyzes these inconsistencies and reveals a surprising disparity among minority people that strongly affected the U.S. health outcomes. Possible solutions and barriers to improved American health care outcomes as well as the Japanese solutions are discussed.

Siyon Rhee  
California State University, Los Angeles  
Janet Chang  
California State University, San Bernardino

“Child Maltreatment in Immigrant Asian Families: Characteristics and Implications for Practice”

There are significant differences in child-rearing practices between immigrant Asian and mainstream families. Physical punishment of children as part of their discipline at home and school is generally permitted in Asian culture. Data were extracted by reviewing 761 entire active case files maintained by a special unit of Child Protective Services (CPS). The review of case files was supplemented by open-ended interviews with Asian/Pacific child protective service workers about their experiences and difficulties in working with monolingual Asian speaking families and about major factors considered in making foster care placement decisions. The study examined types of child abuse among immigrant Asian families, characteristics of victims and perpetrators, and critical variables that are likely to contribute to the selection of different types of placement by CPS workers. Major findings are discussed.

De-piao Tang  
Feng Chia University

“The Myth of Growth and Inequality in China”

In two decades of market-oriented reforms, the Chinese economic growth performed spectacularly well. Regional income disparity, however, has experienced considerable fluctuation. Income disparities decreased across Chinese provinces from 1978 through 1991. After 1991, there was an increase in disparity. This paper aims to elucidate the driving force behind growth and inequality in China. The empirical results show that structural transformation has contributed to growth of poor agricultural provinces significantly by reallocating surplus labor from agricultural to nonagricultural sectors in the first phase of market reforms. Since the second phase started in the spring of 1992, foreign direct investment and floating population are the main driving forces behind the reverse changes in regional disparity. Kuznets' claim that economic growth and income inequality are related to each other via an inverted-U curve is not the case for China. Instead, this paper argues that a U-path is the result.

Roli Varma  
University of New Mexico

“Immigrant Adaptation: Asian Indians in American Institutions”

Scholars on assimilation have theorized that immigrants should pass through a number of stages of interaction with the host society resulting in assimilation. This paper, based on interviews (qualitative-quantitative study) with 80 Asian Indians in America and 40 Asian Indians who worked in the United States for some time and then moved back to India, aims to analyze the situation and experiences of the professional Asian Indian in the United States. The paper focuses on the process of adaptations by Asian Indians in American institutions. Both positive and negative stereotypes towards Asian Indians are discussed.

Xiaheng Xie  
Baylor University

“Chinese Urban Situations in Different Regions during Cultural Revolution”

Cultural Revolution was a very special period in modern Chinese history, but there are still many questions remaining about it. This paper aims to study Chinese urban situations in different regions during Cultural Revolution.

Regional differences have dramatic impacts on Chinese politics. For example, the degree of implementation of central governmental policies may vary according to different local situations and local governments' attitudes. Both secondary and first hand interview data are used for the present study.

Yae Yuzawa  
International University of Health and Welfare

“New Challenges for Elderly Care System in Japan”

The elderly population has been rapidly increasing due to their long life expectancy in Japan. Revisions of policies mainly related to health and welfare laws were accelerated to contain a rapid increase of health care costs. In 2000, the Long-term Care Insurance Act was enacted, although many unsolved problems remained. The health and welfare system was mainly run by administration until 1999, but the government could no longer respond to diversified needs and increasing demands in quantitative and economic senses. A dramatic shift has occurred from public to private services under the name of deregulation. It has led to wider consumer selection but also to a risk of difference in quality of services at the same time. Japanese people are not used to choosing these services. From the macro aspect, economic efficiency has not improved yet, but the people's burden has increased. The Japanese face challenges for this system.

Karsten von Hoesslin  
University of Calgary

## “Human & Economic Security in Asian Waters: Transnational Political and Corporate Responses to Maritime Piracy/Armed Sea Robbery”

In the post 1997 Asian Financial crisis era, instances of maritime piracy and armed sea robbery are dramatically on the rise in East Asian waters. State actors are not providing effective confidence building measures to quell piracy: this is a serious threat to regional and international human and economic security. Conversely, transnational political and corporate actors are playing the most important role in implementing policy that provides greater safety measures for ships' crew and cargo. The International Maritime Bureau (IMB) is a strong interest group lobbying to states and the International Maritime Organization to implement greater security measures. In conjunction with corporate “millennium products,” these efforts will help to increase human and economic security on the high seas.

Ping Zhang  
Ningbo College  
Yongping Wang  
Ningbo Radio Station

## “The Growth Mechanism of South Jiangsu Model and Wenzhou-Ningbo Model and its Enlightenment on the Direction of China's Rural Industrialization”

The South Jiangsu Economic Model, featuring in its powerful collective economy and high degree of public ownership, and the Wenzhou-Ningbo Model, characterized by the private and stock economic systems, have been the two major economic models of the rural economic development in China since China's reform and opening. During the process of more than twenty years' development, the two major models have achieved a common end from a different starting point, leading to the formation of a diversified economic structure. Wading through different but equally spotlighted paths, they have crystallized into a leading experience for China's rural industrial development, bonding well for basic direction of China's rural industrialization. This paper analyzes the growth mechanism of the South Jiangsu Model and the Wenzhou-Ningbo Model, compares and summarizes the significance of the two models in economics that is embodied in the different periods of economic development.

## **Association for Borderlands Studies (ABS)**

Ilya Adler and Myra Ingmanson.

### “Food Rituals and Conflict Resolution Across Cultures”

Food rituals are usually described as cultural processes that bring people together, either to celebrate agreements or to serve as opportunities to negotiate, as is often the case with cross-border realities. A cultural understanding of food rituals is required in order to obtain the outcome sought, but in cross-cultural experiences, food rituals are likely to be assigned different meanings based on different cultural systems held by participants. In this paper, we explore how Mexicans and people from the US America approach certain food rituals, and how these different approaches result in unexpected

conflicts that neither serve the celebration nor the negotiation for which they have been set.

Guillermo B. Alvarez de la Torre  
Universidad Autonoma de Baja California

“Algunos Resultados del Estudio de Marginalidad en Zonas Urbanas de Baja California”

El trabajo plantea como primer objetivo construir una metodología para elaborar índices de marginación con referencia al estado de Baja California para dos niveles de análisis: intra urbano, a nivel de las áreas geostatísticas básica (AGEB) para las cinco cabeceras municipales (Ensenada, Mexicali, Playas de Rosarito, Tecate y Tijuana); y a nivel regional, considerando todas las localidades de Baja California que tengan más de 50 habitantes. Nuestro segundo objetivo consiste en realizar una serie de comparativos entre los niveles de marginalidad que resultan, tanto a nivel estadístico como espacial, de los cálculos utilizando información censal a nivel de AGEB de 1990 y 2000. Por otro lado, este análisis longitudinal de la marginación nos permitirá observar los cambios espaciales intra urbanos de los diferentes niveles de marginalidad en las cinco ciudades bajacalifornianas.

Joan B. Anderson  
University of San Diego

“Working on the Border: Trends in the Labor Force Participation  
in the U.S. and Mexican Border Communities”

This paper examines the effect of being on the border on the intensity and type of labor demanded. Using data from Mexican municipios and U.S. counties that touch the U.S.-Mexico border, the paper examines 50 year trends in labor force participation rates and shifts in proportion of labor in major labor sectors. By comparing these with state and national rates, the paper draws some inferences on the border's effects on work force intensity and allocation.

Ismael Aguilar  
Alejandro J. Flores

“Prospective Analysis of the Mexican North Border Economic Agenda”

In this paper we present prospective analysis of the main issues related with the economic agenda for the north border. Among those we study: the maquiladora industry, migration and labor markets, water, foreign investment and regional development.

Guillermo Aramburo Vizcarra  
Universidad Autonoma Baja California

“La Funcion Portuaria en el Limite Fronterizo del Pacifico Mexicano”

La actividad portuaria en la zona fronteriza mexicana ha tenido un desarrollo limitado y poco competitivo en relación a los puertos estadounidenses. Esto se ha debido a múltiples factores, entre los que se pueden mencionar dos de los más importantes: 1) la política de desarrollo portuario federal, que tradicionalmente ha estado marcada por un centralismo y burocratismo mayúsculo; y 2) la dinámica social, económica y política de la región fronteriza, la cual ha significado el nacimiento y auge de algunas actividades portuarias o, por el contrario, su ocaso y desaparición. En esta ponencia se hará un análisis de la importancia de la condición de frontera en el desarrollo del puerto de Ensenada, Baja California, que está entre los diez primeros puertos de México y en el noroeste mexicano es el puerto de altura más importante, cercano a la frontera México-Estados Unidos. Su situación geográfica y la inversión registrada en infraestructura portuaria en los últimos años ha generado el anuncio y la intención de realizar proyectos de gran envergadura como la introducción del ferrocarril y la construcción de nuevos sitios portuarios. El análisis respecto a estos temas y la posibilidad de extender el área de influencia (hinterland) del puerto de Ensenada serán desarrollados en esta ponencia.

Margarita Barajas Tinoco  
Universidad Autónoma Baja California

#### “Mercado de Trabajo en la Configuración Regional en Baja California”

Desde la economía regional se han desarrollado diversos modelos para aprehender la región, éstos han tenido el reto de irse desarrollando en la medida que la región también va transformándose, por ella y en sí misma. De aquí que este documento se propone incursionar en un mercado más de la región: el mercado de trabajo, donde como todo mercado se aborda a partir de su lógica de demanda y de oferta. Se le dedica un espacio al significado de la migración en tanto que este fenómeno tanto se orienta a explicar la oferta como se acerca a explicarse dado el crecimiento económico de la región y por tanto la demanda; esto se ubica partir del modelo de la base económica y teoría del lugar central. En la otra parte del trabajo se despliegan sobre Baja California y sus municipios algunos datos sobre la población y sus subgrupos e indicadores de empleo y peso por sector económico para obtener algunos cocientes de especialización referenciados al total del estado; enseguida, en las consideraciones finales, se hace una sucinta lectura con algunos de los elementos de tipo conceptual manejados en la primera parte de este documento.

Mikhail Beznosov  
University of Arizona

#### “The Aspects of Electoral Success in Ukrainian Borderlands: Comparative Analysis”

The purpose of this paper is to provide a comparative analysis of the specifics in electoral strategies and practices in Ukrainian Western and Eastern Borderlands. Kharkov and Lvov oblasts are the two borderland units chosen for this study. These regions are very distinct in major ideological, socio-cultural and political dimensions, but simultaneously they are similar in the size and the structure of the economy, the size of the population, intellectual potential, and historic impact on the process of Ukrainian post-socialist transformation. The study is based on the results of 1998 and 2002 Parliamentary Elections. Our assumption is that the differences in electoral patterns

between those two regions are explained by the existence of two different sets of political identities formed historically in the process of economic, social, and political changes.

Daniel L. Boxberger  
Western Washington University

### “Children of a Common Mother?”

On 13 August 1858 the members of the joint American and British Boundary Commission held opening ceremonies at their camp constructed next to a Semiahmoo village. The purpose of this commission was to locate the 49th parallel, established by treaty as the border between the United States and British North America twelve years earlier. The Semiahmoo watched with no small interest as they came to understand that the land north of this line would become British and the land south of this line would become American. Since this line was drawn through the middle of their territory, the Semiahmoo had to quickly choose which side of this line they would live. The Semiahmoo were the first of several First Nations that were faced with this decision. This paper asks the question: Why did First Nations almost invariably choose to locate on the side of the border that was to become British?

Tom Brenneman  
Cooperative by Design  
Thelma Butts-Griggs  
Griggs Velazquez Consulting

### “Towards Peacebuilding: Transboundary Conflict & Conciliation. Considerations for Constructing a Culture of Peace in the U.S. and Mexico Borderlands. Stories and Experiences from Sonora and Arizona”

The Sonoran Borderlands Peacebuilding Initiative (SBPI) is a peacebuilding initiative responding to international ethnic and socio-economic conflicts stemming from global trends of migration and economic globalization impacting the cities and regions of Ambos Nogales, Sonora Mexico and Arizona and Cochise County, Arizona. To build leadership capacities to respond to these crises and needs for long-term social change, SBPI is creating a bi-national network of academicians, practitioners, students and civil society leaders versed in skills and capacities for critical social analysis and leadership in settings of complex social change. Using the framework of peacebuilding that supports civic leadership to better address increasingly violent conflict impacting social, economic, governance and security sectors, SBPI engages regional leaders from civic and university programs in conflict analysis, communication, cultural diversity, dialogue, and evaluation tools. This presentation will illustrate the principles and application of peacebuilding in a borderland context impacted by trends and dynamics of globalization.

Christopher Brown  
Janet Greenlee  
Marguerite Hendrie  
Brian Hurd

New Mexico State University  
Alfredo Granados  
Univeridad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez.

“A Watershed Vulnerability Assessment in the Paso del Norte Region of the Rio Grande River”

Both urban areas and natural ecosystems along the U.S.-Mexico border are experiencing water stress; water resources are often not available in the quantity and quality needed, and the future is likely to see even greater water stress in both environments. Researchers at New Mexico State University and la Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez are examining the existing literature, information needs, and data availability to develop indicators of watershed vulnerability appropriate to the Paso del Norte region of the Rio Grande Basin. In the research we are undertaking, we assess the vulnerability of this portion of the Rio Grande watershed employing methods and approaches used previously by Hurd et al. (1998 and 1999) that were based on the USEPA Index of Watershed Indicators (USEPA 1977). We then employ a geographic information system (GIS) analytical framework to compile the data that underlie these indicators; the outcome of this GIS work will be an assessment of watershed vulnerability in our area of investigation. In addition to the actual assessment of watershed vulnerability in our study area, important outcomes of this work include a refined methodology for vulnerability assessment that will be portable to other border watersheds of interest, the generation of baseline datasets on which additional research can be conducted, the identification of critical areas of concern, and a set of policy recommendations that focus on these areas of concern.

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly  
University of Victoria

“Border Security in the European Union and NAFTA countries: Is there a security issue for border urban regions”

This paper compares the security policies of the European Union and of the North American Free Trade regime countries. Asking whether free trade, and particularly economic regional and cross border integration leads by a process of local functional interdependency to cross-border linkage, or in the contrary, does the EU Schengen agreement and the September 11, 2001 traumatic act in North America has led central governments to “re-center policy” as federal governments’ executive role may have been reaffirmed? Despite the security threat, functionalist theories would imply that cross border co-operation would stem from economic integration: however, the urban political economy literature suggests, on the contrary, intra-regional competition. Is the security agenda transforming how politics and institutions mediate this process? Moreover, is the functional nature of the Canadian and Mexican American borders changing when compared to borders with the rest of the world? Hence, neo functionalists might qualify the functionalist competition-co-operation argument by pointing to the importance of supra national institutions and policy spill over suggesting that federal government would increase cooperation and expand the role of supra national security agency; realist theories of international relations, however, would suggest that states protect their frontiers and the monopoly of international links and enhance their border control.



Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly  
University of Victoria

### “Toward a Model of Border Studies”

Until the mid 1980s, the study of borders could be dismissed as a “sophisticated provocation” (Friedmann, 1996). This is no longer the case as the study of frontiers, boundaries, borderlands, and borders has expanded beyond the circle of a few geographers or historians to include anthropologists, economists, ethnologists, political scientists, lawyers, psychologists, sociologists, and a number of other social scientists. Yet, the study of borders has not reached the status of a unified scientific subfield, perhaps because there may be too many different types of borders or too many epistemologies of borders (Knippenberg & Markusse, 1999; Paasi, 1999, in Eskelinen, Liikanen, & Oksa, 1999; Perkmann & Sum, 2002). As well, the theoretical works on borders remain mostly descriptive; at best, attempts are limited.

In this paper, I argue that the study of borders is now ready for a border model, a model that includes the range of disciplinary perspectives that examine borders. I suggest that a theory of borders should be inclusive of structural considerations, while placing human agency at its core. This is because both structure and agency are central to understanding the past and present state of borderlands and to suggesting possible futures. I support this claim through an examination of the Canadian-American borderland, arguing that its primary characteristic is that it divides two increasingly interdependent national economies. My aim is to clarify the theoretical complexity associated with the analysis and description of borders, particularly the Canadian-American borderland. This borderland is not a single Westphalian line delineating two national sovereign states, their people and their economies, but rather a territory where market forces (flows of goods, money, and people) interact with the complexity of multi-layered, sometimes overlapping, government activities and functions and the culture and bargaining power of borderland communities. First, I suggest that market forces and the intermeshing of government and policy are fundamental variables that set the broad characteristics of borders and borderlands. They are primary variables that characterize differences between two borderland regions. Second, I argue that local culture and popular control are two other fundamental variables that allow us to assess the role of agency when characterizing borders and borderlands. I contend that this model allows us not only to bypass the economic logic that often biases scholarly work as deterministic, as well as the cultural and political views that seem superficial without really explaining local choices, but also to strengthen our understanding of borders and borderlands.

Jorge Carrillo  
Redi Gomis  
COLEF

### “Inovacion Tecnologica en las Maquiladoras Electronicas y de Autopartes en la Frontera Norte de Mexico”

Existe una gran preocupación en los distintos actores estratégicos locales y nacionales sobre el futuro competitivo de la industria maquiladora en la región norte, derivado de la crisis de producción industrial de los EE.UU., la sobre valoración del peso y la emergencia de países como China. En este contexto la innovación tecnológica, en un

sentido amplio, es vista no sólo como un factor de estabilidad ante la pérdida de competitividad de las empresas sino como una actividad prioritaria de política pública. Es generalizado escuchar que el desarrollo de plantas maquiladoras de mayor nivel tecnológico y con un cierto grado de innovación tecnológica serán el futuro de la región. Este estudio pretende conocer el nivel tecnológico y de innovación que realizan las empresas maquiladoras establecidas en Tijuana, Mexicali y Ciudad Juárez de las ramas de la electrónica y de las autopartes, así como sus determinantes, con el objetivo de analizar las fortalezas y debilidades de las mismas en este contexto de gran incertidumbre. El estudio se basa en una encuesta a 299 plantas maquiladoras realizada durante el 2002, como parte del proyecto Aprendizaje Tecnológico y Escalamiento Industrial en las Maquiladoras .

Kimberly Collins  
Marco Antonio Reyna Carranza

“Quality of Life in the US-Mexican Border Region: The Case of Calexico and Mexicali”

The specific research questions for this work include: how is quality of life defined? Can quality of life be ascertained for Calexico and Mexicali? What are the quality of life indicators in Calexico and Mexicali? How have these indicators changed from 1980 to 2000 or in one generation? How do the communities compare with each other? Is a comparison between the two cities possible?

Quality of life in Calexico and Mexicali will be analyzed first through a set of objective indicators. These indicators will be based off of a model developed for urban areas in the United States by Dr. Ben-Chieh Liu (Liu, Ben-Chieh (1976). Quality of Life Indicators in U.S. Metropolitan Areas: A Statistical Analysis. New York, NY: Praeger Publishers). This model includes over 120 datasets with components on economics, political factors, environmental factors, health and education, and social issues. In order to implement this model in the region, it will be necessary to develop two models in order to work with similar data and assumptions. The first model will be for Calexico as a rural area in the United States and second will be for Mexicali as an urban area in Mexico. With the development of these two separate models, a number of assumptions will be developed for Calexico and Mexicali. Once the models have been completed then an analysis will be conducted to find linkages and possible relationships between the two cities.

Jonathan W. Czerniak  
New Mexico State University.

“Health Effects Development; Expanding the Kite Model of Development Through the Use of GIS”

The Kite Model of development, developed by Campbell and Olson (1991) addresses how political, economic, social-cultural, and environmental variables interact to impact the development process. . They call this the Kite Model of Environment and Development. The Model is effective in providing a conceptual framework, however, Campbell and Olsen have do not include health issues explicitly, rather they include health issues within the realms of environment. They state that if the other pillars of development affect the environment, then they will also indirectly effect health. By using the same train of thought, if the state of the environment can effect the condition of health then the other pillars should be able to effect it directly as well. In this paper, I

explore how to add the fifth pillar of health into the Campbell and Olsen model. GIS is used to graphically reinforce and cartographically display the effects that the other pillars have on health.

Elizabeth Sherburn Demers  
University of Nebraska Press

“The Elusive Border: Identity and State at Odds in Detroit, 1763-1796”

With so many cultures inside the United States, studying the question of having borders inside the nation is appropriate. The United States, a country of immigrants, has today many cultures living together, which are at the same time separated. A place such as New York, for example, has people from all over the world living in the same place, in many cases speaking English as a first language, but in many others as a second language. Some people speak little or no English, but rather Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Arabic, etc. Even the descendants of immigrants from centuries past may be different. They are actually part of the “majority” culture, but may be segregated or may segregate themselves because of ethnicity: this is the case with some African Americans and Black Hispanics, for example. Even though they have been in this country longer than most “white” groups, they may feel different, part of different cultures. This paper explores the antecedents and present situation of these internally “bounded” societies.

Thomas W. Donovan  
Northwest Immigrant Rights Project

“From INS to BCIS: How the Department of Homeland Security Changes Immigration Policy”

Under the Homeland Security Act, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has been divided into several different Bureaus. The Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services will no longer be part of the nation’s organizations that investigate, incarcerate, or deport people from other lands. Nevertheless its challenges remain extensive. This paper discusses some of these challenges and the perceptions of immigrants and their advocates to the shift from the INS to the BCIS. It offers specific suggestions for what immigration helping professionals might do to help them deal more effectively with the government.

Silvia Elguea  
Lane College

“Are There Borders Inside the U.S.A.?”

With so many cultures inside the United States, studying the question of having borders inside the nation is appropriate. The United States, a country of immigrants, has today many cultures living together, which are at the same time separated. A place such as New York, for example, has people from all over the world living in the same place, in many cases speaking English as a first language, but in many others as a second language. Some people speak little or no English, but rather Spanish, Russian,

Chinese, Arabic, etc. Even the descendants of immigrants from centuries past may be different. They are actually part of the “majority” culture, but may be segregated or may segregate themselves because of ethnicity: this is the case with some African Americans and Black Hispanics, for example. Even though they have been in this country longer than most “white” groups, they may feel different, part of different cultures. This paper explores the antecedents and present situation of these internally “bounded” societies.

Silvia Leticia Figueroa Ramirez  
Universidad Autonoma Baja California

“Localizacion de Maquiladoras de Alto Riesgo en Mexico, Desde el Enfoque Regional”

Este documento tiene como objetivo acotar la región de México donde tiene mayor concentración la industria maquiladora de alto riesgo. Para ello se partió de un enfoque regional particularizado a la teoría de la aglomeración, utilizando el cociente de localización. Se utilizaron Las categorías personal ocupado a nivel nacional y de la región fronteriza del norte de México. Asimismo se estableció la tipología de la industria en maquiladoras de alto riesgo y no alto riesgo según grupos de actividad. También se realizó observación porcentual de la región fronteriza del norte del país y no fronteriza en relación al personal ocupado.

Cesar M. Fuentes  
COLEF

“Urban Land Management Issues and Opportunities en Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico”

Ciudad Juárez face serious challenges to cope with unprecedented population growth. In its struggle to respond to urban land development pressures, local institutions, both public and private, are overwhelmed by a multitude of concerns. Is the land market providing enough land to support urban development in the right locations and at the lowest possible price? Do all income groups have access to land for housing, commercial and industrial activities? Is infrastructure expanding fast enough to support urban land development?. In addressing these questions, urban policy makers are beginning to recognize that urban land management, infrastructure development, housing provision, and land use and environmental planning are important facets of local economic development planning.

Huston John Gibson  
The Curtis and Kimball Company  
C.W. Minkel  
University of Tennessee  
Vanessa Gil  
University of Tennessee.

“Migration in the Peru/Ecuador Boundary Region”

On 26 October 1998, a treaty of peace was signed between Peru and Ecuador, ending one of the longest and most volatile boundary disputes in the history of Latin America. Now, a major challenge is integration and development of the boundary region. Among the substantial obstacles to integration and development is a massive out-migration. This research has sought to identify the nature of this migration, its causes and consequences and to provide a better understanding of the boundary region. Answers were sought to questions such as the following relative to "heads of household," that term referring to persons who are in charge of the family unit or single, without children, and economically independent: Age, Sex, Place of birth, Civil status, Number of children, Level of education, Profession or occupation, Reasons for move, Likelihood of moving again, and Visits to other countries.

Fernando Gonzalez Reynoso  
Leonor Maldonado Meza  
Mauricio Esparza Enriquez  
Universidad Autonoma Baja California

#### "Los Valores Universitarios y el Voto Electronico"

A principios de Febrero del 2003, se publicó en un semanario local de Mexicali B.C., un artículo denominado: "La Urna Electrónica y la modernización de los procesos electorales", bajo la autoría de una consejera estatal electoral del Instituto Estatal Electoral de Baja California, en donde se propone que se modernicen los procesos electorales a través de las nuevas tecnologías.

Pensando en someter a prueba y socializar esta innovación para los procesos electorales en nuestro estado, en la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales y Políticas de la Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC) se propuso hacer una práctica con los alumnos de esta unidad académica para fines estrictamente académicos y con el propósito de apoyar contenidos de en cursos o materias del área de Ciencia Política. Con la idea de hacer operativa esta practica y de interés para los universitarios, se propuso solicitar el apoyo del Registro Estatal de Electores de Baja California, realizándose varias reuniones con ellos a fin de diseñar en pantalla un cuadro de votación de valores, (touch screen) donde los estudiantes de esta Facultad votaran bajo esta modalidad.

Pablo Gonzalez  
Universidad Autonoma de Baja California

#### "Migracion Indocumentada Mexico-Estados Unidos e Implicaciones Fronterizas"

El artículo aborda el fenómeno de la migración internacional indocumentada México-Estados Unidos, el cual junto con el narcotráfico, han conducido a que el gobierno estadounidense establezca en las últimas décadas mayores medidas de control y contención mediante el reforzamiento en la vigilancia fronteriza. Para ello se plantea abordar tres aspectos principales: 1) los nexos entre las políticas migratorias orientadas al reforzamiento de la frontera y el incremento de la actividad delictiva asociada al tráfico ilegal de indocumentados y otros tipos de actividades ilícitas; 2) destacar los riesgos que implica la proliferación de delitos cometidos por bandas organizadas que operan en el negocio ilícito del tráfico de indocumentados; y 3) resaltar la victimización múltiple de que son objeto los migrantes internacionales indocumentados, tanto de

particulares como de las autoridades públicas, como resultado de la evolución de la delincuencia organizada.

Elizabeth Gutierrez

“Frontera Norte, un Destino Atado a la Produccion Global? El Caso de la Industria Automotriz”

Se exponen las pautas que ha seguido la industria automotriz en la region fronteriza, que es en términos económicos un espacio intensamente internacionalizado. Aunque las entidades fronterizas no constituyen un espacio homogéneo, la propia línea que actúa como división y puente, le permite a la industria automotriz estadounidense tener las condiciones para integrar la producción y al mismo tiempo abaratar sus costos. La dinámica situación que se presenta en la frontera norte de México, resultado de un complejo sistema de producción orientado a la exportación e impulsado por el establecimiento de la industria automotriz, transitó de una estructura internacional dividida o separada, a otra que considera de manera integrada el conjunto de operaciones internacionales. En el trabajo se enfatiza el papel que la frontera ha jugado –en la integración no sólo del sector terminal sino de las autopartes–, así como los retos a que se enfrentará en el futuro inmediato.

William J. Hanna  
University of Maryland.

“Performing Arts Cooperation and Development: Possibilities for the Matamoros-Brownsville Sister Cities”

Matamoros and Brownsville, constituting an agglomeration approaching one million residents, are referred to as the “Sister Cities” because of their proximity (short bridges separate their downtowns) as well as their sociocultural, economic, and resource linkages. Globalization leading first to maquila proliferation and now to the early stages of assembly plant out-migration, heightened security triggered by fears of terrorism and perhaps anti-immigrant attitudes, and water scarcity with allocation conflicts are among the factors that have slowed development on both sides of the border. Making the Sister Cities a performing arts tourist destination creates a potential for new development, but that requires overcoming challenges of inter-national and intra-national inter-institutional cooperation. This paper describes the Sister Cities, notes some of the challenges they face separately and together, and offers a performing arts possibility for development.

David Hohstadt  
New Mexico State University.

“Examination of Economic Development Policies and Strategies for Colonia”

in the Southwestern United States Colonias are impoverished communities in the Southwestern United States that reflect a complex set of social and economic factors. Colonias are defined by the U.S. Government Accounting Office as “rural unincorporated subdivisions along the U.S.-Mexico border, in which one or more of the following conditions exist: substandard housing, inadequate roads and drainage, and

substandard or no water and sewer facilities (USGAO 1990).” Past research has examined infrastructure and structural elements of colonias, and also the human welfare dimension, but little if any research has been conducted into economic development within colonias.

In this paper, I provide a geographic overview of the colonias being studied, survey the existing economic development activities in these colonias, and describe the government programs that are intended to aid economic development. One of the specific facets of this research is to examine differences between rural and urban colonias in Southern New Mexico and Western Texas. The outcomes of this research include insights into economic development processes in colonias, especially the ingredients, strategies, and variables that contribute to successful economic development activities. A particularly important question concerns the obstacles to new business formation and economic development activities specific to colonias and how these obstacles may be overcome.

Jorge Ibarra Salazar  
Andre Varella Mollick

#### “Mexican North Border Counties, Financial Dependence and Institutions”

Mexican Northern Border economic and populational growth rates are much higher than other Mexican regions. These heterogeneous laws of motion suggest that counties in the Mexican-U.S. border face a heavier demand for public services and infrastructure. The institutional framework is also important since idiosyncracies of each state in which the county is located may have effects. This article studies how financial dependence (on federal transfers) reacts to such regional and institutional exogenous forces. We estimate several econometric models for the more representative 300 Mexican counties in the year 2000. We find a strong and negative relationship between income and financial dependence as expected. We also uncover that institutional and regional factors should not be omitted in the model specifications. Classic statistic theory, based on the estimations, finally suggests that the border counties of Ciudad Juárez and Puerto Peñasco have systematically lower financial dependence than other counties. There is not, however, a general rule regarding border counties and financial dependence.

Michal Kohout  
California State University, San Bernardino

#### “From Region to Nation: The Maquiladorization of Mexico”

The term maquiladorización appeared in the mid-1980's as a critique of government economic policies. It also signaled the transition of the maquiladora industry from an isolated experiment along the U.S.-Mexico border to a national development policy through a two-stage, spatial-discursive strategy: 1. deterritorialization of the maquiladora from its regional base along the border; 2. the maquiladora's reterritorialization as the dominant national development model. I analyze the discourse and policy of the Mexican government, and the industry itself, particularly its labor-capital relations, and links to the Mexican economy. I find the Mexican government used the maquiladora's extensive ties to the global economy, and flexible relations of production as an example for the rest of the national economy to follow. But, in the

process of deterritorialization, the political elites ignored or sanctioned the coercive relations of production in the maquiladora, and its isolation from the rest of the Mexican economy.

Jørgen Kuhl  
University of Southern Denmark

“Regionalization and Cooperation in Borderlands: Experiences from the Danish-German Border Region”

This paper explores the issue and regionalisation and cooperation in borderlands in a European context with special regard to the Danish-German experience. It introduced the concept of cross-border cooperation in the Europe, both within the European Union and on other borders. Then it presents the experiences made in the Danish-German border region, pointing out the long-term development eventually leading to a formalized cooperation structure established in 1997. Finally, the paper addresses the lessons to be drawn for civic participation in cross-border cooperation.

Jessica C. Lee  
Gallaudet University

“A Visible Change: Towards a Theory on Becoming Hearing”

My research is centered on the construction of a hearing identity through the negotiation of the Deaf/hearing Visual/aural border. To understand what it means to be hearing, one must cross this Deaf/hearing border. Through qualitative research and ethnographic interviews and consideration of border theory, construction of whiteness, and the Deaf Identity Scale an attempt will be made to understand how one becomes hearing. This study is the first of its kind. The study of Deaf people has always been in terms of how they fit or cannot fit into the hearing world, this study on the other hand approaches identity and borders through a deaf center. From this study, the potential for a hearing identity scale could be developed. The study will be completed by the conference and the results will be presented.

Graciela Martinez-Zalce

“Instrucciones para Vivir en el Limbo: Arbitrario de Peliculas sobre las Fronteras de Norteamerica”

Analiza las visiones fílmicas de las dos fronteras en América del Norte caracterizadas por estar separadas por los Estados Unidos; el corpus fue elegido con base en la representación que el cine de los noventa hace de dichos espacios transculturales por excelencia y como, con base en la caracterización puede dividírselas en: fronteras que se cruzan, fronteras que se viven y fronteras simbólicas. Para ello, se lleva a cabo una revisión, que no busca ser exhaustiva, sino más bien representativa de textos fílmicos que, además de tener un valor como producto cultural, también lo tengan en términos estéticos. El texto se basa en una selección de veinte películas dirigidas por mexicanos, canadienses y



estadounidenses, donde se contrastan los espacios, las culturas, los colores y los personajes.

Allan K. McDougall  
Lisa Philips Valentine  
University of Western Ontario

“Borders in Contested Zones: The old Northwest and Oregon Territories in North America”

This paper will compare the impact of the Canada/United States Border in two regions where the communities lived under contested jurisdiction for over a generation. That contestation between states left space for an indigenous community to survive. Within that context, however, the border played a significant role in their construction of their space. This paper will focus on identity and political factors in an era when economics was still at the service of the community.

Sally Meisenhelder  
Cynthia Bejarano  
New Mexico State University.

“The Numbers Game: The Rhetoric of Femicide”

This paper explores the quantitative discourses surrounding the number of murdered girls and women in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. The total number of murders cited in the last ten years has ranged from 370 by Amnesty International, 326 by the Chihuahuan state government to 258 by the Mexican federal government. The ambiguity and dubious nature of this “numbers game” has cloaked the inept practices of all levels of government and officials to convolute the exorbitant number of girls and women killed and still missing in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. This numbers game has become a powerful strategy to deflect attention from the government’s indifference to the misogyny and ineptness in investigating these feminicides. By playing the “numbers game,” government officials have confused groups and international investigative interest groups in order to dilute and discredit the momentum behind the international pressure to resolve the open murder cases.

Elizabeth Mendez Mungaray  
COLEF

“Baja California y el Problema Vigente del Agua: Una Vision General de la Futura Demanda Social”

El agua es un recurso natural vital para cualquier manifestación de vida, su escasez lo convierte en el centro de atención para cualquier tipo de sociedad. El valor del agua es considerado desde diversos ámbitos; ambiental; económico; social, pero esencialmente está dado por la gran variedad e importancia de usos que se le asignan. Estos usos se encuentran determinados por prioridades de satisfacción de necesidades individuales y colectivas, involucradas con el modelo y avance del desarrollo en determinados espacios y temporalidades. El problema de la distribución del recurso no se limita

simplemente a un crecimiento de la demanda, sino a procesos de fenómenos complejos interrelacionados con factores geográficos, demográficos, económicos, culturales y políticos, entre otros.

El estado fronterizo de Baja California presenta una grave escasez de agua, sin embargo, sus principales centros urbanos cuentan actualmente con sistemas de agua que satisfacen la mayor parte de las necesidades actuales, pero debe tenerse en cuenta que el reto que enfrentan las instituciones y la sociedad en general, apunta a garantizar el acceso al recurso a cada uno de los consumidores en igualdad de condiciones y dando prioridad a aquellos usos que se dirigen hacia el bienestar social. En el presente trabajo se expone un análisis general sobre la problemática actual en los sistemas de agua considerando su disponibilidad, distribución y desalojo en las principales ciudades del estado de Baja California, con el propósito de explorar la demanda social del recurso en un futuro próximo. En una primera parte se destaca la importancia del uso sustentable del agua en el medio urbano, así como una caracterización general de su sistema. En otro apartado se trata la demanda social y la problemática en la región y finalizar con algunas ideas propositivas para atenuar una posible crisis hidrológica.

Alejandro Mercado

“Dinamica de Integracion y Diferenciacion Economica Regional: El Caso de San Diego y Tijuana”

Los cuantiosos flujos económicos transfronterizos entre México y Estados Unidos hacen pensar en un proceso de desfronterización y en una amplia integración de las economías regionales fronterizas entre los dos países, como se presenta en el segmento Tijuana – San Diego, sin embargo las trayectorias tecnológicas y de desarrollo que se siguen en cada lado fronterizo son divergentes, lo que conlleva paradójicamente a procesos de separación y exclusión, es decir de refronterización económica. La naturaleza endógena del desarrollo que priva en California, y especialmente en San Diego se refuerza por una serie de interdependencias comerciales y no comerciales, sinergias entre sectores y factores institucionales, - lo que se ejemplifica con la industria biomédica-, mientras que en Tijuana predomina un desarrollo exógeno, con fuerte presencia de inversión extranjera, que a través de las maquiladoras se constituye como una economía periférica basada en los bajos costos laborales.

David J. Molina  
University of North Texas

“Evaluating the Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on the Welfare of Female Head of Households using Income and Expenditure Distributions: The Case of Mexico”

The impact of Foreign Investment (FDI) on the distribution of income Mexico has not been uniform. Mexican border states have generally seen an improvement in their income distribution specially when compared to that of non-border states. However, little has been done to understand the impact of FDI on the welfare of the female head of households. Recent literature indicates that expenditure distributions may more accurately represent the economic welfare of the household. This paper applies a new

technique using expenditure distributions (as well as income) to determine the impact FDI on the welfare of female head of households. The comparison is based on the fact that northern states have seen a dramatic increase of FDI relative to non-border states since the establishment of NAFTA.

T. Mark Montoya  
Northern Arizona University.

“Border Citizens: Pochos, Pollos, White Bread, and Hybrids”

We have not witnessed such strife on the US-Mexico Border since the Mexican-American War of 1848. Instead of territory, however, the conflict is centering on identity(s) and citizenship. And while the United States has set-up specific policies to control immigration, and hence control citizenship, thousands of "border citizens" successfully defy control from the state by asserting their own identities. Looking specifically at US-Mexico border, I argue that citizenship is no longer confined to the state. Instead, new membership forms are emerging. Both global and local forces of culture and politics give way to re-articulations citizenship. This paper will explore how this is evident in border citizens' participation in informal networks that frequently transcend the state's influence and help redefine the very notion of citizenship.

Jose A. Moreno Mena  
Universidad Autonoma de Baja California

“La participación de las ONGs de Baja California en la defensa de los derechos humanos de los migrantes indocumentados”.

El propósito de este trabajo, es describir la participación de las ONGs locales en la defensa de los derechos humanos de los migrantes, en eventos con repercusiones a nivel nacional, binacional e internacional. Se presentan algunas respuestas organizadas de las ONGs de Baja California ante las medidas antiinmigrantes, “Ley 187 y “La operación Guardián”, como un ejemplo de los intentos por desarrollar procesos de diplomacia ciudadana e influencia en políticas publicas desde la frontera norte. Se describe la construcción de redes informales transfronterizas para la defensa de los migrantes como una respuesta a las medidas antiinmigrantes.

Stephen P. Mumme  
Colorado State University.

“U.S. and Mexican Environmental Justice Programs Compared”

Mexico's embrace of the administrative concept of environmental justice since 2000 affords an opportunity to compare its approach with that used in the United States, particularly as deployed in border environment programs like Border 2012. This paper takes a look at the two programs to ascertain any philosophical approaches between the two approaches, identify their target groups and clients, identify procedural remedies and practices, and assess how the two approaches address the problem of sustainable development on the border. The underlying hypothesis that guides this review is that fundamental differences in law and socio-economic conditions tend to

lead in very different directions but there should still be some areas of convergence that enable the two countries to coordinate and cooperate in implementing their respective programs.

Julie A. Murphy Erfani  
Arizona State University West

“The Other Side (of Security): Urban Citizenship in Fortified Cities Before and After 9-11”

This paper focuses on human security rather than national security in fortified cities at the US-Mexico Border and in the larger Americas in the 1990s and 2000s. Going beyond conventional concerns with national security and the security of private property, this paper emphasizes the human dynamics of ordinary citizen security in three rapid growth cities before and after Sept. 11, 2001. The paper examines human security issues in three urban contexts where military, police, and border patrols have often done more to threaten and harm inhabitants than protect them. The empirical focus of the paper is two-fold: (a) documentation of the militarized fortification of the three cities' built environments and (b) analysis of new forms of urban citizenship by which ordinary residents act and organize to secure their own employment, households, neighborhoods, streets, health, personal safety, and cultural well-being. The three cities examined are Ambos Nogales, Mexico City, and Tijuana.

Lia Margarita Nino Contreras  
Universidad Autonoma de Baja California

“Movilidad e Inmovilidad Social de las Mujeres Indígenas Asentadas en Tijuana y San Quintín”

Los estudios de los años ochenta concernientes a la población indígena migrante a Tijuana y San Quintín, se enfocaron principalmente en las precarias condiciones de vida y de trabajo de la población. En los años noventa, la atención se centró principalmente en las organizaciones políticas oaxaqueñas y recientemente en el fenómeno de reterritorialización que se está llevando a cabo, en términos generales, lo anterior nos remite hacia algunas persistencias culturales respecto a su lugar de origen. Sin embargo, poco sabemos, sobre los cambios que han experimentado y los factores que permiten el cambio en las vidas las mujeres indígenas asentadas en Tijuana y San Quintín, B.C. El presente tiene por objetivo conocer la movilidad social y la no movilidad que presentan algunas de estas mujeres indígenas asentadas en Tijuana y San Quintín en términos de educación, vivienda, ingreso y empleo. Cabe señalar que esta ponencia es resultado de un estudio (tesis de doctorado) que actualmente se está llevando a cabo, el cual tiene por objetivo general conocer el proceso de empoderamiento de las mujeres indígenas asentadas en Tijuana y San Quintín, B.C.

Lilian Ovalle  
Universidad Autonoma de Baja California

“Narcotráfico en Tijuana: Realidad Cercana o Submundo Paralelo?”

Tijuana por su lugar geográfico privilegiado y por los diversos procesos sociales y culturales que en ella convergen ha venido siendo un escenario importante en el desarrollo del fenómeno del narcotráfico. Los diversos estudios que desde las ciencias sociales han abordado este fenómeno, coinciden en que sus actividades no están aisladas del conjunto de las prácticas sociales urbanas ya que los narcotraficantes conviven en la ciudad exteriorizando algunas “formas de hacer” que empiezan a generar una serie de transfiguraciones culturales como el establecimiento de nuevas pautas de interacción, cambio en los valores y procesos de legitimación.

Las informaciones que sobre narcotráfico son inconsistentes y dispersas, lo cuál genera un escenario de incertidumbre que dificulta el proceso en el que los habitantes de la ciudad hacen inteligible esta realidad. Así, la presente ponencia expone las formas en que los habitantes de Tijuana se representan el fenómeno del narcotráfico, ¿Consideran el mundo narco como un submundo paralelo que no los toca a pesar de que comparten el mismo espacio? ó ¿Sienten al narcotráfico como una realidad cada vez mas cercana?.

Linda Oviedo  
Arizona State University  
David Pijawka  
Arizona State University.

#### “Sustainable Indicators in the US-Mexican Border Region”

One approach to implement sustainability at the local and regional level has been to develop indicators of sustainability. There has been an emerging interest in the literature and policy forums to evaluate indicator programs. The application of an indicator approach to monitor the environmental health of the US-Mexican Border Region has been established by the US Environmental Agency with mixed results. Problems identified include a narrow interpretation of sustainability, data availability and consistency at the bi-national level, and the selection of indicators among other factors. Because of the importance given to the development of regional indicators in the border region the 2002 Border Institute addressed this issue in all its dimensions. This paper provides a policy analysis of applying indicators to the border region. Also, by applying a consistent and generally acceptable set of sustainable indicators to border communities in the US, this paper also addresses its transferability to Mexican communities.

Sergio Pena  
University of Texas

#### “Environmental Management in the U.S.-Mexico Border: A Comparison of the Institutional Framework”

The objective of this analysis is to offer a general comparison of the legal framework that Mexico and the United States have in place, in order to understand the management approach that each country follow with regard to the environment. Furthermore, the comparison of the legal frameworks is important to understand to develop better public policies options and an institutional framework to guarantee that scarcest resource is used rationally to ensure sustainability. To make the comparison more practical, the analysis will focus on the following issues:

\* What is the role that the constitution assigns to the different branches of government

(executive, legislative and judicial) with regard to environmental issues?

\* What is the role that the different levels of government (federal, state, and local) play in regulating, and administering environmental laws?

\* What are the similarities or differences?

\* How institutional differences foster or constraint environmental transboundary management?

James Pick  
Swarna Keshavan  
University of Redlands  
Nanda K. Viswanathan  
University of Delaware

“The Growth and Spatial Patterns of the Economy of Imperial County, California, in the 1990s”

Imperial County’s economy grew in the 1990s, paralleling its high rate of demographic growth. Per capital income increased by 25 percent, while employment increased. The paper focuses on the three largest sectors of agriculture, retail, and government. Agriculture has been reducing gradually as a proportion of total county product, while retail has grown steadily to account for 8,200 jobs in 2000. The retail growth is due both to overall economic growth, but more importantly to derivative effects of the rapid population expansion of the city of Mexicali. The majority of retail and service sector jobs at close to minimum wage, while the government sector has higher pay. In the housing sector, there was a relative boom in the 1990s, with upgrading of the age of the county’s housing stock. The paper examines in 2000 detailed spatial distributions of major economic attributes and relates the patterns to overall economic trends.

Enrique Priego Mendoza  
Universidad Autonoma de Baja California

“Por un Plato de Hamburguesas”

Sí amigo es alguien que profesa amistad, afinidad, compromiso; entonces ¿ Desde cuando los USA y México son amigos? La colindancia USA – México es una relación de USA VS México. La historia muestra la colección de agresiones, invasiones, despojos territoriales, embargos, presiones diplomáticas.. No es acto amistoso exigir a México apoyar la invasión a Irak (2003) u otro país..

Entre México y los USA encontramos enemistad, rencores ancestrales, confrontaciones por límites territoriales, política del gran garrote; entonces, ¿ Cual es el fundamento de la dicha amistad. ¿ Acaso a los USA le interesa la amistad de México?

¿ Por qué el gobierno mexicano se empeña en depender de los USA? ¿ Por qué ser gringoides? ¿ Por qué cambiar a México por un plato de hamburguesas?

Teresa Rowison  
New Mexico State University  
Rocio Benedicto  
New Mexico State University

## “Meeting the Needs of the Borderlands through a Distance Education Bilingual Endorsement Program”

In New Mexico, which is part of the Borderlands, there is a shortage of bilingual teachers as well as a number of bilingual teachers who are not fully certified (on waiver). In response to the number of teachers in New Mexico who are currently teaching in bilingual education classrooms on a waiver and the shortage of bilingual teachers, the Department of Curriculum and Instruction (C & I) at New Mexico State University (NMSU) is providing a means for teachers across the state to receive their endorsement in bilingual education through a distance education format. More importantly, it meets the requirements established by the Bilingual Education Unit under the New Mexico State Department of Education (NMSDE) for bilingual teachers. The Department of C & I and the College of Education at NMSU are committed to quality preparation in the complex task of teacher preparation for bilingual teachers in New Mexico.

Jose de Jesus Salazar  
Andre Varella Mollick

## “Exports’ Spillover Effects on the Manufacturing Sector: Evidence on the North”

This paper explores the positive relationship between exports and growth for the 32 Mexican states using data of 2 time periods (1993 and 1998). Application of Feder (1982)’s two-sector model yields that increases in the rate of population bring about a fall in the growth rate of manufacturing, while the capital/output ratio is not statistically significant. The growth of exports carries the notion of spillovers, which turn out to be positive and statistically significant, although very small.

Rebekah Salazar  
University of Texas at El Paso

## “Women in Law Enforcement in El Paso, Texas: Retention and Promotion”

Women in law enforcement professions experience differences at work when compared to male officers. More women are joining law enforcement but not many are staying. The purpose of this research is to provide a better understanding of the current situation of women in law enforcement in the border community of El Paso, Texas. The determination of where El Paso is with respect to the employment of female officers and the management positions filled by female officers when compared to the national average. The integration of women into a traditionally male dominated work environment will be assessed. The consequences of fewer women being included in the higher ranks of any organization is that there are less women being included in major decisions for that organization. This will have a negative impact on women’s issues and lead to a greater suppression of women’s concerns throughout the organizations.

Gerald L. Schmaedick  
Northern Arizona University

## “Unemployment Estimates for Border Regions: Is There a Border-Area Bias in the Statistics?”

Building on my research on unemployment statistics for counties along the U.S. border, this paper will analyze unemployment statistics from other border areas, including Mexico's border municipalities. It will show that U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics unemployment estimates for border counties, especially rural border counties are generally substantially higher than the unemployment reported for other parts of the border states and for non-border areas. Unemployment rates range from 25 to 45 percent in these counties even while national unemployment hovers around 6 percent. Unemployment data from the 1990 and 2000 Census differs significantly from these BLS estimates. This paper will then compare unemployment rates estimated for Mexican border municipalities to interior municipalities (and Polish-German border areas, if available). It will suggest the traditional definition of “labor market areas” fails to take into account the special conditions in the labor pool of border communities. As a result, the border unemployment estimates are often distorted.

Dennis L. Soden  
Mathew McElroy  
Carlos Olmedo  
Janet S. Conary  
University of Texas

## “The U.S. Mexico Border as a Strategic Resource”

This study examines the role of the U.S. – Mexico border economy, and more specifically, the capabilities of the border and ability to move goods to manufacturing and processing facilities throughout the U.S. and North America. The study proposes that rather than consider the border area as a peripheral economy, economic development scholars and professionals should reassess their position and view their border as a strategic resource.

After a review of the extant literature, which primarily has its roots in the foreign policy and international relations literature, the study briefly examines evolution of the border economy since the advent of the Border Industrial Plan leading to the present “twin plant” or maquiladora industry. This assessment is followed by an examination of the border region since September 11, 2001 testing the degree to which the border serviced the North American industrial base without interruption while many nations were unable to move goods and services. The latter is done by two case studies, one micro level and another at the macro level. The ability of the U.S. – Mexico border to continue to move goods and services suggest that a “free border” has economic development potential as a strategic resource critical to maintaining economic strength.

Lawrence D. Taylor  
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte.

## “The ‘Professionals’ Ride Again: The Charpentier Expedition’s Attack on the Mexican Central Railway during the Orozco Revolt of 1912”



Based on U.S. Department of Justice records and other sources, the paper deals with the attempts by Emil Louis Charpentier and three other foreign veterans of the Madero revolution to blow up the Mexican Central Railway in Chihuahua during the federal campaign against the Orozco rebel movement in 1912. Hired by Enrique Llorente, the Mexican consul in El Paso, in June of that year, the task of the four men consisted in destroying portions of the railway to the south of Ciudad Juárez with the object of interrupting the insurrectos' lines of communication. The mission failed and the men were subsequently arrested and tried by the American authorities following their return to the U.S. The paper focusses on the significance of the incident within the overall context of U.S.-Mexican relations during this particular phase of the revolutionary struggle and as an aspect of the border region's role in the conflict.

Djamel Toudertt

“La Articulacion entre Telefonía Fija Domestica y Marginacion Socioterritorial en las Localidades de los Estados de la Frontera Norte Mexicana”

La proliferación del discurso de la “brecha digital” constituye un hecho sobresaliente del debate con respecto al desarrollo de la telefonía fija residencial. Para los autores y seguidores de las tesis “brechistas”, la baja teledensidad se encuentra vinculada por medio de un determinismo lineal con la marginación social, destacando en una visión trascendente de la telefonía, la esperanza de superar los rezagos de la integración social y territorial con las tecnologías de información y las comunicaciones.

En el presente estudio, la exploración de la telefonía residencial dentro del universo censal de los factores de marginación, deja entrever una relación compleja sustentada en particularidades y deficiencias cruzadas. Frente a la amplitud y la variación de los factores de rezago socioterritorial en la frontera norte, la disponibilidad residencial del teléfono en varias localidades sale sobrando.

Paul Turounet  
University of San Diego

“Mas alla – The Retablos of Migrants along the Mexican-American Border (45-60 minute presentation)”

Más allá – the Retablos of Migrants along the Mexican-American border, which has been supported by grants from the TransBorder Institute at the University of San Diego the past two years, is a photographic research project that explores the cultural, psychological and emotional concerns of undocumented migrants seeking to come to the United States by crossing the Mexican-American border. Through the use of the photographic retablo, the faces of this experience are revealed and the essence of the difficulties, challenges and enduring spirit of leaving behind the known for the unknown; to come here from over there. So as to heighten the contemplation of this experiential need to go from one place to another, the photographic retablos produced have been affixed to the border walls in Mexico as homage to those migrants and as a spiritual sign for those to come. So as to promote a greater understanding and sense of respect for the migrants and their experiences, I've produced a 25-minute video presentation entitled, Más alla – the Retablos of Migrants along the Mexican-American border, that explores the installation sites where the photographic steel plates have been installed. The video provides a fantastic opportunity to bring the essence of the place, experience

and perspective of this installation art project to a larger audience that is unable to view the work at the installation sites and facilitate discussion.

Javier V. Urbina  
University of California

#### “Immigration Concerns Within the US-Mexico Border Post 9-11 Days”

The constant and dramatic balance for immigration procedures is a major concern within the US and Mexico border, where a floating population is constantly adjusting to new changes. Immigration with out a frontier is a visionary concept that one-day may come to be true; a similar situation to the Mexican initial inside miles in the Mexican territory side. The young generation of new political Border Mexican actors get immediately immigration views into their political agendas, an initial step forward toward International Law. Within this unique existing approach education will triumph even over the firm ground of US national interest, on post 9-11 days, on the simple basis that immigration officials must have a respect to other nations, an ideal that some day might work but on the US initial inside miles in the US territory side, the good neighbor concept will then be balanced with an existing trust from both sides.

Martin van der Velde  
University of Nijmegen

#### “The Intended and Unintended Border”

The US-Mexican border separates two very distinct and differing worlds. The ‘tension’ in a economic, cultural, political and social sense between the northern and southern region along this border is huge, and wherever there is a tension flows of all kinds, material as well as immaterial cross the divide.

The main issue in discourses (of scholars as well as in politics) on cross-border interaction in this part of the world is asymmetry. Implicitly this asymmetry is often only translated in economic terms. In this contribution asymmetries in other senses, like cultural, political and social are also taken into account.

This contribution tries to evaluate how the public opinion on the US-side has evolved in the last decade. It does so by analysing the readers-contributions in the leading regional newspaper on the US side, taking into account important events like the Mexican entrance in NAFTA and economic cycles.

Andre Varella Mollick

#### “Employment Determination at Mexican Maquiladoras: Does Location Matter?”

This paper explores a microeconomic model of employment at Mexican maquiladoras within panels of border and non-border states. Estimates of industry output are always positive, while wage rises depress employment only for the border panel. External factors, such as U.S. output positive changes, contribute positively to maquiladora’s employment, while real effective exchange rate depreciations reduce employment,

notably for border firms. Real exchange rate appreciations make imported inputs cheaper and create an output effect: exports fall, real wages fall, and employment increases. The NAFTA dummy variable carries dual effects: employment rises in border firms and falls in the interior due to the treaty signature.

Silvia Velez

“La Guerra Contra la Drogas se Acerca a su Propia Frontera”

Aborda el problema del consumo y producción de drogas naturales y sintéticas para reflexionar –con un numeroso acopio de datos- cómo el tráfico de drogas en América del Norte, tiene enormes repercusiones sociales y económicas en los tres países integrantes, pues destinan abundantes recursos para combatir los efectos más nocivos de este grave problema. Se indica la desproporcionada cantidad de recursos humanos y materiales destinados por Estados Unidos hacia su frontera sur, en la que no obstante sigue presentándose un flujo constante de drogas, precursores químicos, armas, así como del crimen organizado. Se advierte una intensificación del tráfico de drogas químicas y de la violencia concomitante en la frontera con Canadá, país que ha desarrollado regulaciones y penalidades sui generis, mucho más laxas que EU y México. La lógica de la actual política antinarcóticos perjudica a México al interior (consumo, violencia, corrupción) y bilateralmente.

M.C. Elvia Oralia Villegas Olivar  
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“Estrategias de Supervivencia de Hogares en Pobreza Extrema: Caso Mexicali, B.C.”

En este artículo se aborda la pobreza no sólo como un conjunto de indicadores cuantificables que expresan una condición de necesidad, carencia o privación; sino también como un modo de vida, en el que los recursos disponibles se transforman en medios que hay que sortear para poder subsistir. Apoyados en el concepto de estrategias de supervivencia, se explora la forma en que los hogares en pobreza extrema de la ciudad de Mexicali buscan satisfacer sus necesidades básicas mediante la implementación de un conjunto de mecanismos, muchos de los cuales son generados por el contexto fronterizo en que se ubica la ciudad. Así, los objetivos de este trabajo son, por un lado, caracterizar a los hogares pobres tanto en sus aspectos socioeconómicos como en materia de satisfacción de sus necesidades más elementales y, por el otro, mediante estudios de caso, identificar las estrategias de supervivencia practicadas por los hogares pobres.

Edward J. Williams  
University of Arizona

“Borderland Minorities: Chiapanecan Autonomy in Comparative Perspective”

The paper describes and analyzes the Chiapanecan search for self-governing autonomy in comparative perspective. The analysis focuses

upon understanding and operationalizing the concept of "autonomy". In that context, the paper fixes upon a fundamental element of the "center/periphery" dilemma in borderlands studies.

The paper examines a number of global examples where borderlands minorities petition, cajole and battle central governments in their ambition for increasing self-government. It then compares and contrasts those examples with a case study of the Chiapanecan strategy to identify and analyze differences and similarities in the Chiapanecan case. The paper is especially concerned with borderlands minorities who share characteristics and enjoy relations with their ethnic, religious, or ideological brethren in abutting nation-states. The comparative cases include Basques in the Spanish/French borderlands, the Catholics of Northern Ireland, Kashmiris in the Indian/Pakistani borderlands, the Kurds of southeastern Turkey (and beyond) and Tamils in northeastern Sri Lanka.

Tamar Diana Wilson  
University of Missouri

#### "An Approach to Principles Concerning International Borders"

In this paper three principles of international border dynamics are discussed. They state that 1) borders, rather than being encapsulating, are permeable; 2) countries on either side of the border are linked by flows and networks of many kinds, both in upper circuits and in lower (popular) circuits; because separating two sovereign entities, the flows of people, commodities and information are subject to a certain friction that slows their movement. Sub-principles are also discussed, regarding flows of workers and consumers, capital, commodities, culture, information, and social network and environmental overlappings.

David W. Yoskowitz  
Texas A&M University  
Michael J. Pisani  
Central Michigan University  
Adeshwa Balogun  
Central Michigan University

#### "Does the Canadian Dollar Travel South? An Examination of U.S. Business along the US/Canadian Border"

The U.S. dollar has almost a universal acceptance in business transactions around the world. In this paper the authors examine the degree to which the Canadian dollar is accepted by U.S. retail firms along the U.S./Canada border. Over 800 firms were surveyed in the Summer of 2003 in towns and cities all along the border. The authors use bivariate logistic regression techniques to determine those characteristics that have an impact on whether a U.S. retailer will accept the Canadian dollar in exchange for goods and services.

**Canadian Studies**

Doreen P. Barrie  
University of Calgary

“Running on Empty? Alberta at 100 years”

As the province of Alberta approaches its centennial, it faces the prospect of running out of sufficient water for its burgeoning population. In addition to population growth, demand for water is being driven up by livestock operations, thirsty tar sands plants and irrigation. The government has responded by extensive consultations on a water strategy for the province. The strategy includes a proposal to move towards more realistic pricing. The paper will examine Alberta's water strategy and try to explain the implications of moving towards the commodification of such a vital substance.

Carol L. Beran  
St Mary's College of California

“The Good, the Bad, and the Outrageous: Canadian Literary Women of the West”

Some theorists divide women into three categories: the virgin, the mother, and the crone. The female characters who people Canadian literature set in western Canada have too much complexity to fit neatly into these categories. The point of reading literature is to expand, not contract, our perceptions of human nature. Reading offers opportunities to practice understanding and tolerance, learn sisterhood and brotherhood, and exercise moral judgments--but only after defining such abstract terms in actions from the daily lives of characters. This presentation will look at many literary characters who live in the West to see ways in which they fit the archetypes, challenge them, or change and renew them.

Lloyd Brown-John  
Roy Amore  
University of Windsor

“Federal Legislative Harmonization in Canada: ‘Bijuralism’ or, Making Two Legal Systems Work”

In 2001 the Parliament of Canada passed the Federal Harmonization Act. For over 200 years Canada enjoyed the privilege of having two functioning legal systems, the Common Law and the *code civil*. Yet, while the civil code was the applicable law in Quebec problems regularly emerged when federal law either conflicted with provincial law or where federal law superceded provincial law. Historically, when issues were contested, Canada's courts would search for guiding principles from, and develop concepts based upon, the common law. The principle that all federal laws should be bilingual was established many years ago. However, bilingualism does not ensure that a court will interpret a phrase or a concept in the same manner irrespective of language. ‘Bijuralism’ means not only that federal statutes be bilingual but, more importantly, that concepts and terminology within those statutes must be susceptible to interpretation by the courts in a manner which is consistent with the basic premises of both legal systems. The Paper will provide background to the emergence of bijuralism in Canada and it will explain and illustrate how the concept seeks to fully engage two profound legal traditions within the same federal country.

Timothy Casey  
Mesa State College

“Managing the Sacred: A Comparative Study of US and Canadian Policies Regarding Sacred Sites on Public Lands”

The question of religion and politics has always been contentious. In modern liberal democracies such as the United States and Canada this issue often reached a head over the management of public lands. Indigenous peoples have a long and well-documented set of claims to the sacredness of particular places, many of which are located on public lands. Many other groups within the US and Canada have also made claims to these sites; many of these claims are in conflict with indigenous claims. This research proposes a comparison of public policies regarding claims of sacred sites on public land in the United States and Canada. To understand the similarities and differences in these two approaches, this research examines public land management policies, constitutional law and relevant court cases as well as the claims made (by indigenous peoples and others) regarding sacred places on public lands. It is hoped that through such a comparison we will better understand the nature of the problem, and the merits of the variety of solutions offered.

Howard Cody  
University of Maine

“Assessing Proportional Representation’s Potential in Canada”

Canadians intent on reforming their politics now direct close attention to their electoral system. Electoral reformers led by Fair Vote Canada argue that proportionality in some form, preferably a mixed-member system resembling Germany’s or New Zealand’s, would enhance representation, accountability, and participation in Canada’s plurality politics both in the provinces and in Ottawa. They maintain that proportional representation can alleviate Canada’s divisive regionalism and its Western alienation from a sense of powerlessness in federal policy making, while it increases the parliamentary representation of women and minorities. At the same time it can reverse Canadians’ well-documented decline in their support for, and participation in, their political system. We use well-established characteristics of Canada’s politics, and New Zealand’s unique experience with a Westminster parliament through three elections under proportionality, to speculate how Canada might operate under proportional representation for the House of Commons. We consider how a proportionally elected Commons would affect plurality elections’ perceived deficiencies. The paper concludes with proposals for reforms likeliest to address those features of Canada’s politics that reformers consider most in need of changes.

Paul Demers  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

“Ebb and Flow: Cross-border Relations along Canada - United States Border in the St. Mary’s River and Lake Huron Borderlands, 1780 – 1860”

The purpose of this study is to investigate the formation and maintenance of the Canada-U.S. border in the St. Mary's River and Lake Huron borderlands. The temporal focus spans the border negotiations in the late 1770s and early 1780s, through the resolution of the major border disputes and emergence of a nascent Great Lakes economy in the 1850s. I argue that processes of political border formation and maintenance in this region, such as cross-border contact and permeability, can be understood via a series of non-directional stages of border relations. The ethno historical and archaeological data presented reveal a growing consciousness among manufacturers toward their products and the expansion of markets. As some industries embraced expanding regional and international cross-border markets, others either did not flourish, or chose not to participate in the atmosphere of this newly emerging market capitalism. Further, issues of nationalism and its material expression did not supersede the market forces of supply, costs, and personal preferences.

C.E.S. Franks  
Queen's University

“Louis-Armand de Lom d'Arce, Baron de Lahontan: Liar and Traitor”

The Baron de Lahontan served in the French army in Canada in the late seventeenth century. His memoirs, which were published in Holland in 1702, offer a vastly different portrait of the colony of Nouvelle-France than is portrayed in other sources from the period, notably the *Jesuit Relations*. His *Dialogues avec un sauvage*, offered a stunning critique of French society, laws, and governance, and much of the thinking of later writers, including Voltaire and Rousseau, is foreshadowed in Lahontan. Perhaps not surprisingly, Lahontan, though immensely popular at the time, was reviled by later authorities, including the Jesuits. His reputation as a liar and traitor continued to dominate until very recently. Regardless, it is clear from the Baron's work that the colony was much more than the religious, agricultural, ideal all too often portrayed.

Marc D. Froese  
York University

“Theorizing Institutional Influence: The Impact of the WTO on Canadian Trade Policy”

It is well-recognized that multilateral trade rules have created a new set of opportunities and constraints, that are often imposed on the Canadian political economy from outside. However, little research has been conducted into how the World Trade Organization influences domestic decision-making in Canada. Preliminary research suggests that an emergent set of legal norms and political values at the WTO competes with Canadian decision-making processes. With respect to trade policy, the WTO has developed a characteristic interpretation of international trade law, often at odds with Canadian domestic priorities. The lengthening reach of the WTO into domestic policy areas requires that neo-institutional methodology take international institutions into account when explaining national institutional change. More empirical research is required to adequately explain the role of international governance institutions in national processes of trade policy convergence.

Christopher P. Hosgood  
University of Lethbridge

## “The Gendering of Bingo in Alberta”

An examination of bingo in the province of Alberta reveals two distinct categories of participation. First, bingos held primarily for fundraising purposes and for which the social aspect of community enjoyment was secondary. Second, bingos held for the enjoyment of the community and for which profits were an expected but minor benefit. Bingo in Alberta appears to have become a popular activity for both fundraising and social purposes only after the Second World War. Social bingo was usually a function held by the ladies auxiliaries of a variety of men’s groups such as the Elks, or church groups in small communities. Though much smaller than fundraising bingos, social bingos tended to include a much larger cross section of the community, an indication that there was a difference in public opinion over the moral issues surrounding the acceptability of bingo, seemingly dependent upon the reasons for which individual bingos were held and who was holding them. Consequently, understanding this gendering of bingos may help us to understand the process by which bingo, and gambling more generally, became more acceptable to post -1945 Albertan society.

Donna R. Kemp  
California State University, Chico

## “Disaster Planning and Response: A Comparison of the Canadian and US Models”

Canada and the US are both federal systems and as northern American countries suffer from some of the same major natural disasters including wildland and wildland/urban interface fires, volcanoes, floods, and earthquakes. Because of their lengthy shared border, they experience some of the same public health concerns such as SARS, West Nile Fever, and Mad Cow Disease, and are working to deal with issues concerning terrorism. This paper looks at the similarities and differences in how Canada and the US structure their planning and response to major disasters and crisis.

Kieran O’Malley  
University of Washington

## “Transgenerational Medical and Psychological Issues in Aboriginal/First Nations Women and Children in Canada and the USA”

This paper has developed from a course on Comparative Health Care Practices at the University of Washington which analyses the contrasting health care systems in Canada and the USA. Although Canada has a holistic one-payer system, the First Nations health care is delivered by 141 autonomous providers. Ironically, the USA, which has no general population holistic health care system, has a central Indian Health Service organization which has existed from 1958. Both countries however have aboriginal populations of women and children with similar problems in medical and psychological issues. These problems have extended through many generations and many have their roots in the legacy of colonization which introduced new diseases such as Tuberculosis, diabetes and alcoholism. Chronic depression, domestic violence, suicide and fetal alcohol spectrum disorder continue to overwhelm communities. The paper reviews the differing methods traditional and western which are being employed to break this transgenerational cycle of disadvantage borne by the mothers and children.



Lawrence D. Taylor  
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“A New Direction for Canada: The Diefenbaker Government's ‘Northern Vision’ and Its Legacy”

The paper examines the origins and implementation of the Diefenbaker government's "Northern Vision", a program for the development of Canada's northlands. Using the Diefenbaker papers at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, as source material, it considers the political motives for the program's adoption as a key plank in the Conservative Party's election campaign in 1958 and also probes Diefenbaker's own background for clues regarding its origins. The paper assesses the results of the program in terms of resources and transportation development, settlement, its impact on native peoples, as well as the general increase in knowledge and understanding of the country's northern hinterland. It concludes with an evaluation of the program's relevance in terms of strengthening Canada's sovereignty over this immense region.

William E. Thoms  
Sheila Deitz  
University of North Dakota

“Forensic Domains: Establishing a Professional Presence on the Internet: TransBorder Issues”

Professions - personal injury law, plastic surgery, real estate - rely a great deal upon the World Wide Web for attracting clients. Joe Blow, Q.C., may think that joeblowqc.ca is a great address on the web, but the client facing criminal prosecution may be looking for something like manitobacriminaldefence.ca

We will examine marketing of professional services in Canada as well as the United States. To what extent does the international regulatory scheme protect domain names? What hurdles must the aspiring professional leap before a presence is established, and how do the various professional associations, such as Law Societies, limit the advertising of professional services on the Internet and otherwise?

### **Chicano Studies/Landgrants**

Emilia E. Martinez-Brawley  
Arizona State University  
Paz Zorita  
Arizona State University West

“Reflecting on the Methods of Developing a Positive Dialogue for Intercultural Harmony”

This presentation will describe the process of creating a harmonious intercultural dialogue among a group of fifteen community leaders who gathered to develop a web-based curriculum on intercultural harmony. The project was sponsored by a grant. In this workshop, the PI of the grant (Dr. Martinez-Brawley) and one of the participants (Dr.

Zorita) will reflect on the essential elements involved in the process. They will include reflections on the venue, the preparation for the meeting, the composition of the group of community leaders, the ground rules and the results. Evaluative comments gathered for the project will be drawn upon to include the perspectives of all community participants.

Edgar W. Butler  
University of California, Riverside

#### “The Healthy Steps for Chicano Newborns in the Coachella Valley”

This paper reports an evaluation of the first phase of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Foundation’s Healthy Steps Program for Chicano newborn children. Program focus is on from birth to early childhood so that the child is ready for school and subsequent life success. The process involves enhanced well-child care by pediatricians in everyday practice, home visits by child development specialists, provision of written materials, and linkages to community resources. Healthy Steps requires a longitudinal perspective beginning at birth and well-child visits to pediatricians, and subsequent home visits by child development specialists. Program evaluation entails information on parents and newborns as they progress through life. Preliminary results of the first cohorts six months after birth demonstrate a variety of successful outcomes such as a reduced opportunity for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), better primary caretaker and baby health, increased attention and reading to babies, and satisfaction with primary health care, among others.

Pete Dimas  
Phoenix College  
Santos C. Vega  
Arizona State University

#### “Historical Perspectives and Theological Reflections of Mexican Americans”

Historical perspectives and theological reflections of Mexican Americans grounded on experience, culture, and traditions based on oral history interviews of residents living in several neighborhoods located in Maricopa County, Arizona. A use of history and theology concepts, tools, and factors to tell the story of barrio people impacted by external forces over time in their home place and how these micro-life spheres reflect the macro-environment of the Southwest United States over time for Mexican Americans.

Alvin A. Korte  
Somos Familia-Family Institute

#### “A Family Tragedy in Territorial New Mexico”

Not all land loss was due to shenanigans over title to the land grants in territorial New Mexico. One family’s story concerns the loss of their properties at the hands of attorneys. The head of the family was an immigrant from Germany who settled in Mora County. He developed a cattle business after learning the cattle business from William

Kroenig of Watrous. Later he diversified by developing a large produce farm and a mercantile business in Mora. His family supplied Fr. Union with cattle and farm produce.

Aileen F. Lucero  
Metropolitan State College

#### “La Raza Cosmica: New Millennial Demographics”

In 2002, the U.S. Census Bureau indicated that the Latino population is now the nation's largest minority group. It is the fastest growing racial or ethnic population since 2000 and accounts for one-half of the nation's total population growth. This paper examines selected demographic, social and economic characteristics of the Latino population and its largest ethnic group, the Mexican origin population, within the heavily concentrated southwest. Census 2000 Summary Files 2 and 4 are the bases for this analysis.

Gabriel Melendez  
University of New Mexico

“Recovering Neo-Mexicano Biographical Narrative: The Biography of Casimiro Barela”  
This paper examines the work of recovering the little known biography of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century Colorado legislator, Casimiro Barela (1847-1920). First published in Spanish in 1911 by Jose E. Fernandez, the Barela biography is significant as the public account of an accomplished political career shaped by issues of race, class and representation in the post-1849 Southwest. This paper draws on theories of biography and cultural representation -- especially those that apply to excluded populations in the United States -- to demonstrate the collective and symbolic value of the Barela biography and its relationship to a variety of oral and written forms employed by Mexicanos in the Southwest to gain public space and recognition for their condition as ascriptive citizens of the U.S. at the end of the Mexican War in 1848. The paper will demonstrate the inter-related nature of historical erasure, ethnic politics, land-grant and economic grievances, discrimination and Mexicano cultural self-determination.

Gabino Rendon  
Northern Research Group, Inc.

#### “Un Cibolero de Las Vegas, Nuevo Mejico: Las Memorias de su Familia”

It was wonderful to be a successful cibolero...rugged, daring and picturesque. (Kenner, 1994). Based on a number of oral tradition vignettes, the life of a cibolero, as reconstructed with help from other sources, displays a picture of the life after the community grantee families took possession of their land. The roles and responsibilities of the men are emergent phenomena as external conditions changed. This is the story of a son whose land grantee father, mayordomo de la acequia madre, and militia man, killed while in pursuit of a band of marauding Indians. The vocation of cibolero emerged for him with all of the skills required of a buffalo hunter and the intricate relationships that developed with the various Native American tribes, New Spain, Mexico and the United States; he was bilingual, Spanish and Comanche. It was a vocation that disappeared with the loss of lands held in common and the voracious depredations of

American buffalo hunters who killed buffalo just for the sake of killing. This story also involves the legend of tesoro as the holdings were liquidated leaving only bitter memories left in the aftermath of legal problems.

Santos C. Vega  
Arizona State University

#### “Community Documentation Program Concept and Practice”

The Community Documentation Program (CDP) is a program proposed for public service agencies, institutions, and community based organizations (CBOs). It is a concept of a methodology for linking society's resources with public service institutions and CBOs for helping to solve public problems and issues in society. The CDP concepts and practice were developed and implemented through approximately 500 projects over fourteen years. Initially the CDP operated out of the Hispanic Research Center, Arizona State University, but now it is anchored in Braun Sacred Heart Center, Inc. a 501 (C-3) non-profit CBO in Phoenix, Arizona. It is a program that could be extended to other cities.

Yoly Zentella  
Walden University

#### “Land and Family Memories”

One understanding of Northern New Mexican Hispano family ties is land. Disregard of Hispano rights to the land has continued to the present since America's westward expansion during the 1800s and began the insidious destruction of a land based Hispano culture. Because of the intricate ties between Hispanos and land, land loss has resulted in emotional issues for generations. In a grounded theory psychology investigation on the impact of land loss on this population, responses reveal emotions, memories and coping strategies tied to the perception of land loss and family. Much of the findings focus on the loss of links to family due to inaccessibility to land as outsiders have locked up areas that hold memories, remnants of homesteads and gravesites of ancestors. Findings are congruent with Low's linkage between individuals and land and Bowlby's Outer Circle of attachment based on familiarity of place and survival.

### **Chronic Disease and Disability**

Nurudeen Aderibigbe  
The Polytechnic Ibadan

#### “Science, Humanity, Governance and Implications for Africa”

Post colonial Africa has been at the epicentre of incessant population related problems which are a result of a lack of political coordination and moral insincerity in its religious institutions. With the growing increase in African problems, the general African populace has become disillusioned as to the ability of religion and politics to salvage the continent from its numerous socio-political and health problems. The inability of African states to respond to global economic, political, and socio-cultural changes has brought

about situations of absolute poverty and subsequent ill health and general lack of well being to its populace. Africans have, over the years, been advocating for the realization of basic human rights across population strata, improvement in socio-economic well being, and emancipation from the shackles of religion and the oppressive character of African political leadership.

Katie Ainsworth-Vizenor  
State University of New York, Buffalo

#### “Broadening Definitions of Pain Using the Theory of Granular Partitions”

The present paper concerns the different partitions of the domain of pain used by patients, physicians, insurance companies, and healthcare administrations. The theory of granular partition is designed to deal with the fact that there exists a multiplicity of perspectives on reality, all equally transparent to reality. A complex phenomenon such as pain must be understood to incorporate components at different levels of granularity, from the micro (e.g. cellular) to the macro (e.g. psychological or cultural). Physicians recognize the complexity of pain, but in practice the structure of medical training and the categories by which they must define, diagnose, and treat pain are shaped by definitions such as those laid down by the insurance industry. Patients often search years for a doctor to match their experience to categories that pay. By creating perpetual patients, these definitions are more costly than if more thorough treatment was allowed in the beginning.

Barbara M. Altman  
Center for Disease Control

#### “National Estimates of Environmental Barriers Experienced by Persons with Disabilities”

In 2002, for the first time on the national scene, environmental barrier questions were included in the National Health Interview Survey sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics. By using this data, this paper will explore the nature of environmental barriers and obstacles that respondents with disabilities report encountering. The types of barriers included in the data are structural, associated with building construction; attitudinal, associated with interpersonal interactions that are interpreted as representing negative attitudes toward persons with disabilities; and policy related. Initial analysis indicates that almost one third of the population identified as having a functional limitation or limitations in participation report encountering at least one form of barrier or obstacle. The analysis will examine the different types of environmental barriers in more detail and will also examine if persons with particular kinds of limitations are more likely to experience structural, attitudinal, or policy barriers.

Maurizio Antoninetti  
San Diego State University

#### “Post 9/11 Perceived Tall-Building Risks Among Persons with Physical Disabilities”

This case study interview is the preparatory phase of a larger ongoing project, which explores post 9/11 perceptions of risks associated with the use of tall building among

persons with disabilities. The final goal is to use topological relations with multistory edifices to arrive to a better understanding of the decision-making processes responsible for spatial choices in a hypothetical case of an indoor emergency by subjects considered at risk by crisis experts. We have four key questions. First, how do personal mobility limitations influence space perception and use? Second, what is the influence of built space in the shaping of the perception of self? Third, do interviewees' personal experiences inside tall buildings corroborate recent theorizations on space as social construct? Last, have the tragic events of September 11, 2001, become determining factor in risk associated behaviors and decision-making processes of persons with disabilities using tall buildings?

Pamela D. Ark  
Tennessee State University

“Religious Coping Styles, Medical Problems, & Health Service Utilization:  
Race Differences Among Elderly Females”

This study examines race differences in religious coping styles, medical problems, and health service utilization among elderly females (N=328) from Husaini's Elderly Depression Study (2000). Variables include: Religiosity-religious self-perception, church attendance & Pargament's (1997) Religious Coping Styles; Medical Problems & Mental Health Indicators; & Utilization: #Physician Visits and # ER Visits and Inpatient days. African Americans reported higher levels of religiosity ( $p \leq .05$ ) and church attendance ( $p \leq .01$ ). African Americans scored higher on deferring ( $p \leq .01$ ) and self-directing ( $p \leq .01$ ) religious coping subscales. However, Caucasians were more likely to be higher on self-directing than deferring. In physician visits, Caucasians (Odds Ratio = .96\*  $p \leq .05$ ), the deferring coping style had a negative effect and self-directing (Odds Ratio = 1.05\*  $p \leq .05$ ) had a positive effect. Nurses and primary care providers have the opportunity to be more effective if they recognize and are sensitive to differences in religious coping styles.

Dana Lee Baker  
University of Missouri

“Constructing Knowledge of Nutrition: A Comparative Study on State Nutrition Policies  
for Children with Disabilities and Chronic Disease”

Government agencies are known to have cultures, traditions, and personalities that affect policy outcomes and the experiences of the populace. In our current era of new, more negotiated governance, the construction of information is a rapidly changing locus of government power. However, the specific mechanisms of agency behavior are still being articulated. In this paper, we report on a comparative case study of the management of information related to diet therapy for children with disabilities and chronic diseases by states over the past decade. We have found intriguing differences in the way different states have portrayed, handled, and transmitted information about controversial diet therapies for children with disabilities and chronic diseases. We have also found a hierarchy of disabilities with regard to nutritional information. The results of this study help to demonstrate how the deliberate construction of information affects and reflects government power.

Barbara Buchanan  
Tennessee State University

“Nursing Students Perceptions of Psychiatric Clients and Treatment Settings: Findings From a Racially Diverse Sample”

The purpose of this investigation was to ascertain student nurses' perception of psychiatric clients prior to and after their theoretical and clinically based experiences with this population. The students utilized in the study were junior level students attending a BSN Degree nursing program in a rural setting and senior level students attending a BSN Degree nursing program in an urban setting. Both groups of students were taking an introductory psychiatric nursing course. Approximately two percent of the students had previous work experience in psychiatry, but in a paraprofessional role. Approximately ten percent of the students had interacted with the mentally ill in their personal lives. The psychiatric settings utilized were inpatient and outpatient settings. All of the experiences were in an urban setting.

Adele Crudden  
Mississippi State University

“Barriers to Employment: Perspectives of Persons Who are Blind/Severely Visually Impaired”

Research consistently documents that persons who are blind/severely visually impaired experience discrimination in the labor market. This paper reports results from two research efforts exploring barriers to employment for persons who are blind/severely visually impaired. The first data collection phase was a mail survey of persons who are blind/severely visually impaired and inquired about their experiences and beliefs regarding barriers to employment. The second phase of data collection included focus groups of persons who are blind/severely visually impaired and was directed toward identifying means to overcoming the identified barriers. Employer attitudes were consistently identified as the most significant barriers to employment. Persons participating in focus groups gave feedback for others persons who are blind and service delivery providers regarding how to change attitudes toward blindness among not just employers, but the general public as well.

Janice S. Emerson  
Tennessee State University

“The Relationship of Exercise to Depression Symptoms in Patients Attending a Low-Income Primary Care Clinic”

This study focused on moderate exercise as a possible means of lowering the symptoms of depression. The study sample (352 adults) was drawn from low-income inner city, minority patients attending clinics at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee. The Prime MD Clinical Evaluation Guide depression symptom checklist was used to determine the number of symptoms patients reported. Questions were asked regarding the number of days per week and the amount of minutes (with a minimum of 10) per session that patients did moderate exercise. It was encouraging

that 39.7% of this sample reported doing moderate physical exercise at least once a week for at least 10 minutes per session. The patients (29.8%) in this sample with symptoms ranging from mild to major depression were also substantial. This study demonstrates the benefit of exercise on mood for a high-risk population.

Doris Zames Fleischer  
University of Connecticut

#### “Tension Between Coalition and Identity Politics Regarding Disability”

Since conceptions of "disability" have varied in accordance with cultural changes, "disability" is a social construct. Rather than signaling the end of an active life, a counterpoint to normality, "disability" has been redefined as a common characteristic of a normal life span. Instead of an all-or-nothing phenomenon, "disability" is encountered in degrees, even as subtle as genetic predispositions. Ridding "disability" of its otherness, this approach fosters coalition politics (as evidence in the push for "universal design"), an alternative to the assumption that those with disabilities can be served only at the expense of the non-disabled. Yet it is disability identity politics that has empowered people with disabilities to fight for their own rights, and Congress's recognition of people with disabilities as a "discrete and insular minority" group that has made disability rights legislation possible.

Reiko Hayashi  
University of Utah

#### “Free Our People: Grassroots Movement of People with Disabilities”

Behind the enactment and the implementation of every civil-rights law there is always an advocacy effort by the oppressed group of people demanding their civil rights and an end to the inequitable conditions. Grassroots groups work for years educating the public, lobbying legislators, and protesting against discrimination. Without those voices of dissent, policy makers and the greater society tend to continue the status quo. This paper presents a grassroots advocacy effort by people with disabilities to enact the Medicaid Community Attendant Services and Supports Act (MiCASSA). Many people with disabilities living in nursing homes would prefer to live in community settings but cannot because Medicaid funding for community services is limited. MiCASSA enables Medicaid to fund long-term care services in the community, ensuring the realization of the Supreme Court Olmstead decision.

Baqar A. Husaini  
Tennessee State University

#### “Effect of Strokes on Dementia Among Medicare Elderly An Analysis by Race and Gender”

This study examines the effect of stroke (cerebro-vascular accidents) on the prevalence of dementia and whether these stroke effects on dementia vary by race and gender. We examine four years of CMS billing records (1996-2000) for 626,537 white and African American Tennessee Medicare beneficiaries who experienced stroke in 1996.



The billing records contain physicians' diagnoses including the timing of stroke diagnosis in 1996 and diagnosis of dementia in subsequent years (1997-2000), thus enabling the examination of the association between cerebro-vascular accident and the onset of dementia in subsequent years. We estimate Cox's proportional hazards models of the time to first diagnosis of dementia. We find significant race differences in the rate of dementia, and that these race differences are not attributable to race differences in stroke prevalence. Further, we find that having a stroke increases the age-race-sex adjusted rate of dementia onset by 11.1% in the population.

Barbara Kilbourne  
Tennessee State University

“The Effects of Depression, Stress, and Anxiety on Cardiovascular Morbidity and Mortality Among Female Medicare Beneficiaries”

We assess how depression, anxiety, and stress disorders affect patterns of morbidity and mortality for three cardiovascular diseases among female Tennessee Medicare beneficiaries: heart attack, congestive heart failure, and cardiomyopathy. We test for the moderating or mediating effect of psychiatric services and compare the relationships between African American and Caucasian women. Using billing information from 51,643 Caucasian and 61,178 African American Medicare, Part B beneficiaries, Cox proportional hazard models are estimated to predict the first cardiovascular diagnoses, morbidity patterns, and mortality. These individuals comprise a 10% sample of Caucasian women and a 100% sample of African American women. The key variables in the analysis are: race, ICD-9 diagnoses of heart attack, congestive heart failure, cardiomyopathy, depression, anxiety, and stress along with dates of diagnoses, date of death, and type of physician making the diagnoses. Covariates include age, rural or urban residence, medical co-morbidity, and place of physician services.

Sandra J. Levi  
Midwestern University

“Model to Explain Sustained Use of Rehabilitation Provider-Recommended Adaptive Equipment by Persons with Chronic Health Conditions”

Many persons receive adaptive equipment during rehabilitation, and research suggests that much of this equipment is not used after discharge. Our model explains the likelihood that persons with chronic health conditions will use newly acquired adaptive equipment after an episode of rehabilitation services. Four factors explain use of newly-acquired equipment: 1) Personal and social consequences provided by specific social environments, 2) Modeling provided by persons with whom the person identifies, 3) Centrality of equipment to social roles valued by the person, and 4) Self efficacy of the person with the equipment. This paper presents the model and the research evidence to support the model. Moreover, the paper explains how the model would help rehabilitation providers decide to either modify the predictive factors or avoid issuing devices that are unlikely to be used.

J. Gary Linn  
Tennessee State University

## “Behavioral Management of Urinary Incontinence in a Veterans Administration Nursing Home”

An estimated 600,000 to 800,000 individuals, or 40% to 60% of the elderly living in nursing homes, including VA nursing homes, suffer from urinary incontinence (Ouslander et al. 1996). As a general rule, the least invasive or dangerous procedures should be tried first when treating urinary incontinence. For many forms of incontinence, behavioral techniques meet this criterion. The study reported on here has attempted to validate prompted voiding as a technique for managing urinary incontinence in a Veterans Administration Nursing Home. We also identify the characteristics of patients who have been successful in a program of prompted voiding training and assess the implications of participation in the program for patient mental health status.

Deborah L. Little  
Adelphi University

## “Now I Understand the Real Deal: Seeking Independent Living and Finding Disability Rights”

The core tasks of many Centers for Independent Living are skills training and advocacy to promote independent living by disabled persons. Centers have been described as self-help groups in the literature on self-help and as sites for the production of disability activists in the social movements literature. Yet there has been little empirical work examining the processes by which centers might fulfill these two tasks. This paper examines the daily operations of one Center for Independent Living, analyzing the ways in which this Center, through the provision of emotional and informational support in a self-help group format, worked to reframe disability from an individual problem of impairment to a collective problem of discrimination and oppression. The research reveals that the Center encouraged disabled consumers to adopt a continuum of behavior that began with some forms of self-reliance and ended with participation in disability rights protests.

Karen Mansfield-Blair  
Idaho State University

## “Marital Violence in Vietnam Veterans with PTSD”

The National Vietnam Veterans Readjustment Study data set, derived from a public-domain website (<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>), examined current and long-term functioning and psychological status of Vietnam veterans, their partners/spouses, and Vietnam-era veterans who served elsewhere. The current project examined physical and psychological marital abuse in Vietnam veterans using PTSD as a predictor variable. Hierarchical regression analyses, with variables entered in order of intensity of stressor, revealed that subscales of combat-related stressors and a PTSD measure both predicted psychological abuse but not physical abuse. Subscales measuring combat-related stressors and the PTSD arousal and loss of control subscale predicted both alcohol abuse and dependence. A model combining alcohol dependence and subscales of the PTSD measure predicted both physical and psychological abuse.

Subscales measuring combat-related stressors differentially predicted subscales of PTSD. Findings suggest a complex, multidirectional relationship among war stressors, current/lifetime PTSD, alcohol abuse and dependence, and marital violence.

Gary E. May  
University of Southern Indiana

“The Disability Discrimination Model in Social Work Education”

This paper will provide an overview of the Disability Discrimination Model and describes its application in Social Work education. The paper will include information about the use of the model in an elective undergraduate course in an accredited BSW program at the University of Southern Indiana. The presentation will include student feedback and suggestions about the model and related pedagogy.

Sangho Moon  
Tennessee State University

“Chronic Disease and Pharmaceutical Expenditure Growth in the US, 1998-2001”

After nearly a decade of historically low rates of health care expenditure increase, the US has experienced substantially increased pharmaceutical expenditure growth in the past decade. During 1998-2001, outpatient pharmaceutical expenditures increased by an average of 11.0% annually, nearly four times the 2.9% overall inflation rate. Many "high-tech" drug categories, including cardiovascular drugs, immunosuppressives, muscular sclerosis, and advanced arthritis and cancer drugs experienced consistent double-digit patient growth during this period. Pharmaceutical expenditure growth was only outpaced by growth in outpatient services. We analyzed factors contributing to pharmaceutical expenditure growth of prescription medicines in the US during the period 1998-2001.

Denise M. Nepveux  
University of Illinois at Chicago

“Woman, Mother, Human Being: Disabled Women and Power in Urban Ghana”

This paper presents findings from a year of fieldwork with blind, deaf, and physically disabled women in Accra, the capital city of Ghana. Through analysis of their personal narratives, it examines patterns of restriction of disabled women's power in the rapidly changing Ghanaian culture and economy. It examines the harms of restrictions on access to recognition, information, mobility, and other basic social goods. It looks at ways in which women respond, individually and collectively, to such restrictions and explores social and theoretical implications of their responses. This presentation will be made accessible through provision of large print, diskette, and audio versions of the paper as well as oral description of visual material such as overheads or video.

Mary Pleas  
Tennessee State University

## “Health Concerns of Perimenopausal African American Women”

Over a three-year period (1998-2001), data was collected from women attending Saturday morning session on "Coping with Perimenopause." The sessions were held at various churches in the Middle Tennessee area. Women were invited to share how they were coping with the changes related to perimenopause. These coping seminars started out as being a part of health fair offerings but became independent sessions that many of the participants requested. Their stories had humor, honesty, and sensitivity that set the tone for the educational information that was offered. Many had received prescriptions for hormone replacement therapy (HRT); some were not taking the medication on a regular basis. Some had decided that they did not want the medication (HRT) but had refused to tell their health care providers.

Kwabena A. Poku  
University of Ghana

## “HIV/AIDS-Related Economic Stress Among Persons Living with HIV/AIDS and Their Caregivers in Rural Ghana”

The effects of HIV/AIDS go far beyond physical pain and suffering. The study assessed the economic stress of HIV/AIDS on both persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) and their corresponding caregivers in rural Ghana. Between January 1998 and December 2002, data on the economic stress were collected on 62 PLWHAs and their corresponding 50 caregivers using structured questionnaires and observations. The majority of the participants were women engaged in farming. Analyses of the data indicated that participants in both groups were under intense economic stress due directly to the HIV/AIDS affliction. The shared economic stress included depletion of savings, selling or pawning of cherished assets, neglect of work, borrowing money, and harassment from debtors. HIV/AIDS thus presents direct financial stress to PLWHAs and their caregivers. The greatest concern is that most of the afflicted, both PLWHAs and the caregivers, were females and mostly farmers, already under great social and economic hardships.

Shefali S. Ram  
Queen's University

## “Perceived Social Capital, Socio-economic Status and Psychological Distress Among High School Aged Children in Canada”

The major purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between family affluence, perceived social capital, and psychological distress among adolescent children in Canada. Using a nationally representative sample of 2,396 students in grades 9 and 10 from the 2001 Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children (HBSC) Study, three questions were addressed: (1) What is the prevalence rate of psychological distress among teenagers in Canada? (2) Does family affluence have an independent relationship with psychological distress? (3) Does perceived social capital mediate or buffer the relationship between family affluence and psychological distress? Two measures of psychological distress were used: depression/anxiety and self-esteem. A family affluence score was derived from various questions concerning family cars,

bedrooms, vacations, and computer access. Three measures of social capital were used: interpersonal trust, norms of reciprocity, and associational membership.

Michelle Reece  
Tennessee State University

#### “An Examination of Depression in a Low-Income Population”

This study analyzes the prevalence of depression among low-income residents in Nashville, Tennessee with attention to race and gender differences. It is hypothesized that there will be higher rates of depression among African Americans when compared to other groups, and women will show higher levels of depression than men. Participants in the study was comprised of adult community respondents. Data was acquired through face-to-face interviews of participants using a stratified random selection of households in Nashville. Depression is measured using the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression (CES-D) and the PRIME-MD scales. Methods include a descriptive analysis of the participants, multivariate linear regression methods for the (CES-D), the PRIME-MD, race and gender associations. Preliminary results suggest that depressive symptoms are highly prevalent among low income African American residents, and that there are significant differences in self reported depressive symptomology between men and women.

Karen L. Sadler  
University of Pittsburgh

#### “Informed Consent and the Disabled”

One of the major concerns for the judges involved in the Nuremberg Medical Trial was directly related to the specific crimes against humanity that were perpetrated by a coordinated and politically sanctioned governmental policy. To them, perhaps the major object lesson to be learned from the atrocities that occurred during what is now known as The Medical Holocaust, was the ability for patients and non-patients to give informed consent concerning medical procedures proposed by physicians and other medical or scientific personnel. The four American judges involved in the criminal trial set international medical precedents for the protection of both patients and those involved in clinical trials. These legal precedents came about not just by way of reaction of the judges to the atrocities committed by the Nazis, but were also a reaction to the suggestions of medical experts that appeared at the trials.

Emily Schlenker  
Illinois State University

#### “Use of Touch Therapy in the Care of Dementia Clients, A Progress Report”

This ongoing project continues to generate enthusiasm among nursing home administrators, care giving staff, and families of clients. To date, informational sessions and touch therapy training sessions are being held. Consent forms have been explained and signed. Demonstration and return demonstration of touch therapy technique are in progress for nursing home staff and administrators. Staff members are

expressing increased comfort and confidence with the techniques. Families of residents have expressed keen interest in learning these techniques. Residents who can benefit are being identified, and baseline behavioral measurements are being noted. It is expected that residents will exhibit decreased anxiety and agitation as the study progresses and touch is experienced.

Arthur Soissons-Segal  
Social Development Practice

“The Experience of Disability as Reported by Adults with Developmental Disabilities”

Persons with a disability can find meaning in their lives and can psychologically heal given a determination to experience meaningfulness. Meaningfulness is defined as the ability to help others and to experience productivity. Accordingly, successful rehabilitation should focus on productivity (vocational volunteerism educational) and psychosocial achievements.

James Staples  
University of London

“Leprosy in South India: The Paradox of Disablement as Enablement”

This paper argues that certain impairments in certain social contexts, such as the physical markings of untreated leprosy on people in South India, are simultaneously disabling and enabling. The same clawed hand that stigmatizes the leprosy affected person as a leper and sees him barred from many social spaces, for example, also serves as a vital resource when collecting alms or accessing other benefits. This paradox poses difficult challenges, not only for those working with leprosy affected people, but in broader terms, for others aiming to improve the lives of those with apparent disabilities. Using ethnographic material gained during fieldwork with a self-established leprosy community in South India, this paper aims to draw out the wider implications of judgments we make about bodily conditions.

Michael S. Walker  
Fort Hays State University

“Telemedicine in Rural Kansas”

Persons with chronic health problems in rural areas may find a lack of timely health monitoring problematic. An in-home health-monitoring device, connected to care providers via the Internet, can offer timely monitoring and reduce the need for in-office visits. Forty-one moderately ill patients with chronic heart disease residing in the large rural community of Hays, Kansas participated in an evaluation of a home monitoring system (HMS). Comparisons among control group members, treatment group members, and pre-test and post-test periods of each group suggest (1) a negative relationship between HMS employment and readmission rates of patients and (2) a positive relationship between HMS employment and patient quality of life. A third hypothesis regarding cost savings due the employment of the HMS found mixed results.

An unexpected finding was increased feelings of "ownership of health" among treatment group members.

Debra Rose Wilson  
Tennessee State University

#### "Obesity in Children of Tennessee"

Obesity is a chronic condition that affects personal health, morbidity and mortality rates, psychological wellness, and health care costs. Globally, there is an increased incidence of obesity in children. It is estimated that more than half of adults in the United States are obese, and the incidence of obesity in children has almost tripled in the past 30 years. Overweight children become overweight adults. There are a significant number of obese children in Tennessee, and of those, an alarming number are morbidly obese. Type 2 diabetes (previously called adult-onset diabetes) was renamed to accommodate the skyrocketing rate of diagnosis in obese children. The complex and multi-factorial etiology of obesity and the economic impact are discussed. Current state programs are critiqued for success, and other primary and secondary interventions from an epidemiological approach are considered.

#### **Criminal Justice and Criminology**

William G. Archambeault  
Louisiana State University

#### "Making Crime and Justice Invisible Again: The Ripple Effects of Presidential Politics"

Until the Clinton Administration of the 1990s, research interest in Native American crime and justice issues ranged from low to non-existent, based on the numbers of publications in academic criminology and criminal justice journals and government funded research studies. During the Clinton years, research and funding priorities changed, giving focus to Native American populations and issues. The number of Native American centered publications nearly tripled that of any other comparable time period. With the ascent of the Bush Administration to the White House, came other changes in funding priorities that did not include Native American crime and justice issues. This paper analyzes the effects of the Bush Administration's last three years on: (1) research grants and publications that focus on Native American crime and justice issues, (2) publications in academic criminal justice journals, and (3) the treatment of American Indian populations in minority focused government research reports.

Mike Carlie  
Southwest Missouri State University

#### "An Overview of Current Research on Street Gangs"

The past two years have seen a remarkable increase in research on street gangs throughout the world - largely in response to their growing number and increasing violence related to their activities. Approximately 6,000 books and articles have been

published worldwide with nearly 600 of them focusing on street gangs in the United States of America. This paper reviews a portion of the books and articles which address the phenomenon of street gangs in the United States and does so by addressing a variety of specific topics such as criminal activities, prison gangs and the impact of ex-convicts on the communities they re-enter upon release.

Joseph R. Carlson  
University of Nebraska  
George Thomas  
Albany State University

#### “A Comparison of Burnout Among Correctional Caseworkers and Officers”

This paper examines correctional caseworkers in the areas of demographics, burnout, acceptance perceptions of women case workers by their male peers, and a list of fundamental reasons for the high turn over of these workers. The study was conducted at a maximum/medium men's prison and at an all security level midwestern women's prison. As part of this study, caseworkers were compared at these prisons with correctional officers. Results indicated a higher level of burnout of correctional caseworkers when contrasted with correctional officers.

Dennis W. Catlin  
Northern Arizona University  
James R. Maupin  
New Mexico State University

#### “The Characteristics of Police Recruits and their Ethical Orientations”

This paper discusses the ethical orientations of state police and local police recruits using the Ethics Position Questionnaire and relates their ethical positions to ethnicity, gender, age, and education.

Stephen L. Eliason  
Morehead State University

#### “Job Satisfaction Among Conservation Officers”

Conservation officers are the law enforcement personnel who have the responsibility of monitoring outdoor recreational and leisure activities such as hunting and fishing. Very little research has been directed toward the study of this specialized branch of law enforcement. This paper provides an exploratory and descriptive account of factors associated with occupational satisfaction among state conservation officers. Using data from a mail survey and in-depth interviews with 24 conservation officers, several factors associated with job satisfaction were identified. Statements from conservation officers were categorized as enjoyment of the outdoors, independence, diversity of the job, and meeting people. Most of those interviewed were passionate about their work and took great pride in enforcing the state's wildlife laws and protecting its natural resources.



Jerry Hoover  
Reno Nevada Police Department

“The Reno Model: Post Academy Field Training for Community Policing and Problem”

The Reno Police Department received a \$500,000 grant to design and implement a post-academy "field" training program that would replace the 30-year-old San Jose Model. The San Jose Model is in place in more than 4000 police agencies, but has not kept up with new police philosophies and is based on behavior modification. The Reno Model is based on adult-learning practices and focuses on community policing, problem solving, leadership, and ethics. It has proven to be successful after being tested in Reno and across the nation. This model was recommended by the Rand Corporation to be used by L.A.P.D. and is accepted by California P.O.S.T. as a 21st Century training model that should be tested and evaluated throughout the state.

Robert L. Marsh  
Galen Carlson  
Steve Patrick  
Boise State University

“Disproportionate Minority Confinement”

This research includes a review of the research literature on the over- representation of minority juveniles in the juvenile justice system. An in-depth analysis was conducted of the county in Idaho with the largest Hispanic population to determine if Idaho mirrors the minority overrepresentation evident in the US in the juvenile justice system.

David McKell  
Northern Arizona University

“Direct Observations of Special Needs Inmates: A Comparison of Three State Prison Systems”

The presentation and paper will present comparative observations and analysis of special populations housed in three separate prison systems located in Arizona, California and Minnesota. This study was a part of a larger study involving the three state prison systems that took place between 1999 and 2001. In that time period I had the opportunity to visit four prisons in Minnesota, five prisons in California and four prisons in Arizona. The paper will have special focus on women and the elderly in custody. The paper will conclude with recommendations and conclusions.

Jon'a Meyer  
Rutgers University

“Peacemaking in action: Restorative justice on the Navajo Nation”

Scholars from around the world have applauded the Navajo Nation's attempts to restore their original dispute resolution modes. Most writings about peacemaking focus on the theory behind the process, but little is actually known about the actual program in

operation. This paper presents a detailed view of cases processed by the Navajo Nation Peacemaker program (sometimes called the Peacemaker Court) during a two-year period.

Marianne O. Nielsen  
Northern Arizona University

#### “Doing Research in Indigenous Criminal Justice Organizations”

Based on 15 years of case-study research with Indigenous criminal justice service organizations, the author discusses a variety of research protocols and errors to avoid. Some of these issues are shared with research carried out in non-Indigenous nonprofit organizations, but some are unique to working with organizations based in Indigenous cultures. Issues with culturally unique aspects include: gaining access, organizational anonymity, working with Elders, reciprocity, language, preserving Indigenous voice, respecting Indigenous scholarship, respecting sacred knowledge, working within limits set by Indigenous bureaucracies, and maintaining methodological flexibility. Carrying out appropriate and effective research with these organizations is essential for understanding the contributions that they have made and continue to make within the changing criminal justice system.

Steven Patrick  
Kattie King  
Boise State University

#### “Organized Crime and Authority: A Literature Review Application of Weberian Authority Structure to Organized Crime”

The organizational aspects of organized crime have long been the subject of criminological research but the result of this research has been conceptual confusion. This work proposes to utilize theories from mainstream organizations to clarify this confusion. Max Weber's theory of authority in organizations will be used to reinterpret some of the authority literature on organized crime. While Weber never discussed crime, his ideal types of authority should be applicable to organized crime just as they are to legitimate organizations. Weber extensively discussed the historical relationship of authority types starting with charismatic transforming over time to traditional which can move to legal/rational authority. In this reinterpreting review it is found that organized crime is characterized by multiple uncertainties and responds to these uncertainties with a decentralized network structure. Weber's theory supports these findings that non-legal/rational, especially traditional authority dominating organized crime. The paper concludes with policy implications for utilizing organizational theory to understand and combat organized crime.

Barbara Perry  
Northern Arizona University

#### “Normative Violence: Everyday Racism in the Lives of American Indians”

The ongoing project on which this paper is based represents the first empirical exploration of hate crime against Native Americans. More than two hundred Native Americans in seven states have been interviewed to date. I have gathered information about the prevalence and dynamics of ethnoviolence, as well as reporting practices of victims. One of the predominant themes that have emerged thus far is the perceived normativity of racial harassment and victimization experienced by American Indians. In short, what emerges is a picture of “everyday racism” that permeates the daily lives of Native Americans living in and near reservations that I have visited.

M. G. Pilkington  
Weber-Metro C.S.I.  
L. K. Gillespie  
Weber State University

### “C.S.I. The Myths and Reality”

On September 6, 2000 CBS aired the pilot episode of the television show CSI: Crime Scene Investigation. From that date the series has continually grown in both popularity and influence. The series embodies several inaccurate themes that recur in the media’s presentation of crime scene investigation such as limitless technology, no budget restraints and the ability to irrefutably solve a case in under an hour. While most viewers realize that CSI and shows like it are not factual, it is becoming obvious by the new pressures being placed upon real criminalists and prosecutors that peoples’ perceptions are becoming negatively skewed. This study will investigate the various themes and assumptions presented by the television series CSI: Crime Scene Investigation and document both accuracies and mistakes. Data for the project will come from viewing the first season of CSI: Crime Scene Investigation; consisting of 23 episodes. The forensic themes and practices of each episode will be evaluated and analyzed in this descriptive study.

Julius Rock  
Washington State University

### “Stigmatization: Applying Modified Labeling Theory to Community Reintegration for Violent Offenders in Reentry Initiative Programs”

This paper adapts Link et al. (1989) "Modified Labeling Theory" regarding mental illness to convicted felons. There is currently a push by the U.S Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs to develop violent offender reentry programs. The focus of these programs is to bring convicted felons back into the community through education, life skills training, mentoring, and pre- and post-release substance abuse education. Unfortunately these initiatives have not examined the impact of stigmatization and labeling as it applies to convicted felons. This theoretical paper examines the potential impact that stigma and labels carry for convicted violent offenders, the subsequent interpretation by community members, and how together this could affect the outcomes of reentry programs.

Roger Roots  
University of Nevada

## “Violence and Capitalism: a Cross-National and Historical Study”

Many social scientists have suggested that capitalism and rates of violence are positively related. Capitalism is said to promote self-seeking, conflict, and competition between individuals and increase the level of alienation and social tension in a society. In this paper, the author reveals a quantitative analysis of data suggesting that the relationship between violence and capitalism is negative. As a society becomes more free-market oriented, its rates of homicide decline. The study relies on official homicide figures from more than 50 nations and economic-freedom indexes published by the Fraser Institute and the Heritage Foundation.

Victor N. Shaw  
California State University, Northridge

## “Researcher Protection in Fieldwork with Problem Subjects”

This paper examines issues regarding researcher protection in fieldwork with problem subjects. It first explains why researcher protection is important: (1) problem subjects may change their mind more easily than ordinary subjects; (2) data collection from problem subjects unavoidably revolve around personal intimacies, family secrets, criminal acts, deviant behaviors, and embarrassing incidents; (3) researchers can be naturally drawn into the world of their problem subjects; and (4) researchers may be falsely perceived by their problem subjects as having power, money, or social connections. The paper then makes suggestions to field researchers: (1) they ought to follow confidential procedures and observe confidential safeguards; (2) they should take commonsense precautions while in the field; and (3) they should remain calm, clear-headed, and patient while working with problem subjects. Specific dos and don'ts are included under each general suggestion.

Donald L. Yates  
Albany State University  
Ken Amaechi Egbo  
Iowa Wesleyan College  
Vijayan K. Pillai  
University of Texas

## “Predicting the Successful Outcome of Neighborhood Community Policing Initiatives: A Conceptual Framework”

The paper presents a model for evaluating the effective outcome of community policing initiatives. Several elements relating neighborhood community policing program application are examined as to their usefulness for both defining community policing, and predicting its successful outcome. Data from a 2000 survey of residents in Ponca City, Oklahoma in connection with the implementation of neighborhood community policing is utilized. A theory of neighborhood community policing effectiveness is proposed. The theory identifies several dimensions (i.e. elements) predicted to influence neighborhood community policing outcomes. We apply Analysis of Covariance Structures (Lisrel) in estimating the causal model of the several dimensions

explaining neighborhood community policing outcomes. We also assess the overall goodness of fit of the proposed model.

## **Economics (Association For Institutional Thought)**

John Adams  
University of Virginia  
Anne Mayhew  
University of Tennessee

### “Reason and Unreason: Modern Industrial Society in the Balance”

At the midpoint of the 20th century, institutional economics, in line with most of the social sciences, sought to advance pivotal ideas interpreting the past, present, and future of modern industrial societies. Although it oversimplifies, these can be abridged into a set of dualities: sacred-secular, traditional-modern, institutions-agency, relative values-universal values, rational-irrational, state-market, capitalism-communism, democracy-dictatorship, nationalism-cosmopolitanism. For those of us in the institutional tradition, much of our work has centered on deconstructing, nuancing, applying, and extending these crosscutting polarities. Some four or five decades ago, we took it for granted that the world was tilting in certain ways, such as towards the secular, modern, rational, democratic, and cosmopolitan ends of the axes. As of 2004, many of these expectations have to be modified, and our theories revived, in order to take into account the tricks history plays on the human race.

Glen Atkinson  
University of Nevada, Reno

### “Land Use - Fiscal System Interaction in Metropolitan Regions”

Governmental jurisdictions in metropolitan regions share a common tax base that is often highly constrained by the state. This situation causes local governments to compete over the limited tax base. A principle of public finance is that a tax system ought to be neutral, meaning that market choices should not be distorted by the tax system. Land use planning is intended to develop livable communities. However, the competition among local governments in a region will cause them to promote and discourage private land use development patterns to enhance taxable revenues instead. This was not a serious problem when we had isolated cities. It has become serious with contiguous cities within a metropolitan area. Frequently the result of such a pattern of land use decisions will lead to undesirable community development within the region. This paper will heavily on my work in northern Nevada to illustrate this hypothesis. I will, of course, include relevant literature regarding other regions.

Dan Axelsen  
Whitworth College  
Daniel Underwood  
Peninsula College

“A Critical Analysis of Welfare Reform in Washington State: Towards Integration of Demographics and Firm Values in Policy Formulation”

Welfare Reform has traditionally been supply side oriented. Prior welfare reform focused on either the accumulation of work experience or the accumulation of human capital. Both types should place upward pressure on wage rates thus promoting self-sustaining employment. While the human capital and work experience models are necessary to effectuate such a transition, they may not be sufficient. Employment decisions are an institutionally mediated process that involves more than the potential productivity of an individual. Employers use a “cultural filter” to integrate and distinguish between a complex set of economic and social values. Ultimately these cultural filters determine who is and is not employed. We survey 1600 randomly selected firms across industries in three Washington State Counties to identify particular cultural attributes, including demographic characteristics, social values, and employer perceptions and wants driving the hiring decision. Individual welfare case records and wage data are then analyzed adjacently with firm data. We isolate particular differences between what cultural filters firms select for and those possessed by welfare recipients. These differences constitute institutional barriers for a transition to the labor force and should inform welfare reform policy formulation.

Erdogan Bakir  
University of Utah

“The Profit Rate in the Non-Financial Corporate Sector in the U.S. Economy: Further Inquiry into the Role of Financial Capital in the Neo-Liberal Era”

Cyclical and secular trends and variations in the profit rates has long been of a particular concern to Marxist economists searching for the empirical support for what has come to be known as Marx’s law of tendency for the profit rate to fall put forward neatly in Capital volume 3. The real side of the economy with the real variables playing their role into the determination of profit rates has been the major point of reference in these studies. Recently a few studies have put equal emphasis on the role of finance capital, whose influence on overall economic development has greatly increased in the neo-liberal era of last three decades. The aim of this study is to analyze the determinants of the profit rate in the non-financial corporate sector in the U.S economy over the business cycles of Post WWII by examining not only the real variables but also the monetary and financial variables.

Alper Birdal  
University of Utah

“Deindustrialization and (Under)Development”

Deindustrialization is an expression labeling the downsizing of industrial firms and the decline in industrial employment. In the literature, especially two dynamics are addressed to explain deindustrialization. The first is the flow of capital from manufacturing industries to services. The second is international trade and international capital flows. A set of questions need to be addressed. Firstly, what other causes are there behind the decrease in industrial production? Secondly, the definition of services must be given more elaborately, and further it must be asked whether or not all services

exhibit low levels of productivity. Concerning the international dimension of the slow-down in industrial growth, one should ask if it is a peculiar problem of the developed countries, or is it also observed in the underdeveloped countries with the rise of the neoliberal transformation strategy? Furthermore, can any underdeveloped country find a sustainable growth pattern merely by attracting productive capital by using the advantage of cheap labor cost? Regarding the answer given to this question, the argument on “convergence” should be debated.

Christopher Brown  
Arkansas State University

#### “Is there an Institutionalist Theory of Distribution?”

This paper argues that the institutionalist view of income distribution in market systems, as elucidated in the writings of Polanyi, Commons, Veblen, and others, is roughly summarized in three statements: (1) As the share of the total output attributable to specific categories of resource owners (labor, land, capital, entrepreneurship) or by individual suppliers of productive resources is, in any highly collaborative economic system, fundamentally indeterminate, the question of who ought to get what cannot be deduced from “objective” or scientific principles; (2) Inequalities in the distribution of income are chiefly explained by asymmetries in the distribution of power in market transactions or in the political sphere; and (3) Understanding income inequality requires study of the legal institutions, social relations, and habits of thought that establish, protect, and socially legitimate imbalances of power.

Al Campbell  
University of Utah

#### “The Birth of Neoliberalism as Policy and Institutional Change”

Neoliberalism is often presented as an economic system that replaced the Keynesian compromise system that largely shaped the capitalist world economy in the 1950s and 1960s. Such a claim implies that important institutions must have changed key policies and goals, but those key changes are seldom detailed. As opposed to describing neoliberalism as it generally (and usefully) is described, by its economic effects, this paper sets out to describe the (rather extended) process of change in institutional policies and practices, including discussion on why those changes were implemented by those with power, that gave rise to the new structure that effected the widely discussed economic changes.

Dell Champlin  
Eastern Illinois University  
Janet Knoedler  
Bucknell University

#### “Democracy and the Media: Revisiting the Dewey-Lippman Debate in 2004”

In the 1920s, Walter Lippman and John Dewey engaged in a debate about the proper role of the press in a modern democracy. Lippman’s argument was that the nature of

democracy had fundamentally changed with the scale of private and public sector operations. It was impossible for the average citizen to be sufficiently well informed to participate in democracy; thus democracy would have to rely on trained experts in government and journalism, to make decisions. John Dewey, in contrast, argued that democracy would always require a healthy process involving the citizenry to sustain it. Unfortunately, the domination of the modern media industry by immense multimedia conglomerates has left us with neither Lippmanian nor Deweyesque media, but rather a Disneyfied infotainment state. In this paper, we briefly review the Lippman-Dewey debate. We then analyze some recent important political debates—e.g., the decision to invade Iraq, the Bush tax cuts, the current election coverage—to understand the role being played by the media: Lippmanian, Deweyesque, or Disneyfication. We conclude by arguing that the modern media conglomerates have endangered democracy by failing to take seriously either of the roles prescribed for them by Lippman and Dewey, and we offer some solutions.

Mehmet Ali Civelek  
University of Utah

#### “Globalization and Nation-state”

Since the beginning of capitalism, one can say Capitalism has been expansionary, due to its perpetual need for markets, and international, due to the everlasting necessity for capital accumulation of interrelated national economies. The process of becoming “global”, for which the capitalism has always had a tendency, accelerated under the reign of neo-liberal politics.

Recently, the term “Globalization” has been introduced in an attempt to define this supposedly “new” tendency in the capitalist system. One wonders what makes the old concepts inadequate to express what this new term connotes. Along with the progress in communication and transportation, capital flows in the international economy are greater than ever. But that does not mean that all national economies have molded into a single economy in an integrated world. There has been a close relationship between the point reached by globalization and the preferences of the nation-states. In other words, global capitalist relations have been affected by the economic, political and ideological preferences of the nation-states. It is on this basis that there is still a genuine need for nation-states in the process of globalization.

Paula Cole  
Valerie Kepner  
Colorado State University

#### “The Lack of Affordable, Quality Childcare as Limiting Human Rights”

Many within the United States perceive that affordable, quality childcare is an oxymoron. We propose that this deficiency violates human rights by restricting the reproductive and work decisions available to women and men. Additionally, the “choice” of affordability over quality is one that many parents must make in today’s dual-earner economy. Often childcare that is affordable results in an inadequate environment for the children, violating their human rights. This paper will examine widely accepted human rights documents for evidence of the human rights violations discussed above, and provide proof of a lack of affordable, quality childcare. The policy



implications that follow from this analysis are abundant, and can be applied to many issues, such as welfare and family leave policies. Finally, we will look to other countries, such as Sweden, for other directions the United States and its economy might turn.

George DeMartino  
University of Denver

“I Do Solemnly Swear...On the need for Professional Economic Ethics”

This paper argues that economics needs a “professional ethics,” not unlike that found in many other professions. It argues that the practice of economic policymaking shares two critical features with other professions that do embrace professional ethics: fundamental uncertainty; and a separation of the subjects of policymaking from the communities targeted by policy. The paper surveys the professional ethics that have emerged in related fields, and discovers a common normative commitment to a “prudential” principle of action. In contrast, orthodox economics has been marked by an implicit but powerful commitment to a “Maxi-Max” decision rule, not least in its advocacy of neoliberalism in the developing world. The paper argues that this decision rule flouts the prudential principle that ought to govern in the context of uncertainty and subject-object separation. The paper concludes with a “Hippocratic Oath” for economists.

Ferda Donmez  
University of Utah

“Turkish Financial Crises Under Liberalization”

By the beginning of the 1990s financial liberalization had been completed in Turkey. However, contrary to the goals of promoting savings and efficiency, integration into the world financial system and increasing productive capacity and growth, Turkey was exposed to short-term capital movements that seemed to lead to chronic financial instability.

The aim of this paper is to provide a complete picture of the currency crises of 1994, 1999 and 2001 that took place under the financial liberalization period. The new financial regime created instabilities in exchange rates, interest rates and financial asset prices, even though there were periods of positive growth as well during these years. I will concentrate on the different explanations of the causality between the policies implemented and these crises. This paper argues that Turkey was caught unprepared for such a massive policy shift and was unable to implement the necessary controls on short-term capital flights.

Gary Dymski  
California State University, Sacramento  
Carolyn Aldana  
California State University, San Bernardino

“Racial U-Turn in U.S. Residential Homeownership in the 1990s: Empirical Evidence”

This paper attempts to gain some perspective on the significance of geographic heterogeneity, of temporal drift, and of multiple ethnicities in models of race effects in the residential credit market. A study of HMDA loans which probes the intertwined patterns of ethnic, regional, and temporal differences based on the varying racial compositions is undertaken. The racial characteristics of the 84 metropolitan areas are examined and dissimilarity indexes are calculated. Next, a total factor approach to determine the extent of racial inequality is undertaken using a logit model. These results are compared with the changes to the dissimilarity indexes in an attempt to explain the extent to which white advantage in homeownership exists in the presence of varying degrees multi-ethnic residential patterns. The results suggest some evidence of a racial "U-curve" in lending markets, wherein white advantage and minority disadvantage is smaller when cities have too many or too few minority residents. There is also some evidence that some socio-economic aspects of cities – crime rates and unemployment – affect white and African American home-purchase loan applicants very differently.

Hans Ehrbar  
University of Utah

#### "Causality in Marx's Capital"

In Marx's theory, social relations have causal powers which are irreducible to the individuals. Nevertheless, everything that happens in a society depends on the activity of individuals. Marx's Capital discusses very specifically several instances where individual practical activity becomes the motor for a causal power which does not originate in the individuals themselves. The following three examples will be discussed: (1) Origin of money. Money is not an instrument to facilitate exchange, but it is the "expression" of the labor-value of the commodities. What does "expression" mean, why does value "express" itself? (2) Capital is labor-value which has the tendency to increase itself. How does it get this power? (3) Exploitation is invisible because the worker who sells his labor-power thinks he is selling his labor because, as Marx says, the value of labor-power is "transformed" into the wage of labor. How does this transformation come about?

Justin Elardo  
Columbus State Community College  
Al Campbell  
University of Utah

#### "Economic Anthropology and Institutionalist Economics"

In the 1960s institutionalist thought was thrust to the forefront of economic anthropology in the substantivist/formalist debate. By the close of the 1960s, with the substantivist/formalist debate having passed unresolved, the role of institutionalist economics in economic anthropology reached a crossroads. Institutionalist thought could follow the path of what became "new" institutional economics or, to the contrary, continue along the legacy of the "old" institutionalists of Veblen, Ayres, and Polanyi. Embarking on a historical review, this paper will begin in the 1960s and progress through the present day examining the historical evolution of institutionalist economics in economic anthropology. The primary goal of the paper will be to identify the various

strengths and weaknesses of the evolution as defined by the “old” institutionalists, commonly portrayed by Veblen and Ayres, and, by continuation, the substantivist argument of the 1960s.

Eric Elliott  
Pennsylvania State Educators' Association

“Controlling Things: See Power in Practice and Theory”

Different ways of seeing power within policy processes are compared in this paper, using techniques derived from Richard Wolff and Stephen Resnick. First, power is seen in practice through review of the attempts by selected groups of local policy insurgents (nineteenth century labor and agrarian movements, community development activists, and unionized teachers) to secure favorable outcomes from decision-making processes they believed to be dominated by business-oriented coalitions. Second, power is seen in theory by contrasting attempts by class-analytic, radical institutionalist, pluralist, and public choice theorists to explain local public policy-making processes using different conceptual entry points and theoretical foci. A comparison of how analysts working from these different perspectives might have explained or failed to explain the selected historical policy insurgencies yields insights to guide strategic thinking for securing the adoption and implementation of desired local public policies in “a democracy that is bought and paid for by the vested interests.”

Benan Eres  
University of Utah

“An Outline for the Study of Relations between the State and Banking Sectors in Turkey”

Wealth formation and its appropriation in Turkey are usually responsive to the dynamics of both the domestic political climate and the world economic order. The state in Turkey has always perceived different forms of capital such as industrial capital, merchant's capital and finance capital differently within the context of the peripheral constraints, historically materialized as the conditions of the world economic system. Hence, the dynamics of the relationships among this triad of political and economic sets; state, capital and the world economic order, shapes the political and economic development of the country. This paper aims at depicting the development of the banking sector (finance-capital) and its relations with the state within this framework. It is an historical account as well as an attempt to develop an outline for the study of a peripheral banking system in a broader quest for an alternative understanding of the recent pitfalls of financial transformations for peripheral articulation.

Korkut Erturk  
University of Utah

“Asset Price Bubbles, Liquidity Preference and the Business Cycle”

In his Treatise on Money, Keynes relied on two different themes to argue that the interest rate need not rise with rising levels of expenditure. One of these was the

elasticity of the money supply, and the other was the interaction between financial and industrial circulation. A decrease (increase) in what Keynes called the bear position was similar in its impact to that of a policy-induced increase (decrease) in the money supply. In the General Theory, this second line of argument lost much of its force as it became reformulated under the rubric of Keynes liquidity preference theory of interest. Assuming that the interest rate sets the return on capital, Keynes ignored the effect of bull or bear sentiment in equity markets as a second order complication that can be ignored in analyzing the equilibrium level of investment and output. The objective of this paper is to go back to this old theme from the Treatise and underscore its importance for Keynesian theory of the business cycle.

Korkut Erturk  
University of Utah

### “On the Changing Nature of Currency Crises”

In the 1980s, ever-increasing current account deficits, fueled by unsustainable economic expansions, were invariably the main cause of rising devaluation risk that eventually led to the reversal of capital flows. By contrast, in the 1990s, speculative expectations about changes in asset prices and sovereign risk have instead become the main determinants of devaluation risk. The paper examines the nature of this transformation and tries to give a stylized account of these new ‘capital account driven’ crises. It is argued that although a country might seem to benefit for a time from capital inflows when asset prices are generally expected to rise, this can only be temporary since asset prices cannot keep increasing indefinitely and an abrupt reversal of capital flows ensues once it is taught that asset prices have peaked.

John H. Finch  
Robert McMaster  
University of Aberdeen

### “A “New” Emperor, But Still No Clothes? A Critique of the Post-Walrasian Project”

Bowles and Gintis have, over the last twenty-five years, formulated a post-Walrasian approach to economics, and have drawn upon this framework in making policy recommendations concerning institutional design and the distribution of productive resources in society. Three aspects of the post-Walrasian approach are examined in this paper: contested exchange, endogenous preferences, and the formulation of economic agents as homo reciprocans rather than homo economicus. The paper’s main argument is that Walrasian interests in general equilibrium and methodological individualism obscure other important aspects of the emergence of behavioral and institutional rules that may otherwise be uncovered if the emphasis on equilibrium was eliminated. Further, the proposition that there exists a modern and ideologically-neutral technical economics, which may be inferred from Bowles and Gintis’ approach, is questioned.

Mathew Forstater  
Gladys Foster  
University of Colorado

## “An Institutionalist Model for a Globalized Economy”

In 1936 John Maynard Keynes wrote, “The outstanding faults of the economic society in which we live are its failure to provide for full employment and its arbitrary and inequitable distribution of wealth and income.” His prescription? Stimulate effective demand. In 2003 Bill Gates, in a discussion with Bill Moyers about world disease and markets, said, “It really is a failure of capitalism.” . . . “And when people have money [capitalism] does [provide goods and services.]” Yet, almost seventy years after the appearance of Keynes’s theory of effective demand, and after considerable success when it was applied, the supply-side, not the demand-side, is in the ascendancy, and again extreme poverty and unimaginable wealth co-exist. In both the halls of the academy and the halls of government, economics is once again the dismal science. And at the same time technological progress more than ever assures the possibility of plenty for all if there were sufficient demand. What should institutional economists be saying about this?

Scott Fullwiler  
Ryan Sawyer  
Wartburg College

## “Fiscal Imbalances and Fiscal Gaps: A Critique”

Much publicity has surrounded recently published research suggesting that the present value of all future US federal government revenues falls \$44 trillion short of the present value of all future expenditures. In this paper, we demonstrate that, while the authors of this research have a thorough understanding of the federal government’s budget, their methods and results demonstrate an important misunderstanding of the nature of modern money. In particular, the analysis is flawed due to the fact that a government with the authority to print a sovereign fiat currency can always meet its financial obligations and has no reason to pre-fund them. Further, requiring current federal budgeting policy to account for future government liabilities in no way reduces burdens on future generations arising from demographic changes but rather simply promotes a political bias against government expenditures.

Michael Green  
State University of New York Oneonta and Socionomics Institute

## “Formological Economics and the Collapse of the American Economy”

The American stock market is on the verge of collapse, probably within the next month or less, and its collapse will lead to a collapse of the American economy. Neither Classical nor Marxist approaches predict nor understand this collapse because of the type of models that they use. The mechanistic framework of Classical economics and the teleological framework of Marxists are presented and analyzed. One of the main problems with these models is that they fail to understand the importance of uncertainty in Knight's sense. Once the importance of uncertainty is recognized, once it is understood how uncertainty can be socially structured, and once it is understood how the social construction of uncertainty follows a certain pattern or form, one can see the

need for a new model that makes uncertainty central. This formological model is discussed, and its predictions of a major deflationary future are presented.

Winston Griffith  
Bucknell University

“Can the 'Capitalist' Sector and the 'Subsistence' Sector Expand Simultaneously?”

Lewis' article, "Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labor", published 50 years ago, has had a profound effect on the theory and policy of economic development. The article suggests that the economies of underdeveloped countries are dual in the sense that they can be divided into a 'capitalist' sector and a 'subsistence' sector. An important relationship between the two sectors is that as the 'capitalist' sector expands it attracts labor away from the 'subsistence' sector. The process continues, other things constant, until the 'modern' sector completely absorbs all the surplus labor in the 'subsistence' sector, thus leading to its contraction. This article examines tourism in Barbados in order to determine whether Lewis' theory holds. The article argues that the expansion of the 'modern' sector of tourism has not effected a contraction of the 'subsistence' sector of tourism. Indeed, it has led to an expansion of the 'subsistence' sector of tourism.

Mehdi Ben Guirat  
University of Missouri

“Smith and Veblen on Businessmen and Industrialists: Implications for Neoliberal Policy”

Ideas of Smith and Veblen are usually not associated with one another, but both economists criticized certain market agents who undermined society's best interests. Smith did recognize that mercantilists are not acting in the best interest of the society and Veblen, more than a hundred years later, despised the pecuniary transactions carried out by businessmen. In this paper we will try to understand how Smith and Veblen agreed on criticizing certain individuals like businessmen, captains of industry or mercantilists and why they saw that these individuals represent a burden on the nation's well-being. We will take a look at how both economists analyzed these agents' instincts and behavior and how they sought to make a distinction between productive and non-productive agents. We will also see how according to Smith and Veblen unproductive agents use the State as an arm of profiteering. Finally we will explore the relevance of this study for today's political economy.

Eric Hake  
Eastern Illinois University

“How to Bring Back the Bull: Blue Skies or Bigger Fools?”

The optimism of the late 1990s stock market boom encouraged the proliferation of unfair trading practices, indiscriminant padding of balance sheets, and a loosening of regulatory oversight. Four years after the collapse, profitability in the securities sector has returned despite continued revelations of fraudulent activity. This paper seeks to

describe the major transgressions that have come to light since the bubble burst and to assess the effectiveness of recent attempts at regulatory reform. Federal legislation such as the Sarbanes-Oxley Bill, changes in leadership and vision at the S.E.C., and the resurgence of state-led regulatory reform will be discussed.

John Hall  
Portland State University  
Wolfram Elsner  
University of Bremen

#### “Germany Without a Competing System”

This paper examines post Cold War Germany. Today's Germany should be seen as economic system that no longer has to appeal to its working population in the same way that it had to when it was in competition with an alternate system, as it had been from 1949 to 1990 when the German Democratic Republic stood on its eastern border. For the post war and cold war era, these two countries were in competition to generate the most promising economic data. Since their populations could move fairly freely between the two countries, at least until the early 1960s. Consequently, each country developed a program to appeal to members of its workforce, that included wages and wage growth, employment stability, education and training, vacation, access to health care, and the like. Effects of losing an alternate system mean that German style capitalism can become more marketized, and that declines in social spending for social programs are the rule of the day. This paper considers the further dismantling of the social safety net in contemporary Germany.

George Hallam  
University of Greenwich

#### “The Role of Arms Spending in the Collapse of the Soviet Union”

Credit is often given to Western leaders for using the arms race a means of putting pressure on, and ultimately causing the collapse of, what was otherwise a closed and self-perpetuating system. This view conflicts with a major theme of the literature on the collapse the Soviet Union: the systemic weakness of the Soviet economy. In the former perspective high spending on arms was the main cause of problems in the Soviet Union and as such a primary cause of its collapse. Alternatively high arms spending had a secondary role, that of a symptom of the failure of the system. This paper resolve these conflicts by a) examining attempts to estimate the level of Soviet arms spending and b) constructing criteria for 'high' arms spending in the light of the experience of the UK, USA and Nazi Germany.

Gregory Hayden  
University of Nebraska

#### “Explanation of the Integration of General Systems Principles and Institutional Theory Through Applied Analysis “

The purpose of the paper is to (1) articulate 12 general systems principles that are consistent with institutional economic theory, (2) explain the integration of the systems principles with institutional theory, and (3) demonstrate how the combined ideas can be utilized to analyze problems and provide policies to solve problems. As institutional literature has evolved, general systems principles are slowly being adopted. For example, the system characteristic of “openness” has been utilized in many studies. Concurrently, institutionalists are aware of the diversity of different institutional structures and, therefore, are cautious about adopting principles that systems theorists claim to be true for all systems. To identify with that caution, some systems principles that are inconsistent with institutionalism will be identified. The explanation of the 12 consistent principles will include an explanation of why they are consistent. That will be followed with modeling advice for using the combined tool kit.

Peter Sai-Wing Ho  
University of Denver

“From Cancun to Hong Kong: Some Mid-way Thoughts on the Doha Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations”

The Doha ‘development’ Round of multilateral trade negotiations commenced in late 2001, with the hope for conclusion by early 2005. Against the background of the collapse of negotiations at the ministerial meetings in Cancun in September 2003 and the decision to hold the next ministerial meetings in Hong Kong, this paper puts this round in historical perspectives. It argues that if the Tokyo Round was the high-water mark for Special and Differential Treatment for the less developed countries, and if the Uruguay Round saw significant erosions of such treatment, then these countries appear to have learned a lesson. They have been more vocal and united in the Doha Round in fending off the developed countries’ push for liberalization in certain areas (e.g., the Singapore issues) and perhaps to roll back some of the Uruguay Round agreements (e.g., on TRIPs). Wider implications for North-South relations and for Southern development are considered.

Clare Hushbeck  
AARP

“Toward Catastrophe? The Demographic Challenge to Current Employment Policy”

Current US employment policies are on a collision course with demographic realities. The labor force is aging and the supply of younger, entry-level workers is becoming relatively more scarce. Yet American employers, abetted by politicians, continue their short-run focus, shipping jobs offshore and pushing to ease immigration policies to fill American openings with greater numbers of cheaper, foreign-born workers. While the economic recovery appears at last to be influencing the employment picture, employers are reluctant to undertake significant hiring until that picture becomes crystal clear. Yet conditions promise to remain fuzzy because of unprecedented demographic forces at work. At the macro level, succession planning is being ignored. This paper examines trends in and projections of the age distribution of the labor force, as well as the powerful forces of age discrimination in employment that continue despite the fact that able-bodied, experienced workers are going to be needed as never before.



Sakshi Hazuria  
University of Utah

“The Political Economy of US Multilateral Trade Agreements”

Since the close of the Second World War, the United States had stepped up its involvement with regional preferential trade agreements. This paper seeks to present the strategic policy motivation behind the American move from a relatively isolated country to one focusing on regional economic cooperation in trade. I will present the expansion of the US MTA and illustrate the rationale for said expansion through a historical evolution of the US move towards global trading paradigm culminating with the creation of the World Trade Organization with possible expectations for the future. My goal is to elucidate the institutional foundations of the present US role in the global economy through an economic perspective, but also drawing from the sphere of political science.

Alexei Izyumov  
Sofia Alterman  
University of Louisville

“The General Rate of Profit in a Newly Market Economy: Conceptual Issues and Estimates”

The paper estimates levels, identifies trends, and discusses factors of the general rate of return in Russia during the transition period of 1992-2002. Endogenous distributional and efficiency determinants of profitability are analyzed in the Marxian analytical framework. We find that in spite of the major decline in output, the average rate of profit in Russia during the transition period was relatively high, which is primarily explained by the high level of the rate of surplus value (rate of exploitation), estimated to be about 1.5-2 times higher than similar indicator in the US. The analysis is based on the Russian national income statistics. In view of problems with Russian data for profits and capital we consider our estimates as only tentative indicators of the underlying trends in profitability. We hope, however, that our paper could help initiate a discussion of both conceptual and practical issues of profitability measurement in post-communist economies.

Ken Jameson  
University of Utah

“Beyond Dollarization in Ecuador: A Post-Keynesian Institutional Analysis”

Latin America has been locked into a “dollar bloc” since the 1970s petro-dollar recycling. Orthodoxy in the 1990s suggested that either a hard-peg or a floating rate could avoid exchange rate crises; Ecuador adopted the hardest peg by dollarizing in 2000. Retreating international capital markets and dirty floating by other Latin American countries suggest that stagnation is likely without policy change. The paper assesses the current situation and the alternatives that could be explored by Ecuadorian policymakers, providing an alternative, heterodox insight into these important issues. In our 1983 book, *An Inquiry into the Poverty of Economics*, Chuck Wilber and I

approached “doing economics” by what we termed “Post-Keynesian Institutionalism.” This paper goes back to that framework and explicitly utilizes it to examine Ecuador as a dollarized economy and the development possibilities open to the country.

Colleen Johnson  
Eastern Oregon University

#### “Minimum Wage Legislation and the Theory of Reasonable Value”

The five western-most states in the United States have all chosen to enact legislation that raises the state minimum wage above the federal minimum wage. Three of those states (Alaska, Washington and Oregon) have accomplished this through voter-approved initiatives, while the other two (California and Hawaii) have relied on the legislative process. The three voter-approved initiatives, in addition to raising the state minimum wage, also tied future wage increases to inflation adjustments, a feature unique to these states. While previous studies of such legislation have relied on a variety of traditional and institutional models to understand the causes and effects of the minimum wage, the processes that the five western-most states underwent to increase their minimum wage, propose another theoretical construct in which to evaluate such deliberate legislation. John R. Commons’ theory of reasonable value suggests that minimum wage legislation might be seen within the context of “a theory of social progress by means of personality controlled, liberated, and expanded by collective action.” (Commons, Institutional Economics).

Michael Kelsay  
L. Randall Wray  
Kelley Pinkham  
Mathew Forstater  
Fadhel Kaboub  
University of Missouri

#### “The Adverse Economic Impact from Repeal of the Prevailing Wage Law in Missouri”

This paper will present the findings of a recent study published by the UMKC Economics Department on the economic impact of repealing the Prevailing Wage Law (PWL) in Missouri. This study shows that the repeal of the PWL would not save dollars on construction costs and would result in a negative economic impact on families, taxpayers, and the state and regional economies in Missouri. This study shows that there is no statistically significant difference in mean square foot costs (difference is \$3.23 per sq. ft.) across all types of construction for the period 1993-2002 for prevailing wage states versus non-prevailing wage states in the Great Plains States. Using an input-output approach to estimate the economic impact of repeal of Missouri’s PWL, we calculate the direct and indirect losses to household income and to government revenues. Other impacts of PWL repeal are assessed including compensation packages for workers, pension benefits, health care benefits, employee turnover, number of injuries per worker, job training and apprenticeship programs.

Thomas Kemp  
University of Wisconsin

## “A Classroom Simulation of Economic Development”

“Real” economic activity often is too abstract and “large” for students of economics to understand. This experiment attempts to bring the “economy” to the students in the form of an in class simulation. This simulation attempts to show students: 1) How scarce resources and market interaction work to distribute resources among the community, 2) the role of innovation on economic development, 3) how the decisions of a central authority (state) can effect market outcomes and how it can be used to make communal production and allocative decisions, and 4) how resource allocation effects market outcomes. The simulation accomplishes the above mentioned goals in a variety of ways that become visible to the student as the game plays out.

David Kiefer  
Shahrukh Rafi Khan  
University of Utah

## “Revealed (or Imposed) Social Preferences for Equality and Growth”

Using the Kuznets inverted-U-shaped association as a structural constraint, we model the social tradeoff between changing inequality and changing income. Observed outcomes are thought of as attempts to find a constrained political-economic optimum. This model implies estimates of the parameters of a social welfare function. Our results suggest that the world is becoming an anti-egalitarian place. An extension of the model links this finding to religious heritage, exchange rate instability, and, surprisingly, to increased gender equality.

Frederic Lee  
University of Missouri

## “Ranking Heterodox Economic Journals and Departments: Suggested Methodologies”

Ranking economic journals and departments is a growth industry in economics because of its impact on tenure decisions and promotions, on graduate student recruitment, on the success of grant applications, and on the allocation of resources. Moreover, for heterodox economics, the rankings have an additional and more serious interest--the survival of heterodox economists and their departments. For example, the destruction of Notre Dame's economics department this past April 2003 in order to get rid of heterodoxy was in part based on rankings of economic journals and departments. Given the importance of ranking journals and departments, it is surprising that no attempt has been made with regard to heterodox economics. The aim of the paper is to suggest methodologies to be used for such rankings. After a brief overview of the ranking literature, the paper will delineate a possible methodology for ranking of heterodox journals, using seventeen generalist, applied and interdisciplinary heterodox journals as guinea-pigs. The third part of the paper will outline a methodology for ranking heterodox departments. The paper will conclude with a discussion of how the suggested methodologies escape the problem of invidious comparisons and can promote the development of heterodox economics.

John Marangos  
Colorado State University

“Alternative Models of Transition and Institutional Development”

Alternative models of transition are associated with alternative institutional development processes. As a result five alternative models of transition are considered: The Shock Therapy model of transition, the Neoclassical Gradualist model of transition, the Post Keynesian model of transition, the Pluralistic Market Socialist model of transition and the Non-Pluralistic Market Socialist model of transition (The Chinese model of transition). The most appropriate method of institutional development depended on how social reality was viewed and what was considered acceptable, desirable and feasible. It depended on assumptions about economic behavior, the method of analysis and the goals associated with the transition process.

Dan Mercer  
Johns Hopkins University

“Bankbook, Mapbook, or Textbook? The Impact of Aging and Migration on Public School Funding”

This study examines the relationship between local age structure and public school funding. Location decisions of the elderly are affected by (simultaneous with) the tax rates and property values that determine funding levels. An instrumental variable technique is used to repair a violation of statistical assumptions caused by this simultaneity. Unlike prior studies, migration decisions are explicitly modeled and the factors most appealing to relocating seniors are identified. This research will identify attributes that affect migration decisions and hence an area's population age distribution. Planners and policymakers may need to consider altering public school funding structures (towards increased state or even federal funding) in anticipation of changes in age structure that result from aging in place and from migration.

Ranganath Murthy  
Bucknell University

“An Ecological Economist's Critique of Bjorn Lomborg's The Skeptical Environmentalist: Measuring the Real State of the World”

In *The Skeptical Environmentalist: Measuring the Real State of the World*, and in his subsequent writings, Bjorn Lomborg has used statistics to dismiss warnings about the environmental state of the world. He has argued that natural resources have become increasingly more abundant, that the population explosion has turned out to be a bugaboo, and that the threats of biodiversity loss and pollution have been exaggerated. Lomborg's critics have focused their attacks on his statistical methodology, and his understanding of environmental science. Lomborg's real error is deeper still. Even if he were right in arguing that most environmental indicators are stable and improving, his conclusion that the planet is not in peril does not follow. This belief – widely held in the economics profession – is the product of a faulty worldview that ignores not only basic physics, but also the very first chapter of practically every elementary economics textbook.

Christopher Niggle  
University of Redlands

### “A Short Course in Macroeconomics, or Whatever Happened to Monetarism?”

This paper briefly surveys the development of macroeconomics over the past four decades, and interprets that development as a dialectical process involving two contrasting and competing views of the economy: the New Classical approach whose “pre-analytic vision” (in Schumpeter’s term) sees the economy as stable and automatically tending toward high employment and high growth versus the Institutionalist and Post Keynesian visions of an unstable system tending toward stagnation and often experiencing wide-spread involuntary unemployment, episodes of financial instability, and recession. The theoretical distinctions between the two traditions and the implications of both approaches for macroeconomic policy are investigated. New Classical Economics (NCE) supports arguments against activist macroeconomic stabilization policy, while Institutionalist and Post Keynesian economics (IPK) support intervention; to a great extent, the debates within macroeconomics reflect a broader and deeper philosophical division between proponents of a radical laissez-faire economic philosophy and those who advocate a strong, interventionist state with wide responsibilities for the common good. The primary purpose of the paper is to trace out the extent to which each of the two competing visions have influenced mainstream economic thinking and policy making during this period. The paper also compares and contrasts the IPK approach with New Keynesian economics and argues that the current hegemony of New Keynesian economics within macroeconomics and policy making opens a window of opportunity for productive conversations between the two schools.

Ozgur Orhangazi  
University of Massachusetts

### “Firm’s Investment Decisions under Conditions of ‘Financialization’”

A recent critical literature has emerged around the concept of “financialization” which discusses the increased importance of financial markets and motives on the decision making of nonfinancial corporations. Broadly, this literature argues that, advanced capitalist systems are moving towards a “neoliberal” system in which finance (i) “dominates” the real sector; (ii) somehow slows down the capital accumulation and (iii) brings a more regressive distribution. In this paper, I analyze the relationship between the capital accumulation process and the phenomena called “financialization.” I identify three different levels of ‘financialization’: First, in a general sense, recent decades have witnessed an increasing significance of financial markets, motives, institutions, and elites in the operations of the economy and its governing institutions, together with an increase in the share of the financial sector in the economy. Second, we see ‘financialization of the nonfinancial corporations (NFCs)’ by which I mean an increasing investment in financial assets by the NFCs. And lastly, we observe an increasing subordination of NFCs to the financial markets. I discuss the historical development of these processes and demonstrate the contradictory affects of ‘financialization’ on the investment decisions of the NFCs.

Gokcer Ozgur  
University of Utah

### “Changes in Investors’ Sentiments and the Real Economy”

There are various theoretical explanations about the rise in stock market; however, Keynes’ framework in *A Treatise on Money* (1930), is useful to understand the interaction between the speculative cyclical character of stock market (and financial markets in general) and the cyclical movements in real economy. However, as recent literature in heterodox economics has claimed, the interaction between industrial circulation and financial circulation may have intertwined to each other beyond the framework used in *Treatise*. Even though this alternative explanation has brought new merits to the discussion, its emphasis on “financialization” leaves the speculative and cyclical character of finance and its effects on the real economy to an inferior position. This paper will try to show the interaction between financial circulation and industrial circulation through the framework developed in *Treatise* and in the light of recent literature on “financialization.”

Secil Pacaci  
University of Utah

### “The 2000/2001 Turkish Financial Crises. Were the IMF Policies to Blame?”

The economy of Turkey became unprotected and sensitive to the external and internal shocks in the 1990s. As a consequence macroeconomic imbalances developed, and in 1999 the government started an economic reform (structural adjustment) to deal with inflation and increase economic growth rates. In November 2000, Turkey was faced with economic crises, and it repeated itself in February 2001. Economic weaknesses, political instability, and the failure of IMF-led structural reform package can be seen as the main causes of these crises.

In this paper, I will analyze the role of IMF policies in these financial crises. For this purpose, I will use a comparative analysis, for the periods before and after the economic crises in terms of macroeconomic indicators. This study will try to find an answer to the controversial debate of whether the crises originated from the IMF policies themselves, from mistakes in their application, or from a lack of institutional grounds for these policies.

Corinne Pastoret  
University of Missouri

### “Veblen and Minsky on Financial Crisis Theory and the Development Process”

Veblen can be considered as a precursor of Minsky’s financial crisis theory. In particular, Veblen’s *Theory of Business Enterprise* includes fundamental elements of Minsky’s financial fragility theory. Veblen and Minsky adopt a historical and evolutionary analysis of capitalism. They share the view that an ‘immutable’ orthodox theory cannot explain financial crises. On the contrary, theory must be institutions specific to explain financial crises. Veblen and Minsky also depict similar crises’ mechanisms. They link financial crises to the disconnection between the financial and the productive spheres. Indeed, during booms, credit expansion occurs, gives rise to an over-valuation of

collateral; more and more credit is created on the base of the same tangible assets. As a result, a crisis occurs accompanied by a period of liquidation. The role of expectations as a factor of crises is also highlighted.

Samuel R. Pavel  
Purdue University

“The Impact of Casino Riverboats on the Economy of Northwest Indiana”

This paper examines the economic impact of Casino gambling in northwest Indiana. Northern Indiana used to be an Industrial Manufacturing base for the nation. The exportation of manufacturing during the latter part of the 20th century had a larger impact on economies of the area than in most part of the country. City and Counties have tried replacing the lost jobs with service sector and retail jobs. The result has been a decline in living standards. Desperate to reclaim some of the loss to the regional identity, Municipalities have been turning to organized gambling as a panacea for their economic woes. Large Casinos were recruited to the areas in hope that they would attract tourist dollars and provide much needed jobs. At first glance the strategy seems successful. In 2001 the State of Indiana and the local Counties received over \$492 million in taxes from the Riverboat Casino operations. The Boats provide over 12,000 jobs. However, the numbers do not account for the total cost of the revenues. How much is spent to get the tax revenue? Are the wages for the employees sufficient to provide an above poverty standard of living? This paper looks at the total cost of the Riverboat Casino operations to see if they are really an Economic Boon or an Economic Bust!

James Peach  
Richard Adkisson  
New Mexico State University

“The Poor Who Should Not Be Poor and the Rich Who Should Not Be Rich:  
Wagging the Tails of the Distribution”

The vast literature on poverty contains hundreds of studies examining the determinants of poverty and the characteristics of the poor. Yet, a significant number of the poor do not fit the standard poverty profiles. The atypical poor include some who are highly educated, highly mobile, full-time employed persons who live in average sized households and in both poor and non-poor regions. The atypical rich find themselves in the opposite circumstance. In this paper we examine the characteristics of the atypical poor and atypical rich populations using micro (individual level) data from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing.

Nancy Rose  
California State University, San Bernardino

“Liberatory Education and Institutional Economics”

This paper explores the development and application of a type of “liberatory pedagogy” in upper-division economics courses. Based in part on the philosophy of Paolo Friere

and bell hooks, this pedagogy asks students to be more involved in both the classroom discussions and in assignments than is normally the case. I describe the underlying philosophy—comparing the “banking model,” in hooks’ terms, in which bits of knowledge are deposited in students’ minds to be regurgitated on tests, with this alternative pedagogy. Application of liberatory pedagogy has involved a variety of structured small group discussions and projects as well as “analytic reflection papers.” The latter call on students to discuss ideas in the assigned readings and class discussions, and to apply the ideas to their own life experiences. This is designed to help students understand and articulate the ideas on a theoretical level, and to connect the ideas to their beliefs and experiences, thereby making the concepts and ideas more meaningful and more real. One of my hopes in presenting this pedagogical paper is have an open discussion with others who are experimenting with this, or other, alternative pedagogies, and to share ideas about what works in the context of teaching upper-division institutionalist economics courses.

Geoffrey Schneider  
Bucknell University

#### “Developing Countries in a One-System World”

Prior to the ascendancy of the US model of global capitalism, developing countries were free to experiment with numerous types of economic systems. That all seems to have changed now that that the IMF, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization can dictate what types of economic structures are open to developing countries. This paper explores the extent to which developing countries are still able to construct their own economic systems within the confines of the global economy. The paper also offers preliminary suggestions as to what types of alternative economic structures and systems developing countries might experiment with in the face of current global realities.

Howard J. Sherman  
University of California Los Angeles  
John F. Henry  
California State University , Sacramento

#### “Capitalism and Friedman: The Individualist Versus the Social Point of View”

Milton Friedman’s 1962 *Capitalism and Freedom* has served as a powerful ideological force in assisting the forging of the dominant conservative tendency of the last thirty years. In this paper, we subject the central argument of this minor classic to critical evaluation, demonstrating that the individualist perspective around which the argument is woven suffers from a fatal, fundamental flaw: this perspective cannot explain the phenomena it purports to explain; it cannot explain economic behavior or outcomes within the framework of a capitalist organization. We introduce our central point by first distinguishing the individualist and social theoretical perspectives. Then, we develop the individualist perspective, focusing on the work of Jean Baptiste Say, among other luminaries. Following this, an examination of the argument contained in *Capitalism and Freedom* is taken up and it is shown precisely where and how Friedman’s main contentions do not hold once it is understood that all his theory and policy



recommendations follow from a flawed underlying theory resting on the individualist perspective.

Daniel A. Underwood  
Peninsula College

#### “Tidal’ Innovations in Principles of Economics”

Fundamental to the advancement of critical thinking skills in Principles of Economics (Principles) is the use of theory to analyze and interpret contemporary economic events. A Multiparadigmatic Approach to Principles emphasizes use of alternative paradigms to explore the same phenomena to illustrate that policy informed by analysis is ultimately shaped by underlying value systems and that differences in values thereby shape interpretation of event. This paper demonstrates how technology can be used to create exploratory exercises for student use in Principles. Examples draw from news stories available from the archives of National Public Radio. Wave files are accessed to build an inventory of useful contemporary events and case studies for use in classroom exercises.

Matias Vernengo  
University of Utah

#### “In Search of the Lost Dissensus: Was Pop Liberalism Right?”

Free trade based on comparative advantage and free mobility of capital to allow the self-adjustment of the balance of payments can only work under very restrictive conditions. The consensus in the 1990s was that those policies were the only ones that were coherent according to economic theory, and, as a result, the only ones that intelligent people would defend. Only cranks would argue otherwise. However, a long tradition of dissent within the economic profession, and an overwhelming amount of empirical evidence, indicated otherwise. Absolute advantage, determined ultimately by low costs of production and/or depreciated currencies, seems to be far more important than comparative advantage in the determination of trade patterns. Developing countries that pursue “neo-mercantilist” policies to enhance the competitive position of their firms may in fact be doing something rational, leading to higher rates of growth and higher levels of productivity that would imply higher living standards for their population.

Ebru Voyvoda  
University of Utah

#### “The Macroeconomic Effects of IMF-Program: A Structuralist Model for Turkey”

This paper investigates the fiscal policy alternatives on debt management, public expenditures, cohort welfare and growth for the Turkish economy. A multi-period, structuralist CGE model in the OLG tradition, with Kaldorian mechanisms of income reallocation is calibrated to the Turkish economy in 1990s. The paper examines the macroeconomic effects of the current IMF led austerity program driven by the objective of attaining primary fiscal surpluses and illustrates the ruinous effects of constrained investment and constrained real production activities due to the current mode of debt

financing. Then various fiscal policy alternatives to mitigate the reductions in the public “productive” expenditures are examined. The results suggest that the current fiscal program based on the primary surplus objective may succeed in constraining the explosive dynamics of debt accumulation, yet it suffers from serious trade-offs against growth and income distribution.

William Waller  
Hobart and William Smith College

“Are we there yet? Individuals, Institutions and Economies in the Theory of Business Enterprise”

The transition from novel individual behavior to social institution is poorly understood. This paper will try to extend some of my recent work on the sources of human behavior and their translation into habituated behavior of an individual, then social, then cultural behavior. I will use Veblen’s Theory of Business Enterprise as a case study and/or foil for this project.

James Webb  
University of Missouri

“Undermining Underdetermination and Unburdening Theory Ladenness”

Allusions to the underdetermination of scientific theories by empirical evidence and to the theory ladenness of empirical observations abound in social sciences; these notions underwrite the extreme versions of social construction, that is, that acceptance of scientific theories results from social forces, independently of experiential support. But the problematic effect of underdetermination and theory ladenness are artifacts of a particular philosophical position and the selective reading (and misreading) of the history of science. A philosophical perspective that incorporates realism, fallibilism and naturalism and a fuller, more nuanced reading of the history of science does not support extreme versions of social construction and of underdetermination of scientific theory by evidence. Drawing upon contemporary philosophy and the classical pragmatism of Peirce and Dewey, theory ladenness of observation is seen as an awkward term for an innocuous fact of life; the Quine-Duhem thesis is problematical under foundationalist epistemology and an interpretation of scientific theories as sets of linguistic entities. Far from being ubiquitous, strong underdetermination has not occurred in the actual history of the natural sciences theories and seems implausible that it could. These issues are relevant to policy debates because the extreme positions on underdetermination and theory ladenness and social construction, while providing some rhetorical advantage to the advocate, debilitate reasoned debate on policy issues.

Matt Wilson  
University of Denver

“Center City/Suburban Unemployment Rate Differentials: an analysis of empirical data and metropolitan institutions”

This paper analyzes employment data drawn from the current population survey and a special extract from county business patterns data to analyze the spatial densities of low skill labor and employment within 96 metropolitan areas in the US. The paper links its findings to key theories of intrametropolitan labor markets and examines the role of metropolitan institutions in potentially alleviating unemployment rate disparities.

Jon Wisman  
American University  
James Smith  
Smithsonian Institution

“Legitimizing Inequality: Fooling Most of the People All the Time”

Over the past several decades, inequality has significantly increased in most of the world, most strikingly between the rich and poor countries. But inequality has also increased significantly within countries. What is most surprising is that this has also occurred within democracies where the relative losers - the overwhelming majority - could in principle use the political system to block or reverse rising inequality. Why have they not done so? The fact is that a glance at history reveals that peoples have only very infrequently contested inequality. Why? Clearly, they were led to believe that their inferior status in terms of income, wealth, and privilege was not really so bad. Ideological systems legitimated the status quo. This paper surveys the manner in which inequality has been historically legitimated, with special attention given to the last 30 years in the U.S.

Debora Wrathall  
University of Utah

“The U.S. Healthcare Industry under Neoliberalism”

What changes has the new model of competition under neoliberalism brought to the healthcare industry in the U.S.? This paper makes an analysis of pre- and post-neoliberalism wage rates, rates of unionization, rates of privatization, and rates of profits for health care related industries in the U.S. It also explores the methods the state and national government have employed to deal with rising health care costs, and methods that the related industries have employed to keep profits high.

Mary Wrenn  
Colorado State University

“Heterodox Economics: The Perspective of the  
American Historian of Economic Thought”

Despite its lack of clarity, heterodox economics undoubtedly exists as dissent against the formalist, mainstream delegation claims a persistent albeit often ignored and at times incoherent voice. What is necessary in order to understand the iconoclastic position of the heterodoxy and ultimately its purpose is an articulation. The existing heterodox literature, the textbooks and existing scholarly literature, offers no clear consensus in this regard; and indeed, it displays considerable inconsistency. This study

therefore looks to American historians of economic thought for clarification of the nature of heterodox economics. By extending beyond a doctrinal examination and surveying these historians of economic thought about the nature of heterodox economics, this study seeks to provide clarification of the nature of heterodox economics. As the adoption of the appellation “heterodox” proliferates and the call for reform escalates, the need for clarification in scope, method, and purpose becomes more imperative for the future direction and potency of the heterodox research program.

George Wright  
Ron Miller  
Technocracy Inc.

### “Energy Accounting”

Money Is Inadequate: Due to the fact that money is debt, and hence cumulative, the amount could continually increase. With its property being negotiable, money leads to concentration of control in a few hands and to general disruption to the distribution system that it was supposed to maintain. Energy Accounting: Functional governance would put into operation energy accounting of all flow lines of production and distribution. To measure the total amount of energy used by the North American Continent in a given time period. A Continental Energy Accounting System is not a medium of exchange or subject to fluctuation of value. It is not subject to theft or loss or hoarding or gambling; nor is it a means of wealth or prestige nor a means of creating debt.

Timothy Wunder  
Colorado State University

### “An Institutional Business Cycle Explanation of the Current Downturn”

A well articulated response to the forces of a neo-liberal political regime requires institutionalist understanding of the causes of the current American slowdown and the repercussions of that slowdown on the global system. Yet to understand the slowdown the preceding prosperity also needs to be understood. This paper will argue that the causes of the prosperity are related to the technological innovations known as the ‘digital revolution.’ This paper will also argue that the end of this prosperity was the result of the innovations and new products that were created by this by this revolution reaching a saturation point in the commercial system. This paper will end by suggesting that the jobless recovery America is now experiencing was a predictable outcome of such a boom.

Yavuz Yasar  
University of Denver  
Mark Lautzenheiser  
Earlhem College

### “Unveiling Money: A Synthesis of Marx and Keynes”

A slow process of unveiling money has occurred within macroeconomic theory. In varying degrees, mainstream theory has begun to recognize the influence of money on real economic variables as well as the endogenous nature of the money supply. The current paper situates these ideas within a particular context. Specifically, the paper revisits the work of Marx and Keynes. In doing so, a synthesis of the treatment of money is created between the two writers. The synthesis demonstrates the importance of money for both writers and according to the phase of the business cycle an endogenous and exogenous money supply process.

## **Economics (Business and Finance)**

Paul A. Barnes  
Nottingham Business School

“The Auditor's Going Concern Decision And Types I And II Errors”

It is shown that, in the absence of transaction costs and in line with the Coase Theorem, the going concern decision is efficient in the sense that bias arising from either Type I or II errors is not expected. However, when transaction costs in the form of legal costs, are introduced, bias is expected. The direction of the error depends upon the auditor's relative bargaining power. It is also shown that its relative bargaining power provides an incentive for the client firm to mislead. Finally, certain empirical observations pertinent to this analysis are discussed together with the regulatory implications.

Arvin Ghosh  
William Paterson University of New Jersey

“The IPO Phenomenon In The 1990s”

In this paper we have analyzed the IPO phenomenon during 1990-1995 and during 1996-1999. We have also focused on Internet bubble during 1998-1999, and the IPO meltdown after March 2002. We have found that not all IPOs performed well in 1999 where we have given the list of winners and losers in that year. We also found that the majority of the 25 IPOs that had the highest first-day gains over 200% in 1999 had also the poor performance records during 2001-2002. That the IPO market has turned from the sellers' market in the 1990s to the institutional buyers' market in 2002-2003, can be seen by the fact that the latter group had determined the IPO price mainly. The number of deals that were priced below their intended range -- typically a \$2 'window' that underwriters set in filing registration statements with the SEC -- reached a record high in 2002. The result is that we may not see the kind of "excessive exuberance" as we witnessed in the late 1990s, for the foreseeable future in the United States.

Elizabeth A. Shawl  
Balasundram Maniam,  
Sam Houston State University

“The Korean Financial Crisis: A Review”

The Korean Financial Crisis of 1997 proved to be a benchmark for other nations to look at in terms of how to avoid dangers in certain areas of banking, business and government. Before the crisis, there were many indications that were pointing to a gradual failure of the economic system. Korea, a developing country, was growing too rapidly and this growth was too excessive for a small country like Korea. This rapid growth rate was contributing to fluctuations in investment and trade, which led to major problems in the financial sector. The country eventually overcame its problems with help from the IMF and has used the past as a learning tool in developing new strategies to effectively build a new Korea. Time would tell if the strategies would allow for the gain in competitive strengths in the areas of technology, trade, international business and its domestic infrastructure.

Kashi Nath Tiwari  
KNT's Academic Financial Research

#### “Earning Disclosures and Financial Accounting Standards”

Under the old and conventional *Financial Accounting Standards*, corporate profits were not subjected to marking-to-market procedure. The new accounting standards have baffled some of the market participants; however, these revised standards promise to bring about a higher level of economic efficiency. Corporate strategies and firm behavior would be significantly altered. In the short-run, market frictions may inflict some costs, but in the long-run the procedural changes would deliver a greater level of transparency and stability. Expert-opinions may be divided, but such standards were implemented after a careful study of the markets. The fiscal, monetary, and trade policies may become more effective as a result of this transparency. Within a general equilibrium framework, it can be shown that the engendered transparency and enhanced efficiency will have positive effect on macroeconomic variables. Potential investors (bondholders and stockholders) could make prudent investment decisions, which in turn would further enhance efficiency. The new standards promise to reduce the uncertainty associated with the lack of transparency.

Kashi Nath Tiwari  
KNT's Academic Financial Research

#### “Bid-Ask Spread and Implied Information”

Akin to the real sector, a higher level of demand relative to the supply increases the price of financial products, and conversely. However, these relative differentials and price vagaries offer valuable information for investors, corporations, and policymakers with regard to the tradable products. For every trade there is a buyer and a seller, therefore the level of bid-ask spread may not provide any information about the level of uncertainty in the marketplace. Yet potential investors are timorous when the spread deepens. Recently the traders' behavior has been receiving increasing attention in the finance literature. The widening spread may not necessarily be due to economic conditions; it could be a product of imaginary and myopic behavior of the traders. However, such unconventional behavior appears to be self-correcting. Large financial companies and hedge funds have placed bets on the wrong side of the spread albeit in the context of prices of instruments with varying maturities. Insufficient liquidity created instability for hedge funds, but it was corrected within no time.

## Economics (General)

Cihan Bilginsoy  
University of Utah

### "The Effect of Trade Unions on Minority Representation in Building Trades Apprenticeship Programs"

This paper uses program-level data to compare the relative representation of blacks and Latinos in the construction industry apprenticeship programs organized with and without trade union participation. Econometric analysis shows that there are significant differences between the black and Latino experiences. The black share is higher in union-management joint programs but the Latino share appears to be higher in the unilateral employer programs. It is also observed that while both groups are less heavily represented in the higher-status (electrical and mechanical) and higher-paying occupations, the Latino share is more sensitive to earnings.

Orn B. Bodvarsson  
Scott M. Fuess, Jr.  
University of Nebraska

### "Wage discrimination with respect to birthplace: a test of Major League Baseball"

Do foreign-born workers, *ceteris paribus*, earn less than natives? While much is known about wage discrimination with respect to race or gender, discrimination on the basis of birthplace has received virtually no attention. Employers, customers or coworkers may be prejudiced against foreign workers. Furthermore, foreigners may be less effective in negotiating pay. These factors may result in a *ceteris paribus* wage gap between foreigners and natives, which will decline with less monopsony power. We test this hypothesis using data from Major League Baseball, a convenient test case since data on individual player productivity is available and teams have recently experienced changes in monopsony power. Our data set includes hitters for the 1992-93 and 1997-98 seasons, periods during which new teams entered the league. A salary regression that controls for a player's place of birth is estimated and implications of the results for other types of labor markets are discussed.

Scott A. Carson  
University of Texas, Permian Basin

### "Migration and Wealth: the Question of Self-Selection into the Great Basin's 19<sup>th</sup> Century Internal Migration Flow"

This paper addresses 19<sup>th</sup>-century internal migration within America's Great Basin and the characteristics associated with migrants' decisions to self-select into the internal migration stream. Great Basin immigrants migrated for both pecuniary and non-pecuniary motives; nevertheless, most households self-selected into the internal migration stream based on wealth characteristics and where they fit within the wealth distribution. Wealthy households were initially more likely than poor households to migrate. Later, wealth households became the least likely to migrate, suggesting a

significant structural break as the Great Basin developed economically. The Great Basin sample is also assessed relative to the Roy model for self-selection into migration streams based on skills. Nineteenth-century migrants did not self-select into the migration flow according to predictions of the Roy model. Rather, it was institutional constraints that influenced the selection of migrants into the Great Basin's internal migration flow.

Scott A. Carson  
University of Texas, Permian Basin

#### “19<sup>th</sup> Century Mexican Anthropometrics “

During the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, America's largest land acquisitions came from the acquisition of Texas and the Mexican cession. These acquisitions brought about a vast population of Mexican-born workers. Unlike the Africans and Chinese, Mexican-born workers did not face as explicit racial discrimination. This paper considers the biological living standards of Mexican-born inmates incarcerated in 19<sup>th</sup> century American prisons as measured in average stature, a cumulative measure of biological welfare.

A prominent theme running throughout biological living standard research (studying the 19<sup>th</sup> century) is the “Antebellum Paradox” where average wages rose while average stature declined. Refuting the universality of this paradox, the average stature of Mexican-born inmates indicates that Mexicans may not have suffered from this Antebellum dilemma. Nevertheless, like other 19<sup>th</sup> century samples, self-sufficient Mexican farmers were significantly taller than Mexicans in other occupations. But, a complete portrayal of biological living standards must include Mexican-born workers held in American prisons.

Scott A. Carson  
University of Texas, Permian Basin

#### “Texas Prison”

The dreadful social and economic consequences of American slavery have been considered extensively by historians, sociologists and economic historians. While the institution cannot be defended on moral, social or economic grounds, the biological consequences of America's Civil War on the human organism are a legitimate question. The economies of scale that accompanied the gang labor system may have had positive biological consequences on slaves compared to the dire poverty they experienced under sharecropping. This paper introduces a new data set of over 50,000 19<sup>th</sup> century male Texas prison inmates to assess the biological consequences on human growth under both slavery and sharecropping and finds that slaves' biological living conditions were undeniably bad relative to white inmates under slavery but worse under sharecropping. The influence of inmate's demographic, nativity and occupational characteristics on biological living standards are also considered.

Aaron J. Douglas  
Richard L. Johnson  
U. S. Geological Survey



## "Does the CVM Underestimate Resource Values: Empirical Evidence from Three Studies"

This study discusses the relative magnitudes of the value of resource amenities as estimated by the contingent valuation method (CVM) and the travel cost method (TCM). The TCM and the CVM are the primary tools used to estimate values provided by no market outdoor recreation environmental amenities. One theme of the paper is that the topic of making CVM versus TCM comparisons is more complex and multi-faceted than the literature has heretofore indicated. The six studies used for the key comparisons in this paper do not substantiate the critical criticism of the CVM. Namely, that recent CVM existence benefits studies sharply overestimate the value of the no market amenities provided by riverine and other renewable resources. The analysis examines several reasons for this important albeit somewhat controversial finding and examines the policy implications of the quantitative comparisons.

Smile Dube  
California State University, Sacramento

## "Land Reforms and the Structure of Zimbabwe's Sugar Industry"

The paper discusses the structure of Zimbabwe's sugar industry in the light of the recent series of land reforms undertaken by the government. Almost 99% of the sugarcane in Zimbabwe is produced by four estates and independent producers who are closely tied to the estates produce 1%. We will examine the impact of trade liberalization process, ongoing WTO discussions and the threat to the Sugar Protocol on Zimbabwe's industry. We will examine whether the sugar industry will survive to continue to provide employment, tax revenue, foreign exchange earnings and savings, skill and know how development in the light of recent land forms and changes in the external environment that impact the industry.

Kevin Duncan  
Colorado State University  
Peter Philips  
University of Utah  
Mark Prus  
State University of New York

## "The Impact of the Skills Development and Fair Wage Act on Construction Costs in British Columbia"

The effect of the 1992 Skills Development and Fair Wage Act on construction costs in British Columbia is estimated by an econometric model in which costs are a function of the project's physical characteristics, location, as well as the applicability of prevailing wage standards. Construction projects funded by private companies and by the Province of British Columbia provide the data that were collected from 1989 to 1995. Depending on the measure of construction cost, the model specification, and the estimation technique employed, the results indicate that public construction projects are from 30 to 43 percent more expensive than privately funded projects. However, the introduction of the fair wage act did not significantly impact this cost differential.

Wayne Edwards  
University of Alaska  
Scott M. Fuess, Jr.  
University of Nebraska

"Is Unionization Weakened by Fringe Benefits? Evidence from the Manufacturing Sector"

The structure of pay has changed over time, with the share of fringe benefits in total compensation growing steadily. It has been suggested that successes in increasing non-wage benefits over time removes a crucial issue over which labor and management might bargain, thereby weakening the demand for union membership. For 1983-1996, this study analyzes twenty sub-sectors of U.S. manufacturing, examining how benefits have affected union density.

Mary Ewers  
University of New Mexico

"A Test of the Hotelling Valuation Principle Applied to Water Resources"

Like oil and gas reserves, ground water can be considered an exhaustible resource in many areas and should be included in tests of the natural resource theories. This paper applies the Hotelling Valuation Principle derived by Miller and Upton to water resources, specifically ground water. Data from 9 publicly traded water companies are used to test if the in-situ value of groundwater is equal to its current net price above ground. A sensitivity analysis is performed to determine the effects of varying the initial stock of groundwater reserves on the value of those reserves. This study does not find support for the Hotelling Valuation Principle as applied to water resources and in fact finds the in-situ values to be less than the above ground net price when the initial stock is varied from a 10-year supply to a 40-year supply in the aquifer. Only when there is a very small 5-year supply left in the aquifer do we find support for Hotelling Valuation Principle

Payam Foroughi  
University of Utah

"Uighuristan or China? Prospects of Continued Conflict, Secession, or Regional Autonomy for China's Xinjiang Province"

In recent years, China's Xinjiang Province (a.k.a. 'Turkistan') has been a hotbed of political activism by Islamists and Uighur nationalists. The Chinese government has adopted a policy of modernization and "Chinesification", where old mud houses are systematically torn down and replaced with multi-story apartment buildings, and where thousands of ethnic Chinese families are regularly relocated to what is primarily a Central Asian and Islamic region. Such policies on the part of the central government, in addition to severe restrictions on the practice of Islam and display of Uighur culture (such as the teaching of the Uighur language in schools) has brought about a relatively organized underground movement of Uighur activists with increasing radical and religious demands. This paper will analyze the contemporary political trends of both the

Chinese government and Uighur activism in the Xinjiang Province of China and will conclude with a series to scenarios for the medium-term future.

Scott M.Fuess, Jr  
University of Nebraska

#### “Leisure in Japan: A High Income Luxury?”

Japan is renowned for especially long working hours and stressful life styles. The Japanese language even has a particular term for “death from overwork” (*karoshi*). In an effort to boost “quality of life” – and stifle complaints from trading partners – in the 1990s the Japanese government adopted policies to promote more leisure time for workers and students. This study uses survey data from Japan to examine whether working time and time spent on leisure activities changed between 1991 and 2001. The analysis compares the experiences of men and women of different age groups and economic status. The analysis examines whether leisure is more likely to be taken by high-income workers or younger, lower income individuals.

Ryan Helton  
University of New Mexico

#### “Household’s Willingness-to-Pay for Wildfire Risk Protection”

Wildfires are a particular problem in the western United States. In 2000 the federal government created the National Fire Plan (NFP). An essential ingredient of the NFP is to better inform homeowners residing in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) of the potential risks due to wildfires. A typical tool to translate the risk information is a risk map. In many cases the potential risk of wildfires is not captured in the capital assets located in the WUI. This is a particular problem in the State of New Mexico because it is a nondisclosure state. This lack of information creates a market failure between sellers and buyers. Using Geographical Information System and survey data from the East Mountain community of New Mexico, we find that homes locating in the WUI are not discounted based on their potential risk. Also, those households located in high-risk zones are more willing to purchase a risk map.

Jack W. Hou  
California State University, Long Beach  
Arik Waldman  
UCLA

#### “Performance, Commercial Value, and Team Success: Salary in the NBA”

There has been a sizable literature using professional sports to test labor theory. This projects falls in category, though perhaps a bit less ambitious than some. We will construct a model where the salary of NBA players is a function of player performance (productivity), player “commercial value (attractiveness towards gate receipts and other team revenue), and team “success”; plus the usual set of other controls. We will focus on the “consistency” of player performance and the versatility of a player. We will also make special consideration regards experience in the NBA as more and

more “rookie” players actually have had significant playing experience in the European leagues. The “commercial value” will be the most challenging, as data will be hard to come by. As for team “success”, we are interested in the difference between sporting success (winning record and playoffs) vs. financial success, and how it affects pay by team.

Paul M. Jakus  
Dale J. Blahna  
Utah State University

"The Norton-Leavitt BLM Wilderness Agreement: Economic Benefits to ATV Users and Economic Losses to Wilderness Users"

Cost-benefit analysis is used to provide an empirical estimate of the economic value of all-terrain vehicle (ATV) use in Utah. The recent Memorandum of Understanding between Utah Governor Michael Leavitt and Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton regarding the removal of BLM land from de facto wilderness status will allow improved access to motorized users. The net gains to ATV users of the improved access to additional public land are estimated. A benefits transfer approach is then used to estimate potential losses of the wilderness agreement to wilderness users.

Zhang Jian  
University of Florida

"Can Chinese Currency Depreciation balance Trade Deficit and increase employment of the U.S?"

From January 2003 to July 2003, the United States has \$40,000 million trade deficit against China. Many US manufactories and IT firms moved their production lines to China in order to minimize costs. Many people blamed that Yuan appreciation led to trade deficit and an increase in unemployment rates in the US due to outsourcing to China. Can Yuan appreciation be able to narrow the trade deficit and increase employment rate in US? This paper is aimed to employ a dynamic Computational General Equilibrium (CGE) model to analyze the impact of Yuan appreciation on the US economy. The results show that the appreciation of Yuan will not have significant impact on trade balance and employment in US. Both the short run and long run impacts will be analyzed.

Anton Kashshay  
Kansas State University

"Foreign Direct Investments: European Union Enlargement and Impact on Non-Accession"

A review is presented of the impact of the enlargement of the European Union on the flow of Foreign Direct Investment to non-accessing countries like Ukraine. In virtually every region, FDI has become a driving force of economic development. Many countries have liberalized their FDI regimes and are pursuing domestic policies to maximize the benefits of foreign presence in their economies.

An argument is made that with approval for acceptance of 13 new countries to the European Union most of the resources of developed European countries available for investment will be shifted to these new prospective members even to a bigger extent. The impact of this trend is analyzed and Ukraine's actions necessary to ensure a secure flow of FDI vital for country's sustainable development will be proposed. The paper is based on data and information from official statistics departments of relevant countries and from OECD, WDI databases.

Adewale Lasisi  
University of Ibadan

"The Sheep among the Wolves: Africa, International Trade and the 21st Century"

To Thomas Hobbes, 'man is selfish, nasty and brutish in nature'. To a larger extent, this explains the push/pull/demands and scarcity of resources, which have fed on man's natural inclination and penchant for greed to turn us from being our brother's keeper to his brother's exploiter and hunter. Today Africa wallows in the demerits of international trade powered by globalization. The demerits keep coming our way and history for us kept repeating itself in new light and now Africa is been re-colonized economically. The asymmetry of power evident in international trade and politics has seen millions of Africans in dire poverty and rising economic irrelevancy. Various economic theories and prescriptions have failed to work, largely because either the theories and prescriptions refused to work, were wrong anti-dotes, Africa rebuffed the theories or probably because such prescriptions were innately prescribed and meant to aggravate African economic dilemma and dependency.

Yong Lee Goh  
University of Utah

"The Effect of Worker Compensation on Union and Nonunion Wages in Construction"

This paper re-examines the relationship between higher worker compensation costs and workers' wages through the prism of construction contractors attempting to defray higher costs by passing on some of those costs through either lower wages or lower reporting of injuries. I find that higher worker compensation premiums have a greater negative effect on union workers compared to nonunion workers and Hispanic workers compared to non-Hispanic workers. I also find that controlling for differences in injury rates, union workers are more likely to be receiving worker compensation benefits and non-Hispanic workers are more likely to receive worker compensation benefits. I conclude that union workers and particularly non-Hispanic union workers pay for higher premiums through lower wages while non-union workers and particularly Hispanic non-union workers bear increased worker compensation at least partially through under-reporting of injuries.

Peter W. Philips  
Sheng Li  
University of Utah

"Bidding Structure and Strategy in Utah Construction"

The primary goal of this research is to establish a base-line model of how bidding takes place in construction and how that differs over the business cycle. This research has a dataset base on subcontractors since 1968, which allow us to describe bidding through several business cycles along two basic dimensions.

First, these data describe the structure of bids through several measures including the range, gap and cluster. Preliminary analysis of masonry and painting subcontractors suggests that these three measures of the bid structure are sensitive to the number of bidders, the size of the project and the business cycle.

Second, by following the bids of contractors over time, these data allow for an analysis of the differing bid styles or strategies of contractors that remain in the industry for long periods of time versus contractors that exist for only a few years.

Leila J. Pratt  
Bruce Hutchinson  
University of Tennessee

#### "Publication Rates for Male and Female Economics"

This research reports and compares journal publication from the 755 PhDs. awarded by U.S. and Canadian economics departments in 1985. Approximately 84 percent of these PhDs. were awarded to males. This paper provides statistics concerning the percentage of males and females who published at least one article (in any of over 250 economics and related journals) or who never published from 1982 to 2000. Publication statistics are also generated for the 94 schools represented in the data with a focus on those departments represented by eight or more PhDs.

Economists study and are concerned with the efficient use of resources. For themselves and fellow colleagues this is normally measured by research productivity. Our research provides both individuals and departments with information relevant to measuring their efficient and comparable (to other economics departments) use of resources.

Xioamin Ruan  
University of New Mexico  
Alok Bohara  
University of New Mexico

#### "Estimating the Impact of Intra-Household Balance of Power on Children's Welfare: Evidence from Nepal"

Our paper examines the effect of the balance of power within a household on children's welfare. We measure welfare of children by their education levels. It can also be measured by their health status, such as weight and height or a combination of the two. Women's empowerment is instrumented and simultaneously determined with children's welfare; it is a weighted average of bargaining power, financial power, and information power. Other explanatory variables include parents' education, age, health status, information access, and ownership. The analysis is based on the 2002 Demographic

and Health Survey data from Nepal. We examine the hypothesis that the strengthened empowerment of household women will increase children's welfare.

Nicholas Sim  
National University of Singapore

"Stability in a Dynamic H-O Model with Asymmetric Production Functions"

The purpose of this paper is to reconcile the theory of incomplete specialization with factor price non-equalization. It is well known that a standard H-O model's equalization performs poorly empirically in its prediction of factor price equalization. To explain this, we propose a two-country dynamic H-O model with asymmetric production functions, where the asymmetry arises from externalities present in one country but not the other. In our framework, factor prices do not equalize across countries even though product price equalization holds. We derive saddle-path stability for the case where consumption good is labor intensive from both the private and social perspectives. Therefore, we demonstrate that incomplete specialization together with factor price non-equalization is theoretically plausible long run equilibrium.

Ashley Thirkill  
Romel Mackelprang  
University of Utah

"Monumental Changes, Modest Loans: Microcredit as a Development Tool in Nicaragua"

Nicaragua is in need of a development policy addressing both equitable growth and immediate poverty alleviation. Export promotion, structural adjustment and stabilization pursued through past import substitution industrialization and even the Washington Consensus policies have focused on growth and output, but neglected income inequality and poverty reduction in the region. However, current suffering and short-term austerity are not necessary to build growth. Nor will macroeconomic stabilization alone pay the bill. Those in poverty argue that their main constraints are a lack of credit and access to money. Microenterprise development is analyzed and found to be an empowering tool, which yields greater *and more equitable* growth. Microcredit given to women in income-generating activities has spillover effects on education, nutrition, and health. Microenterprise shows promise in increasing human and social capital and correcting inequality in the region.

Kay Unger  
University of Montana

"Does Insuring Montana Children Improve Montana Health Outcomes"

Beginning in 1997 states began implementing state health insurance programs for children funded jointly by federal and state governments. The purpose of these insurance programs was not to expand the market of insurance providers, but rather to improve the health outcomes for children. All state programs were available to children based on the income of their families. This paper will look at the diverse measures of

health outcomes for the children of Montana and attempt to quantify the impact of Montana's State Children's Health Insurance Program on the health outcomes of children

Norman J. Waitzman  
Ken R. Smith  
University of Utah

“The Risk of High Cholesterol Among Construction Workers: Employment Relations or Risky Behavior?”

Based on interview responses and medical exam results from the National Health and Examination Survey III, logistic regression was run to identify the odds of high cholesterol among working-aged males by occupational and industrial class. Statistically significant higher odds of high cholesterol were manifest among segments of young skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled construction workers relative to professional and technical workers, even after controlling for demographic and behavioral risk factors. Elevated blood cholesterol levels among construction workers have an occupational dimension that needs to be more fully explored and addressed.

John R. Walker  
Janna Cowen  
University of Wisconsin

“Do Women Seeking Flexible Work Choose Unincorporated Self Employment?: A Panel Analysis Using the Current Population Survey.”

Findings on women's select self-employment as a means to combine flexible work with family responsibilities has been mixed. This may be due to the fact that most studies have not distinguished between unincorporated and incorporated self-employment. It may be that women seeking flexible work select lower skilled unincorporated self-employment while women who are more career-oriented may seek work in higher skilled incorporated self-employment. A few cross-sectional studies have distinguished between unincorporated and incorporated self-employment to test the flexibility hypothesis with mixed results. This study employs panel data, constructed from the March Supplement of the Current Population Survey for the years 1996-2001, to examine the determinants of the process by which women move from the wage and salary sector into unincorporated or incorporated self-employment. This may clarify whether or not women seeking to combine work and family opt for flexible work in the unincorporated self-employment sector.

Hua Zhong  
University of New Mexico  
Alok Bohara  
University of New Mexico

“Evaluating the Impact of Balance of Power on the Private Behavior of Husbands”



We present a microeconomic model under which changes in gender power influence private behavior of husband and wife as well as household welfare due to their different preferences in household decision making. Specifically, we look at the externality of empowering wife on the husband's private behavior, i.e., how diverting resources from the husband to the wife (or the household) affects the husband's private behavior. For example, does the diversion leave husbands worse off for sure, and what kind of policy implications can we draw? The empirical analysis uses the 2002 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey data.

Dantao Zhu  
Tilburg University

### "Inequality, Formal Informal Credit Markets, and Economic Growth"

This paper constructs a theoretical model to investigate how inequality can affect economic growth when moral hazard problem exists in credit markets. Formal credit institutions—banks rely on collaterals, whereas informal credit institutions monitor borrowers directly yet costly. Since both types of institutions are unfavorable to certain segments of the agents in this unequal society, coexistence of formal and informal institutions is found to be growth enhancing. The dynamic changes of formal and informal credit institutions are characterized along with the development of the economy. Furthermore, the negative relationship between inequality and growth is discovered, using cross-province data in rural China. Interestingly, the policy dummy variable showing the attitude towards the informal institutions presents a positive sign, which supports our model empirically.

## **Environmental Policy and Natural Resources Management**

Leslie R. Alm  
Boise State University

### "Science and Policy: The View From the World of Scientists"

Given the fundamentally different aims of science and politics, questions continue to swirl around the ability of scientists to connect to the policy world. Scientists are accused of being reticent about participating in the political process for fear of compromising their scientific integrity. Scientists are also accused of failing to consider broad societal and ethical concerns when conducting their research. This study uses a survey of United States and Canadian natural scientists to explore these charges from the point of view of scientists. The survey results show that scientists do not have confidence that either scientists or policy makers have the ability (or desire) to understand each other's way of thinking. Still, it appears that scientists do appreciate the importance of societal and ethical concerns to the development of environmental policy, and are willing to address the question of how values are applied to the scientific process.

MaryAnne Borrelli  
Connecticut College

## “Rivers and Settlements: The Colorado, the Rio Grande, and Human Communities in the Southwest”

A study of the Colorado and Rio Grande rivers offers helpful insights for those seeking to understand patterns of human settlement in the southwest. In particular, the contrasts between these two rivers (geographically and geopolitically) reveals the ways in which different peoples have adapted to or changed the region's environment(s). The paper relies upon primary and secondary documentation; it combines historical and public policy analysis.

Mary Brentwood  
California State University, Sacramento

## “Sustainability of Salmon Populations: A Question of Values”

Salmon populations in the Pacific Northwest and California have declined due to policy decisions that do not promote sustainable practices. In order to promote sustainable practices humans must question their ethics and values. Native American's blame dams, and other Euro-American technologies, as the main killer of young salmon. Through polls, surveys and voting behavior, people have voiced their concern over the decline of salmon. However, regulators continue to propose recovery plans and biological opinions that call for the status quo of keeping dams. To some, salmon represent a spiritual mythical icon that defines home and a sense of place. However, the cultural values of Euro-Americans reflect a belief in an economic system that promotes individualism, profit and convenience. The question is, can this conflict of values be resolved so humans may live with salmon or, will salmon be lost to profit and create a spiritual void where home used to be. This paper proposes that the notion of sustainable practices challenges our ethics and values. In order to integrate sustainable practices into our policy decisions we must acknowledge that future generations should be protected by our actions. Even more difficult is the idea that we must extend ethical consideration to the non-human environment.

Nina Burkardt  
U.S. Geological Survey

## “Measuring the social value of visitor experiences at National Wildlife Refuges: Importance and satisfaction with refuge conditions”

The National Wildlife Refuge system is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) in the Department of the Interior. Legislation passed in 1997 required the FWS to develop new management plans for every refuge in the system by the year 2012. As part of the process of developing these plans, refuge managers evaluate the economic and social impacts of proposed management alternatives. One way to assess these impacts is by surveying refuge visitors about their experiences. For several national wildlife refuges, we asked visitors about their satisfaction with specific refuge conditions and the level of importance placed on those conditions or activities. Responses to these questions were used to generate a four-celled grid: High importance with high satisfaction, high importance with low satisfaction, low importance with high satisfaction, and low importance with low satisfaction. Refuge managers can

use these results to prioritize their efforts in providing recreational experiences to visitors that are compatible with refuge purposes.

Deborah Callister  
University of Utah

“Growth and Development Meets Open Space in Corner Canyon: An Emerging Conflict”

Land-use development conflicts in the West are as common as taking a walk. Local governments are continuously weighing tough choices involving the preservation of open space and development interests. Fausold & Lilieholm (1999) highlight the difficulties local governments face in determining the value of undeveloped land with an “increasingly tight fiscal environment” and dependence on property taxes for revenue (p. 307). This essay provides an analysis of an emerging moral conflict in Draper City, Utah, involving preservation efforts of the last remaining open space in the Corner Canyon area, development pressure from a historically influential association of water company land owners, and a regional trail held hostage. Using ethnographic interviews of primary stakeholders, validated through research in newspaper articles, meeting minutes, memorandums, and other documents, I offer a framework for this emerging conflict within the context of relevant stakeholder histories, their various roles and perspectives, as well as associated communication practices. This analysis provides a window for viewing possible third party intervention strategies using collaborative learning models (Daniels & Walker, 2001), and conflict management strategies to ameliorate the escalating conflict.

Katherine Carrus  
University of Central Florida

“Empowering Women, Helping the Environment”

Over the past 30 years, the world population has grown a staggering 60 percent. This growth places an enormous amount of pressure on the global environment and natural resources, via pollution and climate change, deforestation and habitat loss. Empowering women throughout the world can help ease the strain on their communities, and, by extension, their environments. By giving women in development safe access to family planning programs and tools, they gain greater control over their own families and destinies. When these programs are implemented on a large scale, they can help to curb the increase in human population and preserve the environment.

T. Timothy Casey  
Mesa State College

“Managing the Sacred: A comparative study of US and Canadian policies  
regarding sacred sites on public lands”

The question of religion and politics has always been a contentious one. In modern liberal democracies such as the United States and Canada this issue often reaches a head over the management of public lands. Indigenous peoples have a long and well-documented set of claims to the sacredness of particular places, many of which are

located on public lands. Many other groups within the US and Canada have also made claims to these sites; many of these claims are in conflict with indigenous claims. This research proposes a comparison of public policies regarding claims of sacred sites on public lands in the United States and Canada. In order to understand the similarities and differences in these two approaches, this research examines public land management policies, constitutional law and relevant court cases as well as the claims made (by indigenous peoples and others) regarding sacred places on public lands. It is hoped that through such a comparison we will better understand the nature of the problem, and the merits of a variety of solutions offered.

Brandon Chapman  
Utah State University

#### “Unwritten Law: Adaptive Management Design in Latin American Artisanal Fisheries”

Many artisanal fisheries in Latin America are failing. Baland and Platteau (1996) have built theoretical models that summarize design principles of artisanal fishery management that have proven effective, despite this general failure. Durrenberger and King (2000) suggest that in order for fisheries to be effective, management institutions must be adaptive and flexible to change over time. Unexpected changes in the operation of the fishery, whether environmental, economic or social can cause unforeseen disaster unless management institutions are flexible enough to adapt to such changes. Ostrom (2001:35) suggests that further research is needed to test design models using case studies of change over time in order to assess how such design principles hold up under changing conditions. Testing the institutional design models, what management factors influence the success or failure of Latin American artisanal fisheries? Accounting for change over time, which factors still prove effective? I use ten artisanal fishery case studies from Latin America drawn from current literature in order to answer these two research questions.

Phonesavanh Daoheuang  
University of Utah

#### “Communication, Dialogue and Environmental Conflict in the Nam Ngum Watershed”

Conflict over natural resource management is particularly pertinent to developing countries because of the issue of time. In Laos, the natural resources (land and forests) are being used at an accelerated rate, especially in the Nam Ngum watershed area. The Nam Ngum River, one of the major tributaries of the Mekong Basin, has an 8,000 kilometer watershed area and a hydroelectric dam completed in 1971. Although many people are dependent on the resource base surrounding the dam, many others were relocated when it was built causing competition over its use. Government resettlement policies further amplify the competition for natural resources by mandating that established villages accommodate the new inhabitants and share local resources. The conflict has become a pressing issue primarily due to the displacement and resettlement of populations. The different ethnic groups making up 200 small villages in the watershed area have their own traditions regarding cultivation and resource management causing great conflict between local villages. To understand this conflict, the communication methods of dialogue and dissemination are analyzed and

suggestions for intervention are discussed to encourage a collaborative effort in resolving the conflict.

Charles Davis  
Sandra K. Davis  
Colorado State University

“The Politics of Hardrock Mining in the American West”

Supporters of the venerable Hardrock Mining Law of 1872 have successfully evaded most Congressional proposals to make the law more environmentally or economically rational. But alternative pathways have been devised to dilute its most damaging effects. We examine efforts to change the law or to minimize its impact through (a) Congressional efforts, including the reform of the Mining Law as well as crosscutting federal statutes, (b) chief executive use of the federal regulatory process to promote or prevent policy change, and (c) political action in more favorable decision-making venues such as the courts, and, in some cases, state government. In the absence of legislative reform, change advocates must rely on actions that will result in the mitigation of environmental damage during mining operations or in the delay or prevention of new mines in environmentally sensitive areas.

Fred Donaldson  
Brigham Young University

“Decentralization and Natural Resources in Indonesia: A Case Study of Forest Cover Change in West Kalimantan, Borneo”

In 1999, the country of Indonesia embarked on a historical journey. With the passage of a regional autonomy law (Law No. 22) and a fiscal decentralization law (Law No. 25) the state modified its traditional unitary government to accommodate a regional system. The two laws began to be implemented in 2001. Under these laws, local-regional governments are responsible for the management of indigenous natural resources. This study examines the impact of decentralization on Indonesian natural resources and natural resource management through a remote sensing case study of the forests in the Kapuas Hulu region of West Kalimantan, Borneo. Change detection using multi-temporal JERS-1 and AMSR radar imagery from the province is used to support the thesis that natural resources are presently exploited more now than before the implementation of the new regional autonomy laws.

Katherine Ford  
University of Central Florida

“The Restoration of the Everglades: A Shift in Policy”

The attempts made to restore the Everglades epitomize man’s recognition of the detrimental impact he exhibits on the natural environment. The restoration attempts, when explored together, also represent a unique case study of public interests taking precedence over special interests in a growing state. The purpose of this paper is to examine the growth and advancement of the restoration policy that affects the

Everglades and the surrounding south Florida area. Efforts are made to link together the patterns of policy making through the use of historical accounts of state and economic growth, as the history of the area continues to play a large role in the current restoration policy development and process. Scientific issue concerning the Everglades restoration and the effect that the restoration policy will have on the population and growth patterns of south Florida in the future are also explored.

Rebecca Harms  
Northern Arizona University

“Traditional Native American Hunting Claims in National Parks: The Hopi Tribe and Wupatki National Monument”

Many Native American tribes have documented claims to hunting and collecting natural resources within national park units, yet National Park Service (NPS) regulations often do not permit these traditional activities. In 1999 the Hopi Tribe requested permission to collect golden eaglets for spiritual purposes from Wupatki National Monument in northern Arizona. This paper details the ensuing conflict and possible outcomes between the Hopi Tribe and the NPS. We suggest that the conflict resulted from poor communication, existing NPS regulations, historical NPS practice, concerns about regional eagle populations, and concerns of opening up more NPS units to non-tribal hunting interests. We recommend possible actions that the NPS could take to address these concerns and promote better relationships with Tribes. As tribal empowerment increases and NPS policies evolve to incorporate Native American rights and values, we suggest that conflicts are likely to multiply and the NPS should take a proactive role in negotiating access rights with Native American tribes.

Art Holscher  
University of Utah

“Collaborative Learning and Web-Based Communication: Analysis and Suggested Improvements for BLM Public Meetings”

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is using two public comment periods in an attempt to create an inclusive land management policy for the field offices of Moab and Monticello. The complexity of the planning effort as indicated by the geographic distribution of land users, the variety of possible land uses, and the prevalence of land-use conflicts requires a more sophisticated public process if the final management plan is to be truly inclusive. Drawing from concepts presented by Daniels and Walker (2001), ideas for enriching the public process by creating a collaborative learning environment are presented. Improvement in process transparency and expansion of web-based communication are paramount to expanding the quality and usefulness of public comment. Productive public participation is particularly important in the creation of resource management plans as its success or perceived failure will have significant impact on the feasibility of enforcement. Experimentation by the Moab and Monticello field offices of the BLM could provide a template for other federal agencies to improve the quality and sophistication of the public comment processes in planning efforts that lie within as well as outside of the land management arena.

Peter Jacques

Kathy Ford  
University of Central Florida

“The Tribal Vanguard of Sustainability: Where and How American Indian Tribes  
can Lead Environmental Policy”

Much credible work has been done on the serious limits imposed upon tribal governments as environmental policy agents. It is undeniable that other sources of power, such as the federal government or the states, impose a great deal of unsustainable policies upon previously sustainable indigenous societies. That said, this paper will look into a few cases that highlight some places where tribes can be on a tenuous, but important vanguard for sustainability and protective environmental policies where states fail to do so, most often for historic commitments to economic stakeholders. We argue that the historic cultural institutions of these tribes provide a more diverse and sustainable political economy than the economically dominated state environmental policies.

Peter Jacques  
Ronnie Hawkins  
Reed Noss  
University of Central Florida

“Cross-National Military Environmental Impact Assessment: A Methodological Proposal”

Site-specific accounts of serious military-related environmental impacts are accumulating, though they are mostly piecemeal. Military influence on ecology has been a consistent theme in human history, but systematic analysis is still wanting. The goal of this project is to provide an open and transparent cross-national database and case resource for military related environmental changes. Our paper discusses a proposed approach to understanding and assessing environmental impacts of the military-industrial activities world wide. Given the complexity and scope of such a task, we are first presenting here our operating framework. Such a framework includes creating country-level profiles of apparent environmental impacts (positive and negative) from military operations, international projection, structure, and industry. After a country profile has been developed for a nation, that nation will then be assigned a quantitative score to be used in statistical manipulation and other comparison.

Dwight C. Kiel  
University of Central Florida

“Updating the Restoration of Lake Apopka”

The attempted restoration of one of the largest lakes in the U.S. is beginning again after more than a three year hiatus. The restoration of this Florida lake, killed by nutrient enrichment, was stalled by unintended consequences including the possible poisoning of threatened species including the white pelican. This paper examines the new approaches being considered by the St. Johns Water Management District. The paper also explores the question of political prudence when science is uncertain.

Gary Madsen

Susan E. Dawson,  
Utah State University

“Uranium Mining Environmental Policy: The Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA)”

Congress enacted the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA) in 1990 and amended it in 2000. Included for compensation were underground uranium miners who developed health problems related to radiation exposures. Neither the 1990 Act nor the 2000 Amendments covered post-1971 workers. In this presentation, we will examine regulatory history and scientific evidence used for the passage of RECA for the pre-1972 miners and will present evidence supporting the inclusion of the post-1971 workers.

William R. Mangun  
East Carolina University

“Western State Policy Responses to Human Impacts on Wildlife Resources”

This paper highlights how human activities have degraded breeding and wintering habitat and over-harvested and poisoned fish and wildlife in western states resulting in significant population declines for many species. A selective collection of fish and wildlife problem case studies are described to demonstrate how humans serve as the direct or indirect causes of species decline. Species habitat is threatened by development and agricultural interests. Chemical runoff into the Kesterson Reservoir threatens migratory waterfowl. There are success stories. However, some of the “success” stories in wildlife restoration appear to have occurred more as a result of indirect actions or unintended consequences rather than direct management or a cohesive policy concerning the affected species. The 2000 U.S. Census indicates that trends toward increased urbanization and human population growth continue unabated in the western states. If these trends continue, the rate of decline in western fish and wildlife species will likely accelerate.

Nicole Mauerman  
Utah State University

“Why the Process Stinks: An Examination of the Residential Decision-Making Processes of a Landfill Siting”

Increasingly there has been an emphasis placed on including residents in decision making processes regarding their community. Literature on procedural justice argues that those involved within community decision-making processes, especially individuals who feel they have a voice, perceive the process as being fair. However, a survey of a Utah community found that those individuals who were involved in the process of a local landfill siting experienced lowered perceptions of fairness. This paper examines various factors that impact the resident's perceptions of fairness, including their trust in scientist and scientific data, and trust in local and community leaders.

George E. Muncrief,



Western New Mexico University

“Willingness to Pay for Dark Skies”

The New Mexico Night Sky Protection Act was signed into law April 6, 1999. The act precludes installation of new mercury vapor lighting fixtures, requires shielding, limits hours of use of nonconforming lights, establishes exemptions related to safety, and defines penalties for non compliance. Cities and towns have established committees to create local ordinances. Preliminary work of one committee shows significant amounts of non-conformance with state law. Remediation may be costly. In this paper contingent evaluation is utilized to establish willingness to pay for reduction of light pollution.

Tischa A. Munoz-Erickson  
Northern Arizona University  
David Ostergren  
Northern Arizona University  
Bernardo Aguilar-Gonzalez  
Prescott College  
Thomas D. Sisk  
Northern Arizona University

“Integrating Ecological and Social Measures to Evaluate Outcomes of Collaboration: A Systematic Framework”

Community-based collaborative approaches are becoming increasingly popular across the West to address the sustainability of mixed ownership landscapes, but whether these are successful in implementing ecological and socio-economic goals is currently an important question in the literature. Social research methods usually focus on the internal dynamics of the process, yet a comprehensive evaluation requires measuring on-the-ground social and ecological outcomes. Here we present the Holistic Ecosystem Health Indicator (HEHI), an integrative framework that uses a range of quantitative and qualitative indicators for evaluating and monitoring the ecosystem health in managed ecosystems. A key innovative aspect of this framework is that it also monitors the interactions that define sustainable use of the land, such as land use, regulations, collaborative decision-making and social perceptions of the landscape. We present the methods and results of the indicators selected for a collaborative management case study, the Diablo Trust, located southeast of Flagstaff, AZ, with a particular focus on the resulting socio-economic indicators.

Abiola Hammed Odu  
University of Ibadan

“Environmentally Induced-Displacement and Sustainable Project: Case Study of Ibadan’s (Nigeria) Commercial and Industrial Activities Leading to Environmental Degradation and Pollution; Its Cause and Cure”

The face of the earth is constantly being reshaped by natural forces, and by human kind, processes to which all countries are subject and which provoke loss of life and property and have a deleterious effect on social and economic development. Disasters are so frequent that it would be tedious to list even the major natural and technological

disasters that have occurred in modern times, and likely impossible to even estimate the loss of life and property caused by these events. Technological disasters, wars and other human-made disasters also cause vast loss of life and property and have a major impact on the environment. Based on this assumption, it is therefore necessary to examine the legal mechanisms that are aimed at preservation and enhancements of the environment. Suggestions will be made to warn ourselves of the environmental dangers, which our failure or neglect to be guided by the Town and Country Laws in the exploitation of land exposes us to, and refrain from these environmental misbehaviors, the more effective these laws will become in the crusade for environmental protection.

Steven Parker  
University of Nevada

“Controversy and Innovation in Western Water Policy: The Colorado River”

The proposed paper will examine recent attempts to revise policy relating to The Law of the River. Analysis of the political controversy over California’s “4.4 Plan” and its related Quantification Settlement Agreement will be the primary foci. However, since a settlement has now been reached, the paper will also include attention to policy innovations made possible by it; innovations dealing with water marketing and ag-to-urban transfers. The “4.4 Plan,” a Clinton-era agreement brokered by then Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt, was derailed a year ago when California’s Imperial Irrigation District refused to approve the final settlement. In the intervening months, negotiators for all three levels of government made changes sufficient to generate acceptance. This acceptance keeps in tact the doctrine of prior appropriation at the same time that it authorizes massive water sales to metropolitan areas like San Diego and mitigates negative impacts on the Salton Sea. These outcomes will also be considered in detail in the paper.

Robert L. Perry  
University of Texas

“Water Rights Policymaking in State Courts, 1789-2000”

In this project we examine approximately 3200 state court cases (supreme courts and appellate courts) dealing with water rights from 1789-2000. For each case before the courts, we first examine the types of litigants (based on institutional affiliation), and then examine the tone (i.e., interest in and/or approach to water rights) of both litigants and court decisions. We expect to show how, when, and where the involvement of various actors in water rights (e.g., federal and state agencies, Indian tribes, water developers, and interest groups) has changed over the past two centuries.

Phadrea D. Ponds  
U.S. Geological Survey

“Sense of Place and Quality of Life: Linking Quantitative and Qualitative Evaluation”

Resident employed photography (REP) was used as a means to examine sense of place and quality of life on the Colorado Plateau. A random sample of residents in

Colorado and New Mexico were asked to take photographs and describe elements in their community that affected their quality of life. Data were collected through the use of a photo-log and follow-up questionnaire in 1998. The respondents reported that historic and cultural landmarks, open space and vista views, water bodies, and community amenities were important; however, these features when combined with children, family and friends were fundamental to their quality of life on the Colorado Plateau. I found that socio-demographics had little influence on place attachment. Environmental values were more closely related to quality of life and sense of place providing support for integrating social science methodology as a part of ecosystem management.

Elizabeth Ruther  
Northern Arizona University

“Attitudes Toward Nature and Perceptions of Mountain Lions: A Survey of Northern Arizona Residents”

Throughout the United States, development and habitat fragmentation is increasing, the wildland-urban interface is expanding and the relative isolation of many natural areas is decreasing. These factors contribute to the documented increase of human/mountain lion encounters across the West, including Northern Arizona. To develop effective management strategies for large carnivores, land management agencies have begun to utilize human dimensions of wildlife research. Resident valuation of nature, as well as perceptions of mountain lions, plays a direct role in securing this predator's future. In the summer of 2003 we surveyed, by mail, residents of Northern Arizona on how they perceive nature and mountain lions to gain a better understanding of potential sources for conflict and to identify important public issues. Preliminary results indicate that there is high support for mountain lion conservation among Northern Arizonans, which translates into an opportunity for innovative mountain lion management.

Paula K. Sampson  
Centre for Indian Scholars

“Deep or Wide? On the prospect of compatibility between First Nations thought and Euro-American Ecosophy”

It is increasingly common in academic and environmental circles to contrast First Nations/Native American attitudes and behaviors toward the natural world with those of the Euro-American colonizers. One group is portrayed as living within an ecological system and the other as imposing themselves upon it. Granted the surface validity of these assumptions, the emerging ecological philosophy dubbed “deep ecology” provides a possible latter-day corrective to Euro-American treatment of the earth, bringing it more in line with that of the First Peoples of this continent. However, important differences remain which this paper will enumerate.

Julie Kalil Schutten  
University of Utah

## “The Skull Valley ‘Temporary’ Radioactive Storage Conflict: Examining the Nuances of Identity and Sovereignty”

The exigency of the nuclear waste storage debate is playing out on sovereign Native American reservations. This paper focuses on the "temporary" storage site that Private Fuel Storage (PFS) is preparing to build on the Skull Valley Reservation in Utah. The internal conflict that this private "business deal" has caused the Goshute Tribe highlights issues of identity, allowing a study of how identity constructions operate within conflicts. I explore how the issue of Native American sovereignty aligns with identity, how parties in the conflict utilize the ideograph of "Indian," and how issues surrounding economic coercion affect sovereignty. Collaborative learning models offer a creative approach towards working through conflicts involving differing worldviews and identity issues. The Skull Valley conflict is a helpful example for how identity is implicated in future environmental conflicts that may take place on Native American sovereign lands.

Brant Short  
Dayle Hardy-Short  
Northern Arizona University

## “America Declares War on Fire: The Rhetorical Creation of Federal Wild Fire Suppression in the 1940s and 1950s”

This essay explores the rhetorical campaigns that originated in the early 1940s in which the federal government embraced science, technology, and military planning in organized efforts to prevent fires in the nation's forests. Coupled with the end of World War II and a new abundance of tanker planes, pilots looking for work, and a new American icon, Smokey the Bear, a new view of fire emerged in the United States. For thirty years American wild fire policy stressed the necessity of funding the proper tools that it would allow for proper management of the nation's public lands. Only in the late 1960s did a significant rethinking of forest fire policy begin to. To explore the rise and institutionalization of a human-centered fire policy in the forties and fifties, selected advocates, texts, and events that shaped this policy are explored with special attention to ways in which fire policy was reaffirmed in American popular culture, including the creation of the Smokey the Bear campaign, the 1949 Hollywood feature film, *Red Skies of Montana* (which made smokejumpers into heroes) and the best selling novel *Fire*, written by George B. Stewart in 1948. To conclude, an assessment of the impact of the national fire campaign upon public policy and its legacy as the United States redefines contemporary wild fire policy is undertaken.

Trish Stuhan  
University of Utah

## “Cultures in Conflict: An Analysis of the Proposed Arizona Snowbowl Expansion and Artificial Snow Plan”

This essay examines the rhetorical forces at play in an environmental conflict located in the San Francisco Peaks of Northern Arizona. The conflict centers around objections to a facilities' expansion and snow manufacturing plan by the local ski resort under the boundaries of an existing Forest Service Special Use Permit. Concerned Native American tribes, the Flagstaff community, the Arizona Snowbowl ski resort, and the

Forest Service are all stakeholders in this conflict. The purpose of this study is to examine the rhetoric used by these different groups within the community comment process and give attention to the perpetuation of the conflict through the silencing of groups in the local newspaper. Moreover, the conflict analysis section suggests modifications to help manage cultural components of the conflict, contribute to the foundation for an improved co-existence between these groups, and provide options for parties to be heard during the final deliberation process.

Sarah F. Trainor  
University of Alaska  
Paul Baer  
University of California  
F.S. Chapin III  
University of Alaska  
Henry Huntington  
Independent Scientist  
David Natcher  
University of Alaska  
Rosamond Naylor  
Stanford University  
Erika Zavaleta  
University of California

“Human Factors in the Alaskan Fire Regime: Comparing Economic, Subsistence & Ecological Values of Fire”

Little is known about the interactions between humans and the fire regime in the boreal forest, particularly the economic and cultural impacts on communities with mixed cash-subsistence economies dependent in part on the health of the boreal forest ecosystem. Fire is essential for nutrient cycling and maintaining long-term habitat for subsistence species, while at the same time fire suppression, with the fire-fighting jobs it has created, has been a vital source of cash income for generations in rural Alaska. Our objective is to compare: 1) financial benefits derived from wages and emergency equipment hire; and 2) ecological benefits, such as habitat regeneration for subsistence species. A common metric for comparison of economic, subsistence and ecological values of fire is not obvious. In addition to presenting generalized models of economic, subsistence, and ecological values of fire, we seek to develop a suitable means for comparing these diverse values and impacts.

Gavin Wenzel  
University of Utah

“Land Use/Ownership in Australia: A 215 Year Conflict”

One of the core mythologies of ‘traditional’ Australian identity is connection to the land. Scholars suggest that the idea of nationhood for Australia relied on the exclusion of its Aboriginal peoples. Although Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have been excluded from mainstream society, it is argued that this claim conveys little of the complexity of this exclusion. Both aboriginal land and identity have been co-opted and appropriated by the dominant Anglo-Celtic core culture of Australia in the development

of nationhood. This cooptation also has formed a sustained intra-national marketing campaign, designed to provide an Australian “look” to products and services possibly distancing the colonial national identity from its English and European roots. The white Australian nation has now developed a two-century history of imagining itself as connected to the land and having an investment in the cultural capital of Aboriginal society thus providing the basis for a moral conflict over land rights in Australia. After situating the conflict historically an overview of the current legal context for this “land right’ dispute along with a discussion of Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA’s) as a current improvement is given. Recommendations for long-term improvement in natural resource conflicts between indigenous and white Australia are provided.

Tracy Williams  
Utah State University

“Conflicting Worldviews: Their Roles and Consequent Impacts on  
Perceptions of Policy Outcomes in the Preble’s Meadow Jumping Mouse Debate”

In May 1998, the Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse was listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. In order to reduce opposition to the consequent implementation of the Act, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service decided to propose a "special" rule. However, stakeholder opposition arose against both the listing and the consequent "special" rule. This paper, then, has three objectives. First, it will employ concepts from the sociological as well as other relevant literature to identify components of the differing worldviews present in this debate. Second, this paper will illustrate the relationship between these conflicting worldviews and consequent policy positions. Finally, this paper will exemplify how divergent worldviews influence the construction of what is considered the appropriate role of science in this environmental debate.

Jeremy Wilson  
University of Victoria

“Conserving Canada’s boreal forest environment: the role of transnational migratory bird  
conservation networks”

A number of transnational bird conservation organizations have joined the list of environmental organizations pushing for stronger policy responses to the forces threatening the boreal forests of northern Canada. Given the importance of the boreal forest as breeding habitat for migratory birds, Canadian governments can expect to experience increasing political pressure from continental and hemispheric bird conservation networks. Ducks Unlimited has commenced a Western Boreal Forest Initiative, while the recently organized Boreal Songbird Initiative has launched a campaign aimed at educating U.S. birdwatchers to the importance of the boreal forest and the negative impacts of proposed developments. This paper will examine the potential impacts of transnational migratory bird networks on the policy processes shaping Canadian boreal outcomes. It will introduce threats to the boreal ecology, describe the priorities of the nascent boreal bird conservation network, and compare the potential of various strategies including science-based lobbying, eco-certification initiatives, and consumer boycott campaigns.

Gabor Zovanyi  
Eastern Washington University

“Growth Management Based on the Tenets of Bioregionalism”

For three decades a growth management movement has addressed growth-related problems in the United States. That movement has represented an ongoing commitment to continued growth accommodation based on a "balanced growth" rationale. This means growth and environmental protection represent equally legitimate objectives, and a balance can be achieved between these ends without compromising either. This position on growth is increasingly being challenged by the escalating nature of global environmental deterioration and increasing evidence of current limits to growth. At some point growth management advocates must acknowledge the incontrovertible fact that growth in material terms represents unsustainable behavior, abandon their pro-growth position, and adopt different tenets to guide their behavior. This paper will survey the tenets of bioregionalism and speculate on the prospective nature of growth management under those tenets, with a particular focus on how the tenets of bioregionalism might be expected to alter the environmental orientation of growth management initiatives.

## **Geography**

Kerri L. Cosby  
Brigham Young University

“From Mission to Megacity: The Changing Concentration of the Los Angeles City-System”

Understanding when, where, and why people settle in an area is crucial in explaining the growth course of a city. However, this cannot be done by looking at a city in isolation. Its surrounding region has an impact on its development. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to examine the growth of Los Angeles from a regional perspective called the Los Angeles city-system, consisting of Los Angeles and its hinterland. Connections are made between the history and the geography of the Los Angeles city-system by examining the spatial distribution of population within the region from 1850-2000. The Hoover Index of Concentration is used to determine the population concentration, and shifts in the concentration are illuminated by the historical geography of the Los Angeles area. The main factors contributing to the changing concentration are the region's physical geography, transportation innovations, regional economic structure, historical and political events, and migration trends

Fred Donaldson  
Brigham Young University

“Decentralization and natural resources in Indonesia: A case study of forest cover change in West Kalimantan, Borneo”

In 1999, the country of Indonesia embarked on a historical journey. With the passage of a regional autonomy law (Law No. 22) and a fiscal decentralization law (Law No. 25) the state modified its traditional unitary government to accommodate a regional system. The two laws began to be implemented in 2001. Under these laws, local-regional governments are responsible for the management of indigenous natural resources. This study examines the impact of decentralization on Indonesian natural resources and natural resource management through a remote sensing case study of the forests in the Kapuas Hulu region of West Kalimantan, Borneo. Change detection using multi-temporal JERS-1 and AMSR radar imagery from the province is used to support the thesis that natural resources are presently exploited more now than before the implementation of the new regional autonomy laws.

Fred Donaldson  
Brigham Young University

“The size-density relationship and US Counties, a historical geography”

Counties are one of the most prominent and ubiquitous units in US political geography. A glance at a US county map reveals substantial variation in sizes as well as a regional pattern of county sizes: smaller counties appear to be found in the east, larger counties in the west. From the assumption that understanding that the historical development of US counties can provide insight into general patterns related to the development and organization of sub-national political jurisdictions, this study explores theoretical relationship between population density and political unit size from 1790 to the present through traditional statistical measures and current geo-statistical techniques. Linear regression confirms the negative relationship between size and density. Measures of spatial autocorrelation reveal autocorrelation in both county sizes and population densities historically. Maps are used to illustrate the analysis.

Richard P. Greene  
Northern Illinois University

“Exurban Growth Patterns in a long Established Transport Corridor: Los Angeles to Salt Lake City”

This study uses a geographic information system (GIS) database on land-use change to examine growth trends along a long established transport corridor extending from the Los Angeles metropolitan area east to the Las Vegas metropolitan area and continuing northeast to the Salt Lake City metropolitan area. Specifically, the USDA's National Resource Inventory (NRI) is used to examine the variety of open land transformations occurring in the region as a result of high rates of population growth. The NRI is mapped at a watershed level and observations are drawn from 5-year periods between 1982 and 1997. The NRI will illustrate the types of open lands that have been lost as a result of population growth. The paper concludes with a discussion of the unique form of exurban development occurring in this region as compared to elsewhere in the U.S urban system.

Richard P. Greene  
Northern Illinois University



## “Land Conversion Analyses in a GIS: Spatial Database Issues”

This paper discusses spatial database design issues related to the development of GIS systems used to study land-use change. The first design issue discussed is geographic scale and how approaches to development can differ depending on the study area coverage. The second design issue considers the source of land use information such as satellite imagery, aerial photography, and or land use polygons already interpreted. The third design issue relates to setting up the database for queries regarding the types of land use changes occurring over time. Two case studies, one national in scope and the other metropolitan in scope, are showcased to illustrate the various design issues that need to be considered during project development. The results of both studies are related to social science policy issues of population redistribution.

Richard S. Hyslop  
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

## “The 2003 California Firestorms: A Geographic Case Study”

Increasingly, the methods, models, and approaches of Geography are being used in the field of emergency services. The Fire Service, in particular, seems to be leading the way. Beginning with the now widely-recognized California generated FIREScope Incident Command System, the emergency management process has incorporated many aspects of geographic analysis. The recent 2003 Southern California firestorms which burned over 740,000 acres and more than 3500 homes, as well as causing the deaths of twenty-two people, are an excellent case study of how and where the field of geography is serving a valuable applied function. This paper provides an assessment of the geographic applications used for planning and operational decision-making in combating the wide-spread disaster, and for attempting to minimize losses.

Dawn Martindale  
Utah State University

## “TenBroek and Magrudes Letters: The local interpretations of the Great 1857 Fort Tejon, California Earthquake”

January 1857 proved a difficult year for the residents of California when an enormous earthquake shook the state. Ranked on the United States' top ten tremors list, the 1857 Fort Tejon event touched many lives. Yet, accounts and details of the shock remained aloof from researchers, until recently. Letters from Doctor Peter G. S. TenBroek and Quartermaster William Thomas Magrudes, recently located in the National Archives, provide valuable new insight into local details. The correspondence includes pertinent charts and tables compiled by the authors and their analysis of the event up to a year later. Finally, the documents provide not only insight into the physical geographical changes, but the social implications as well.

James B. Pick  
University of Redlands  
Richard P. Greene

Northern Illinois University

### “Contemporary Urban and Regional Planning: Trends and Case Studies”

This paper reviews and analyzes developments contemporary urban and regional planning. It focuses on the trends of growth management, smart growth, urban governance and politics, technology, the restoration of viable downtowns, and planning in the growing cities of the developing world. The paper considers and ties together key research studies in the literature. Trends in urban planning are summarized in an urban planning framework. To demonstrate points about urban planning, it utilizes case study methods to examine the California case on the forces of development versus growth management and smart growth in the city of Irvine, California. A second case study examines the efforts in urban planning to both stimulate and try to control the growth of Shanghai, China. The paper finishes with a summary of the challenges confronting urban planners.

Pete Piet  
City of Elmhurst, Illinois

### “A GIS Approach to the Study of Teardowns”

Teardowns, the replacement of an existing home with a new, often considerably larger one has received much attention in recent years as communities have grappled with issues of historic preservation, neighborhood character and affordability of housing. In this study a GIS will be used to investigate the location and spatial distribution of communities in the Chicago area undergoing teardown activity. Economic and demographic data will be utilized to compare these communities to each other and to the region as a whole. Special focus will be given to Elmhurst, which in recent years has seen the largest number of teardowns in the Chicago suburban region. Detailed data will be used to study the annual patterns of teardown development, its effects on the selling prices of neighboring properties and its conformance to the perception that teardowns disproportionately impact older neighborhoods.

Pete Piet  
City of Elmhurst, Illinois

### “Determinants of Metropolitan Growth in the Arid West”

This paper examines the growth of western cities in the post-World War II era. In the 2000 Census, cities west of the 100th meridian represented 33 of the 100 largest cities, up significantly from the 13 they represented in the 1940 Census. Demographic and economic data will be used to examine the factors influencing this growth. Part of the increase in the number of large western cities is attributable to the political structure of these metropolitan areas, metropolitan areas with multiple large population centers being more common in the West than in the East. The physical and political factors influencing this will also be discussed.

Vanessa Raney  
Claremont Graduate University

## “The Many Faces of Claremont: Relationship of Geography to Industry”

The historical development of Claremont, California as it relates to its geographical location is examined. Specifically, was the decision to turn Claremont into a college town the result of an undesirable location that would yield little in the way of agriculture or nature-dependent industry, or did the natural environment lend the inspiration for the building of Pomona College in 1887, two years after the city was first established? The main focus of this paper is the contrast between Claremont, California and Claremont, New Hampshire, especially in the variations between "the citrus farm area at the foot of the Gabriel Mts." versus "light manufacturing" and the "farm and dairy area" versus "plants that manufacture footwear, apparel, brushes, textiles, machinery, and paper". More specifically, although Claremont, California has come to be defined almost exclusively as a college town, has there been any development of citrus products?

John C. Stager  
Claremont Graduate University

## “Aridity and the Digital Divide”

What factors are involved in the placement of digital firms? Is it related to aridity of the land? Is it a rural/urban question or based on population? Might it be, as Richard Florida suggests, related to loci of creative people? All of these ideas are examined utilizing US Census and Economic Census information within a GIS.

## Latin American Studies

Janine Fitzgerald  
Fort Lewis College

## “Apples to Drugs: NAFTA and the Drug Trade in Northern Mexico”

Northern Mexico has seen dramatic changes in the past decade as a result of the increased drug trade and NAFTA. This paper will provide an ethnographic account of the social effects these changes have had in Chihuahua, Mexico. Farmers in Cuauhtemoc, Chihuahua once a rich apple growing region are now increasingly relying on growing and transporting drugs for sale in the United States. A combination of the "Colombianization of Mexico" in the drug trade and the intense competition Mexican apple farmers face from Washington apples has led to increasing social violence and community disintegration.

Lorenzo Angel Florido Alejo  
Universidad de Guadalajara

## “Geografía electoral del 6 de Julio de 2003. Competencia electoral: las paradojas del desencanto político”

En este trabajo se pretende hacer una evaluación del proceso electoral del 6 de julio del 2003. Este proceso electoral generó una gran expectativa entre los partidos

políticos, la cual su mostró en la cada vez más extensa campaña y recursos invertidos y en despliegues publicitarios con marcado énfasis mercadotécnico. Ante ello los ciudadanos expresaron su desencanto con la oferta político-partidaria mediante múltiples vías: un alto abstencionismo en relación con los anteriores procesos electorales, un incremento en la anulación conciente del voto al momento de sufragar, una indiferencia mezclada con hartazgo respecto de las campañas partidarias y un voto disperso que no entregó el liderazgo parlamentario a fuerza alguna. En el trabajo se analizan las elecciones federales y locales así como municipales en el estado de Jalisco.

Luz Lomelí Meillon  
TESO, Jesuit University

#### “Abstención y competitividad electoral en el estado de Jalisco, México”

En las pasadas elecciones, julio 2003, la abstención y la competitividad electoral fueron las características relevantes. Su magnitud y su influencia en los resultados son impactantes pero no inesperados porque responden a las tendencias que prevalecen en el estado durante la última década.

Ignacio Medina Núñez  
ITESO, Jesuit University

#### “Challenges for the human development”

The efforts of development have concentrated on the promotion of growth and economic expansion, elevating the quantitative levels of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the countries and subsequently the possibilities of greater incomes for the population. Nevertheless, it has been verified that the increment of the national product per capita does not produce automatically a greater welfare of the persons; although it is an important element for the prosperity in a single country but is not the only one. This paper offers a vision of development not only as economic growth and income redistribution (conceived both in a simultaneous way) but through the concept of Human Development, elaborated by the United Nations Organization (UNO) in some official documents since 1990. We can reduce development neither to the economic growth neither to the income per capita, but we should get other determinant elements of the human life as health, education, citizen participation in democratic institutions and even the culture. The author formulates the development as an effect of a democratic political system. With data of the UNO, an application of the Human Development Index (HDI) is done to the situation of Mexico.

Jorga Abel Rosales Saldaña  
Universidad de Guadalajara

#### “Integración y procesos de desarrollo en América Latina”

El autor ofrece un marco sobre los actuales procesos de integración en América Latina, distinguiendo entre el plan continental de la Alianza para el Libre Comercio de las Américas (ALCA), los proyectos regionales entre países latinoamericanos, y los

acuerdos bilaterales entre dos países. Haciendo un análisis sobre las diferentes tendencias en los procesos de integración, en el escrito se hace una mención particular sobre los actores principales de la integración (gobiernos, organismos internacionales, empresarios, etc.), señalando que todavía falta mucho para la intervención más efectiva de las organizaciones ciudadanas.

Ashley Thirkill  
Romel Mackelprang  
University of Utah

“Monumental Changes, Modest Loans:  
Microcredit as a Development Tool in Nicaragua”

Nicaragua is in need of a development policy addressing both equitable growth and immediate poverty alleviation. Export promotion, structural adjustment and stabilization pursued through past import substitution industrialization and even the Washington Consensus policies have focused on growth and output, but neglected income inequality and poverty reduction in the region. However, current suffering and short-term austerity are not necessary to build growth. Nor will macroeconomic stabilization alone pay the bill. Those in poverty argue that their main constraints are a lack of credit and access to money. Microenterprise development is analyzed and found to be an empowering tool which yields greater and more equitable growth. Microcredit given to women in income-generating activities has spillover effects on education, nutrition, and health. Microenterprise shows promise in increasing human and social capital and correcting inequality in the region.

Mirta Villegas Montes  
El Colegio de Jalisco

“La democracia en México después del 2000”

La transición democrática en México y, posteriormente, la fase de la consolidación se ve muy imprecisa en el panorama político nacional, sobre todo si entendemos por consolidación el proceso a partir del cual las instituciones públicas son sustentables e impiden un regreso al régimen anterior. En México ha sido evidente el desencanto que ha provocado en muchos ciudadanos el gobierno de alternancia del Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) con un cambio prometido que no ha llegado a cumplirse. No se ven actualmente los resultados de la transformación política democrática. ¿Cómo interpretamos lo que ha pasado en los primeros tres años del gobierno de alternancia del PAN? Este trabajo pretende analizar la insuficiente transformación política hacia la democracia durante el gobierno del presidente Fox.

Warner Woodworth  
Shon Hiatt  
Brigham Young University

“Evaluating Three Guatemalan Village Bank Programs: Does Poverty Lending Work?”

This paper discusses the research results of three indigenous microfinance non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Guatemala, regarding the impact microfinance has on poverty. The authors conducted an impact assessment. The study's objective was to measure the impact these three village bank programs had on poverty. The basic question was whether or not poverty lending effectively helps the poor become less poor. From the late 1990s until now, much pressure has been put on governmental and non-governmental agencies to provide impact assessment data on the results of microfinance. Investors, donors, and multilateral agencies want evidence that their money is being used in the most effective manner to reduce poverty. This paper sheds light on the effectiveness that poverty lending has as a new development method for alleviating poverty and building self-reliance. As of 2002, there were over 2,500 microfinance institutions in the world reaching more than 67 million poor borrowers. In the case of these three village bank programs, research shows a significant improvement in economic well-being after poor borrowers complete several loans.

## **Mass Communication**

Osabuohien P. Amienyi  
Arkansas State University

“Anatomy of a Pro-Development Television Program: The Integrative Content of KBC's ‘Face to Face’”

A content analysis was conducted on 53 episodes of Face to Face, a current affairs program devoted to development issues in Kenya. The analysis aimed at determining how well the program was positioned to be successful and effective facilitator of national integration. The results suggested that program devoted little attention to promoting the basic elements of national integration: values and identities, linkages, and structures. The results reveal the intricacies associated with the integrative function of the media in Africa. It suggests that media professionals must have specific guidelines to better structure entertainment-education materials to achieve social and behavioral change, with relations to integration.

Osabuohien P. Amienyi  
Arkansas State University

“Newspaper Framing of Conflicts in Africa”

A content analysis was conducted on 137 news stories on conflicts in four African countries: Ghana, Congo, Ethiopia and Nigeria. The analysis aimed at determining how the stories framed the causes, solutions and general consequences of these conflicts. The results suggested that the stories were varied in their explanations of causes, solutions and consequences. However, it was generally felt that the local communities leaders and national governments were equally culpable for the origin of the conflicts and should bear equal responsibility for its solutions. The coders observed that the majority of the stories were oriented towards national unity, as opposed to ethnic nationalism.

Cale Block,  
Arkansas State University

### “The Patriot Act and Freedom of Speech”

This study describes the conflict between the Patriot Act and the first amendment. The study is divided into three sections. The first section deals with the actual wording of the acts and whether it can, in its most theoretical form, co-exist with the first amendment to the Constitution. The next section examines the first two challenges of the Patriot Act: ACLU/EPIC v. Department of Justice, and the Anti-Arab Defamation League et. al. v. Ashcroft et. al. The study examines how the cases relate, the cases from a constitutional perspective, the cases from the government's perspective and the implications and ramifications of a decision for either side in Anti-Arab Defamation League v. Ashcroft case. The final section considers the history of open government versus national security (the Red Scare, Alien & Sedition acts, etc.), what became of those laws and how the overturning of those laws relates to the current situation in the United States.

Jinx C. Broussard  
Craig M. Freeman  
Ralph Izard  
Louisiana State University

### “Losing Ground: Media Credibility Declining in Eyes of the Public”

This study documents changes in public perception of the media over the past twenty years and reveals the extent to which media credibility is dependent upon public perceptions of media practices. By building on a benchmark 1983 examination of public confidence in the media and subsequent studies, this survey provides new data about public confidence, compares new data to previous findings and places the results in the theoretical context of source credibility. Findings indicate that decline in credibility has accelerated and that the public is now highly critical about virtually all aspects of the press. As a result of negative perceptions, large segments of the American population have significant disregard for the press and view the news media and journalist as lacking in character, competence and social responsibility.

Cathy Ferrand Bullock,  
Utah State University

### “Utah Newspapers’ Coverage of Domestic Violence Fatalities”

Most Americans learn about domestic violence incidents through the mass media. Research indicates that news coverage can be framed to give different views of social problems, potentially coloring how audience members see their world. With that in mind, I used quantitative content analysis and frame analysis to examine one year’s worth of coverage of domestic violence fatalities in Utah newspapers. Quantitative content analysis of 735 articles indicates that the coverage generally did not openly acknowledge that the incident involved domestic violence or abuse and tended to portray misconceptions about domestic violence. In general, the coverage yielded an incomplete picture of domestic violence and gave little attention to victims’ experiences.

A small number of articles broke out of this mold, indicating that domestic violence can be portrayed more realistically within the boundaries of current journalistic norms and practices.

Deborah Callister  
University of Utah

“Growth and Development Meets Open Space  
in Corner Canyon: An Emerging Conflict”

Land-use development conflicts in the West are as common as taking a walk. Local governments are continuously weighing tough choices involving the preservation of open space and development interests. Fausold & Lilieholm (1999) highlight the difficulties local governments face in determining the value of undeveloped land with an “increasingly tight fiscal environment” and dependence on property taxes for revenue (p. 307). This essay provides an analysis of an emerging moral conflict in Draper City, Utah, involving preservation efforts of the last remaining open space in the Corner Canyon area, development pressure from a historically influential association of water company land owners, and a regional trail held hostage. Using ethnographic interviews of primary stakeholders, validated through research in newspaper articles, meeting minutes, memorandums, and other documents, I offer a framework for this emerging conflict within the context of relevant stakeholder histories, their various roles and perspectives, as well as associated communication practices. This analysis provides a window for viewing possible third party intervention strategies using collaborative learning models (Daniels & Walker, 2001), and conflict management strategies to ameliorate the escalating conflict

Phonesavanh Daoheuang  
University of Utah

“Communication, Dialogue and Environmental Conflict in the Nam Ngum Watershed”

Conflict over natural resource management is particularly pertinent to developing countries because of the issue of time. In Laos, the natural resources (land and forests) are being used at an accelerated rate, especially in the Nam Ngum watershed area. The Nam Ngum River, one of the major tributaries of the Mekong Basin, has an 8,000 kilometer watershed area and a hydroelectric dam completed in 1971. Although many people are dependent on the resource base surrounding the dam, many others were relocated when it was built causing competition over its use. Government resettlement policies further amplify the competition for natural resources by mandating that established villages accommodate the new inhabitants and share local resources. The conflict has become a pressing issue primarily due to the displacement and resettlement of populations. The different ethnic groups making up 200 small villages in the watershed area have their own traditions regarding cultivation and resource management causing great conflict between local villages. To understand this conflict, the communication methods of dialogue and dissemination are analyzed and suggestions for intervention are discussed to encourage a collaborative effort in resolving the conflict.



J. Clive Enos III  
Jackson State University

“Chinese Film and Chinese Media Will Not Be ‘McDonaldized’”

Dr. George Ritzer's popular notions about the "McDonaldization of Society" cannot be applied to the Chinese film industry in particular nor to Chinese media in general. The four part rational Weberian model of efficiency, calculability, predictability, and control have long been replaced by an ancient, traditional but irrational Chinese model where "the way that can be known is not the true way." (Lao Tse, "Tao de Ching") Examples will be examined from Chinese film and English Language media (newspapers, TV) in China to demonstrate the failings of Ritzer's thesis. A tentative theory of Successful Irrational Cinematic/Media Oppositions will be proposed to explain the misalignment of Ritzer's ideas with Chinese media practices and sensibilities.

Sarah Evans  
Arkansas State University

“The Influence of Viewing Crime Dramas on Students Choice of Social Science Discipline”

With many new “crime” based television shows becoming popular among diverse audiences, it is necessary to ponder the social influence this television genre has on its audience. The purpose of this study was to determine whether watching television crime dramas was correlated to students’ choice of social science disciplines. The following interrelated hypotheses were tested: 1)The amount of time spent viewing television crime dramas is positively related to beliefs about the prevalence of crime and violence in society; 2) Beliefs about the prevalence of crime will predict an attitude that crime needs to be stopped; and 3) Students’ attitudes toward preventing crime will lead to an increased number of students desiring to enter the field of social sciences. In general, the study supports previous research that shows news and police dramas have produced an increased amount of crime in society and resulted in individuals taking protective actions against crime.

Doug Ferdon  
Sara Stone  
Baylor University

“Herbert Croly’s World War I Religion Essays in the New Republic”

Herbert Croly was “christened” into the Religion of Humanity at birth. His father claimed he was the first “Child of Science” and that he was to serve the “Religion of Humanity.” But as a Harvard student, he converted to Christianity and after leaving school, Croly became a writer. In 1909, he published *The Promise of American Life* and it immediately became “the best political book in many years” according to Theodore Roosevelt. By 1914 he was editor of the *New Republic* and by 1919 he was telling his fellow editors that he wanted to rewrite his book to include the need for “moral purpose.” Croly never did rewrite *The Promise of American Life* but he did write a series of essays in the *New Republic* with such titles as “The Meaning of It” and “Naturalism and Christianity.” This paper concentrates on why Croly changed his mind.

Gil Fowler  
Arkansas State University

“Egyptian Journalists Evaluate Media Coverage of the Gulf War: Insights and Uptights”

Surveys were administered to 150 Egyptian journalists in the spring 2003 gathering information on journalists perceptions of the use of embedded media, war reporting in general, and perceived effect of war and war coverage on Middle East media. Respondents were allowed to grade particular media on dimensions of news (objectivity, accuracy, sensationalism, etc) and amount and accuracy of coverage devoted to specific topics. In addition, demographic data, and responses to 24 Likert statements provided data for analysis. Correlations, general frequency analysis and factor analysis were utilized in the analysis.

Art Holscher  
University of Utah

“Collaborative Learning and Web-Based Communication: Analysis and Suggested Improvements for BLM Public Meetings”

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is using two public comment periods in an attempt to create an inclusive land management policy for the field offices of Moab and Monticello. The complexity of the planning effort as indicated by the geographic distribution of land users, the variety of possible land uses, and the prevalence of land-use conflicts requires a more sophisticated public process if the final management plan is to be truly inclusive. Drawing from concepts presented by Daniels and Walker (2001), ideas for enriching the public process by creating a collaborative learning environment are presented. Improvement in process transparency and expansion of web based communication are paramount to expanding the quality and usefulness of public comment. Productive public participation is particularly important in the creation of resource management plans as its success or perceived failure will have significant impact on the feasibility of enforcement. Experimentation by the Moab and Monticello field offices of the BLM could provide a template for other federal agencies to improve the quality and sophistication of the public comment processes in planning efforts that lie within as well as outside of the land management arena.

Daejin Jeon  
Gil Fowler  
Arkansas State University

“Framing South and North Korean Editorials Discussing the Second North Korean Nuclear Crisis”

A survey of editorials from the South and North Korean news agency websites (Yonhap News and Korean Central News Agency) from October 5, 2002, when James Kelly publicized North Korea’s nuclear program to Jan 10, 2003, when North Korea withdrew from the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty were examined as for issues addressed, positions taken, time published, and length. 67 North Korean editorials and 27 South Korean

editorials identified 23 issues which were coded into six frames: demands of U.S., demands of North Korea, threat of U.S., threat of North Korea, positive solutions, and negative solutions. Specific findings as to issues provided to those in the two countries and via the websites are discussed.

Paul N. Lee  
Maryville University

#### “Public Opinion Polls for Campus Media”

Public opinion polls have become a staple of political campaigns and media coverage. The close race for president in 2004 will assure continued interest in public opinion polls by mass media operations. This session introduces the methodology for campus media operations to conduct public opinion polls. The eight-step process includes: 1) poll objectives, 2) polling methods, 3) sample selection, 4) questionnaire construction, 5) interviewing, 6) interview coding, 7) analysis of results, and 8) writing media articles. (The presenter has conducted six campus media polls at two institutions of higher learning.

Beverly Merrick  
New Mexico State University

#### “Managing Editor in the Rural Environment: Covering Cows, Calving and Cornfields in Nebraskaland”

During my Sabbatical, I spent nine months as the editor of a weekly newspaper in rural Nebraska, learning firsthand the decisions an editor has to make while covering small-town America in the farming and ranching environment. For the Custer County Chief, I worked as well as a photographer, a columnist and a reporter. The Sabbatical leave was very productive in terms of opening up new avenues of learning for my students in that I have new strategies to share from the electronic newsroom. I successfully trained others to become good working staff at a paper that had fired its previous editor-in-chief, and which had been divided in its ranks. This experience has provided a working knowledge that will help me teach about, serve others and do research on the American newspaper.

Beverly Merrick  
New Mexico State University

#### “The Selling of Constock, the Nebraska Answer to Woodstock: Marketing Christian Rock, Rock and Roll, and Country and Western Sound on the Windmill Prairie”

During the summer of 2003, the author availed herself of the opportunity of reporting on, taking photographs of and studying the marketing techniques of the Nebraska version of Woodstock, celebrated in a rural community called Comstock. This included interviewing the major stakeholders, including a marketing wizard and local farmer named Henry Nuxoll, and more than 200 others involved in or attending the history-making events. The journalist shot 250 rolls of film of three music festivals that featured major recording artists: the Comstock Windmill Festival, which drew 40,000 country and

music fans to enjoy such greats as Martina McBride, Kenny Rodgers, the Oakridge Boys and Randy Travis; Comstock Rocks, which drew 45,000 rock and roll fans to listen to such artists as Def Leppard and 50 other rock bands; and the newly-launched Godstock, a Christian rock concert, which made CNN news when the stage the journalist was photographing collapsed. She learned then to handle new aspects of crisis reporting in this rural region of Nebraska.

Cindy Petterson  
University of Nevada-Reno

“From ‘Anti-Tax Holdouts’ to ‘Tax-and-Spenders’: Media Coverage of a State Tax Debate”

The end of the 2003 budget year saw many state legislatures in a debate over raising taxes or cutting services. In Nevada, the legislative impasse concerning the largest tax increase in the state's history led to two special sessions and state and federal level court cases. This study examines local media coverage of the 2003 state tax policy debate by analyzing print news in Nevada's four largest newspapers. A content analysis of 126 news stories and editorials shows that tax policy moved up on the media agenda during the six month debate, with 47% of the news stories appearing after the regular legislative session adjourned. More headlines were presented in a conflict frame than any other frame. Few citizens, experts or interest group representatives were quoted in stories about the tax issue, and little use was made of photographs and graphics to explain competing tax plans or policy impact.

Brook Pruitt  
Arkansas State University

“An Assessment of Student Perceptions of Professional Development Credit Activities for Campus Video Production”

Arkansas State University radio-TV majors in the College of Communications participate in Professional Development Credit experiences as part of their courseload requirements. These PDC's allow students to obtain course credit for specific courses (mainly Video Production and Video Post Production) and allows them to get hands-on-training they will need to enter the communications field. A survey of students enrolled in the Video Production and Video Post Production courses during the fall 2003 semester was conducted to evaluate their perceptions of what this type of experience provided and the value they attributed to it.

Sarah Rivell  
Ralph Hanson  
Phylissa Mitchell  
West Virginia University

“Free Speech Policies at Land Grant Institutions”

This paper analyzes the free speech policies at 4-year land grant institutions across the United States. Sixty-seven colleges and universities were contacted by phone to obtain

a copy(if any) of their policies. These policies were then coded for the presence of elements dealing with demonstrations, people, legal rights, distribution of literature, behaviors, free speech zones, and policy matters. The discussion includes examples from the policies.

Dennis Russell  
Arizona State University

“28 Days Later: Danny Boyle’s Existential Reinvention of the Horror Film Genre”

Earlier this year when director Danny Boyle released his harrowing, graphically violent, post-apocalyptic zombie/horror film "28 Days Later," he stunned critics and moviegoers alike with his philosophical, thinking-person's approach to a film genre more interested in producing screams than intellectual discourse. This paper will analyze the director's use of existential philosophy, as well as Darwinistic notions of survival of the fittest, in telling the story of a small group of people struggling to stay alive after England is ravaged by a blood-borne plague that turns the infected into homicidal, rage-filled zombies. Again, the paper's emphasis will be on examining Boyle's use of existential concepts in his attempt to reinvent or transform the horror film genre into a form of philosophical treatise.

Azadeh Saljooghi  
University of Utah

“Can the Youth and the Displaced Save Us?”

A crucial concern in recent times is our emaciated humanity and how its consistent collapse could be influenced or transformed. Conscientious artists promote works of art that dispute the world's rampant dehumanization, challenge an escapist approach, and its immorality. The Dardenne brothers, Jean-Pierre (1951, film studies) and Luc (1954, studied philosophy), embark a journey in which they portray contemporary barbarism of the civilized world toward its own citizens as well as emigrants in Rosetta (1999, 94 min.) the winner of Palm d'Or, Cannes film festival, and La Promesse (1996, 93 min.). I will attempt to unpack these films and expand on their universal theme, global urgency, and spiritual importance in light of a modern and postmodern reflection on displacement, child labor, and corruption.

Steve Schild  
Saint Mary’s University

“A Question of Silencing on a Public-Affairs Listserv”

Significant majorities of "lurkers" who responded to a survey about a three-year-old public-affairs listserve believe that it has failed to meet its goal of creating a community-wide discussion, and that the opinions expressed there do not represent a wide range of views or the views of the community at large. More than a third of respondents also cited the climate on the list, including the possibility of being attacked for posting an unpopular opinion, as one reason they remain silent. This paper also documents how the listserve continues to be dominated by a small number of its subscribers, and

provides a case study showing that on a specific public-policy issue--whether a Wal-Mart superstore should be allowed to come to town--the listerve expresses less diversity of opinion than do letters to the editor in two newspapers in the same community.

Julie Kalil Schutten  
University of Utah

“The Skull Valley ‘Temporary’ Radioactive Storage Conflict: Examining the Nuances of Identity and Sovereignty”

The exigency of the nuclear waste storage debate is playing out on sovereign Native American reservations. This paper focuses on the "temporary" storage site that Private Fuel Storage (PFS) is preparing to build on the Skull Valley Reservation in Utah. The internal conflict that this private "business deal" has caused the Goshute Tribe highlights issues of identity, allowing a study of how identity constructions operate within conflicts. I explore how the issue of Native American sovereignty aligns with identity, how parties in the conflict utilize the ideograph of "Indian," and how issues surrounding economic coercion affect sovereignty. Collaborative learning models offer a creative approach towards working through conflicts involving differing worldviews and identity issues. The Skull Valley conflict is a helpful example for how identity is implicated in future environmental conflicts that may take place on Native American sovereign lands.

Marlin Shipman  
Arkansas State University

“Hang ‘em High: A Study of Newspaper Coverage of Desperadoes in the West”

This is a content study of newspaper coverage of desperadoes in Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and Montana. Coverage of the first two states is from territorial days until well into statehood. Coverage of the last two is from early days of statehood until the late 20th century. The study examines the "frontier" press and its evolution in regard to coverage of the criminal element--namely those criminals who were deemed the worst and were executed. The study shows that in some instances the "wild West" hung on in news coverage well into the 20th century, and is reflected through the use of language and other literary devices, such as metaphors, similes, etc.

Brant Short  
Dayle Hardy-Short  
Northern Arizona University

“America Declares War on Fire: The Rhetorical Creation of Federal Wild Fire Suppression in the 1940s and 1950s”

This essay explores the rhetorical campaigns that originated in the 1940s in which the federal government embraced science, technology, and military planning in organized efforts to prevent fires in the nation's forests. Coupled with the end of World War II and a new abundance of tanker planes, pilots looking for work, and a new American icon, Smokey the Bear, a new view of fire emerged in the U.S. For thirty years American wild fire policy stressed the necessity of funding the proper tools that in would allow for

proper management of the nation's public lands. Only in the '60s did a significant rethinking of forest fire policy begin. To explore the rise and institutionalization of a human-centered fire policy in the forties and fifties, selected advocates, texts, and events that shaped this policy are explored with special attention to ways in which fire policy was reaffirmed in American popular culture, including the creation of the Smokey the Bear campaign, the 1949 Hollywood feature film, *Red Skies of Montana* (which made smokejumpers into heroes) and the best selling novel *Fire*, written by George B. Stewart in 1948. To conclude, an assessment of the impact of the national fire campaign upon public policy and its legacy as the United States redefines contemporary wild fire policy is undertaken.

Melina Sissum  
R. Ivan Pinnell  
West Virginia University

“A Longitudinal Content Analysis of Violence, Sex and Drugs in Rap Music”

This paper is a longitudinal content analysis of violence, sexual references and drug use in popular rap music. Top ten rap songs from 1994 through 2002 were analyzed in this study. Results indicate that although there is violence in popular rap music it is not predominant and that there tends to be more references to sexual activity than to violence. Results challenge the prevailing perception that rap music is filled with violence.

Trish Stuhan  
University of Utah

“Cultures in Conflict: An Analysis of the Proposed Arizona Snowbowl Expansion and Artificial Snow Plan”

This essay examines the rhetorical forces at play in an environmental conflict located in the San Francisco Peaks of Northern Arizona. The conflict centers around objections to a facilities' expansion and snow manufacturing plan by the local ski resort under the boundaries of an existing Forest Service Special Use Permit. Concerned Native American tribes, the Flagstaff community, the Arizona Snowbowl ski resort, and the Forest Service are all stakeholders in this conflict. The purpose of this study is to examine the rhetoric used by these different groups within the community comment process and give attention to the perpetuation of the conflict through the silencing of groups in the local newspaper. Moreover, the conflict analysis section suggests modifications to help manage cultural components of the conflict, contribute to the foundation for an improved co-existence between these groups, and provide options for parties to be heard during the final deliberation process.

Tyler Thornton  
Arkansas State University

“A Crisis of Olympic Proportions: The Salt Lake Bid Scandal, A Case Study in Crisis Communication”

In 1998, the Salt Lake Olympic Committee (SLOC) was accused of bribing International Olympic Committee (IOC) members for votes to win the 2002 Winter Olympic Games. Within three weeks a local news story turned into a worldwide crisis for both organizations. The following paper is a case study examining the principles of crisis communication found during the scandal crisis. First the history and development of the crisis are described. The second examines communication strategies of SLOC and the IOC during the stages and life cycle of the crisis. How both organizations dealt with the crisis, how they contained the crisis, and how it affected their credibility are discussed. The final section draws general implications from the case study.

Mary M. Tolan  
Gloria G. Horning  
Northern Arizona University

### “Facing Newsroom Convergence: The Killing Fields”

Convergent media is affecting the way reporters do their jobs, the way stories are told, and the way news audiences receive and event accept the news. The speed of information and the demand on journalists to multi-task one story are the priorities of convergence rather than the accuracy, credibility or accountability of traditional journalism. This begs the question: What ultimate impact will convergent media have on the essential role of the journalist as watchdog? This paper will discuss the impacts of convergence on the newsroom, the classroom and the audience.

Gavin Wenzel  
University of Utah

### “Land Use/Ownership in Australia: A 215 Year Conflict”

One of the core mythologies of ‘traditional’ Australian identity is connection to the land. Scholars suggest that the idea of nationhood for Australia relied on the exclusion of its Aboriginal peoples. Although Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have been excluded from mainstream society, it is argued that this claim conveys little of the complexity of this exclusion. Both aboriginal land and identity have been co-opted and appropriated by the dominant Anglo-Celtic core culture of Australia in the development of nationhood. This cooptation has formed a sustained intra-national marketing campaign, designed to providing an Australian “look” to products and services possibly distancing the colonial national identity from its English and European roots. The white Australian nation has now developed a two-century history of imagining itself as connected to the land and having an investment in the cultural capital of Aboriginal Society thus providing the basis for a moral conflict over land rights in Australia. After situating the conflict historically an overview of the current legal context for this ‘land right’ dispute along with a discussion of Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA’s) as a current improvement is given. Recommendations for long-term improvement in natural resource conflicts between indigenous and white Australia are provided.

Amanda Watlington  
Gil Fowler  
Arkansas State University



## “Student Perceptions of the Digital Manipulation of Photographs”

This study sought to examine student perceptions of the alteration and manipulation of newspaper photographs. One hundred ninety-two students in randomly selected classes at Arkansas State University were surveyed in November 2003. Demographic information; time spent with newspapers, magazines, television, and Internet each day; knowledge of computers, cameras, digital cameras, and computer image editing programs was gathered. Students looked at eight versions of two photographs and answer questions. Photos featured a variety of digital editing changes (cropping, blurring and darkening backgrounds, and removing objects and people). Demographic variables (gender, time on internet, knowledge of technology, etc.) were used to test for differences in willingness to publish photos, believability of photos, accurate portrayal, etc. Findings and implications are discussed.

### **New Zealand and Australia Studies**

William C. Schaniel

State University of West Georgia

Dave Thiessen

Lewis-Clark State College

Claudia Bell

University of Auckland

### “Branding the Nation: New Zealand as clean green 100% PURE Middle-Earth”

New Zealand has long been branded for tourism through the use of images of its unique landscape. Images from Peter Jackson’s “Lord of the Rings” movies, filmed in New Zealand, are now being co-opted by tourism advertisers. Eco-tourism is very much a ‘buzz word’ of the tourism industry. But tourists make an impact on the physical assets of an area. Tourism is increasingly challenged about issues of sustainability and compatibility with environmental protection. This study is based on interviews with the operators of twenty New Zealand backpacker hostels, selected because they advertised their hostels on the www as environmentally friendly, or clean and green. Did their practices match agendas implicit in their advertising? How do ideology and practice correspond? Did their claims mean environmental responsibility; or are the ‘clean and green’ and 100% PURE slogans generalised to refer to the “presence” of the natural environment, rather than to conservation efforts?

Claudia Bell

University of Auckland

### “Women in Public Life in New Zealand”

In New Zealand women hold the four most prominent public positions: Governor General, Prime Minister, Attorney General and Chief Justice. Record numbers of women are Members of Parliament, City Mayors, and City Councilors. Politics as now seen as realistic potential career choices for young women. My recent national study investigated changes for New Zealand women since 1976. 75 prominent women were

interviewed individually, and 200+ women took part in focus groups. Every one of them referred to this major change as a significant feature of New Zealand today. My paper looks for explanations for this phenomenon. With feminist activism now off the agenda of many women, why, in the realm of politics, have New Zealand women achieved such notable positions? Why has this occurred in a small country where popular media persists in following world examples of stereotypical gender roles for women?

Srikanta Chatterjee  
Massey University

#### “A Tale of Two Reformed Welfare States: New Zealand and Sweden in Perspective”

Both New Zealand and Sweden had over many years a pervasive welfare system that ensured that an economic and social safety net was available to all who qualified by virtue of residency and/or citizenship. These “cradle-to-grave” welfare arrangements came gradually to become fiscally burdensome in both countries, and therefore subject to more and more vociferous criticism as being inefficient, and detrimental to the interests of many of those very recipients whose interests they were supposed to be protecting. As economic reforms gathered pace in both countries in recent times, the welfare arrangements, naturally enough, became the targets of some major changes and fiscal cutbacks. This paper examines the way the system was reformed in the two countries, and identifies the impact of the changes on people belonging to different income groups. It goes on to examine how economic reform in general has affected the economic performances of the two countries (the “efficiency” issue), and how the benefits of the reforms got shared out amongst their populations (the “equity” issue). The findings reflect some interesting contrasts in the outcomes of a very similar reform package used by the two countries on the overall level of well-being and its distribution in the two countries.

Rebecca Durrer  
Columbia College

#### “Propagating an Imperial Desire: Changing British Imperial Ideology for the Colonization of New Zealand”

From 1829 to the 1860s, Edward Gibbon Wakefield applied domestic ideas of reform to the British Empire and successfully mobilized public opinion in favor of continued British imperial endeavors. Through a widespread dissemination of literature, Wakefield and his New Zealand Company reshaped British imperial ideas. The propaganda campaign of Wakefield and the New Zealand Company used methods of public campaigning similar to those employed by reform movements like the anti-Corn Law League and the Chartists. The success of the Company’s organized public and political campaign encouraged settlers to travel to New Zealand and mobilized public opinion in favor of the colonization of New Zealand. While many detractors during the early 1840s questioned the success of New Zealand colonization, the Company’s renewed propaganda in the mid 1840s saved their own efforts, and also changed the public and political discourse of imperialism. By the late 1840s, newspapers, journals, and Parliamentary Debates were no longer discussing if colonization should occur, but rather what British colonial practice should include. Wakefield became an imperial architect as New Zealand Company ideals circulated and created illusions of New

Zealand colonization. Through the printed word, intellectual and public debates, and increasing political dialogue, Wakefield successfully linked popular opinion to the discourse of British imperial ideology.

Richard Gaskins  
Brandeis University

“The Public as Ultimate Risk Manager: Expanding the Compensation Debate in New Zealand”

With the return of Labour governments in 1999 New Zealanders set new goals for rethinking the mission of Accident Compensation policies within a broader risk environment. This paper examines several controversies currently entering that debate: GM food production, earthquakes, environmental health, medical misadventure, and occupational safety. These case studies suggest the incremental nature of current policy development, but the paper will attempt to draw broader implications for future policy changes, based on converging arguments dealing with risk and responsibility.

Alison Goodrum  
Manchester Metropolitan University

“Making It: Going Global in the New Zealand Designer Fashion Industry”

The case of New Zealand designer fashion offers up a blurring of some of the dominant North American and western European accounts of contemporary fashion culture. These accounts lament the demolition of the small-scale, under-capitalized fashion designer via the arrival of the ‘big brand’. This paper explores the ways in which New Zealand fashion designers, as creative entrepreneurs, intersect with this story and reconcile their creative selves with their commercial business practices. Drawing on a series of in-depth interviews with those designers inhabiting the high end of the New Zealand fashion scene, the paper argues that parallels can be drawn with a wider global movement towards neo-liberal subjectivities and a branding of the self. However, whilst New Zealand fashion designers do show the hallmarks of broader design industry trends, the case of New Zealand also suggests that there are multiple layers to these trends that have yet to be fully explored.

Tom Isern  
North Dakota State University

“Frowning Nature and the Colonial Gaze: John Turnbull Thomson and the Exploration of Central Otago”

If ever a colonial gaze were cast on the brown basins of Central Otago, the explorer and surveyor John Turnbull Thomson cast such-in fact, provided the precedent and template according to which subsequent Pakeha travelers and colonizers in this land would view and transform it. Historian Mary Louise Pratt writes that discovery is not a fact self-evident in the land but rather a construction only made real by an explorer-author who "brings it into being through texts." In the collective memory of the region, Thomson looms heroic, lionized in biography by John Hall-Jones, cast in bronze by

the people of Ranfurley, who dedicated their statue of the surveyor on Art Deco Weekend, January 2002. Thomson's role in the exploration and mapping of Central Otago during the late 1850s is accessible through his own texts, however, which deserve more critical reading than they have received heretofore. His field notes, sketches, and watercolors make it possible to reconstruct his travels and determine the bases for judgments he imposed on the land. His published writings reveal his underlying beliefs in the continuous progress, racial superiority, and transforming power of Pakeha colonizers. He mapped Central Otago in certain assurance that once his work was done, "Nature will then smile where she now frowns."

Robert Kemp  
Health Process Management Inc.

#### "Australian Medicare as a Model of State Finance of Health Care in the USA"

Since 1976, the centrally funded Medicare program has dominated provision of Australian health care. Under Medicare prices for medical services are set through central negotiations and an official list of cost per service. The Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme covers 85% of the drugs sold in the country. The individual states administer funding to Regional Health Authorities based on formulas adjusted by demographic and epidemiological factors. Most of this funding comes from the Commonwealth. A private system with private health insurance has co-existed alongside of Medicare. As State Governments face funding crises in the administration of Federal programs for health care, there are attributes of the Australian system that should be taken into consideration. A description of these attributes is set out and the applicability to the state funding and provision of health care in the USA is discussed.

Marilyn E. Lashley  
Howard University

#### "In Our Own Way: Culturally-Anchored Self-help in Early Twentieth Century Maori Communities"

This paper examines the development of culturally anchored strategies aimed at spiritual and material uplift of New Zealand Maori communities in the early twentieth century. The central focus is the role culture plays in New Zealand Maori community development and political mobilization. The research objective is to identify and examine racial advancement ideologies, aspirations and efforts by the Maori people that build upon shared culture to promote community development from 1890 through 1950. Particular attention is given to the quality of life extant in Maori communities and the role culture plays, primarily expressed through religion, in the emergence of leadership during this period. This paper identifies dominant ideologies and strategies of political mobilization and self-help pursued by Maori leaders of the day, particularly, Sir Apirana Ngata and Ratana. By examining the development of Maori communities during this period, we find that shared culture plays an important role in advancing the economic, social and spiritual well being of Maori peoples. Foremost, we find that culture--usually defined as the sum of core customs, beliefs, values, meanings, knowledge, language, technology, artifacts and symbols shared by a group--is the seamless nexus of sacred and secular that makes the material uplift of Maori communities possible and reality.

Paul T. Lockman, Jr.  
Eastern New Mexico University

“Etiology of Indigenous Intragroup Crime Victimization in Australia’s Urban Areas: A Culticusal Approach”

In this library investigation of crime victimization in Australia’s urban areas, we will look at aboriginal intragroup crime and victimization. Crimes perpetuated against fellow indigenous members of the community. The part alcohol and/or drugs play in the incidences of violence against the person, especially domestic violence; property crimes; and juvenile delinquency. Also the nature of juvenile gangs, whether they are social and/or predatory will also be discussed.

William C. Schaniel  
State University of West Georgia

“The God of Technology: Christianity and the Maori 1817 to 1839”

The first Christian mission was established at the Bay of Islands in 1817. It was over a decade (1830) before the first adult conversion occurred. The previous slow expansion of convert, and missions was followed over the next decade by an equally rapid expansion. This paper will discuss the changing context of Christianity in pre-colonial New Zealand. The changes in missionary personnel, missionary objectives, and contact between the Maori and Europeans will be used to give context to changes in the rate of Maori conversion.

Katie Wright  
La Trobe University

“The psyching of Oz: On the development of therapeutic culture in Australia”

As in comparable countries, the latter part of the twentieth century signalled a period of transformation for Australia. This paper explores one significant aspect of social change – the development of a pervasive psychotherapeutic culture. The inquiry proceeds on two fronts. First, it focuses on the professionalization and expansion of psychological professions, and second, it traces broader shifts towards a ‘therapeutic culture of the self’. For a country that has traditionally imagined itself as ‘easy-going’—exemplified in the ‘she’ll be right’ attitude—the development of a pervasive therapeutic ethos raises important questions about national identity. Through attention to the changing institutional base of the psychological professions and by drawing on analysis of post-WW2 Australian print media, the implications of this ‘turn inward’ is explored.

## **Philosophy**

Daniel Deen  
California State University, Long Beach

A Goodmanian Interpretation of the Verifiability Criterion: Paradox and Resurrection

The purpose of this paper is to re-examine the Logical Positivist's verifiability criterion of meaning under a strict Goodmanian nominalism. The surprising conclusion is that the Positivist, trying to eliminate essentialistic metaphysics, is forced to rely on metaphysical notions to make the original reading of the criterion work. I argue that the positivist's language unwittingly created metaphysical implications within the verifiability criterion itself, dooming it to failure at the outset. I argue that a Goodmanian dispositional analysis of the criterion first elucidates the metaphysical implications of the standard interpretation of the criterion and secondly provides one with the tools necessary to re-analyze the criterion in terms of manifest predicates. Understood in terms of manifest predicates and the projection of dispositional predicates, the criterion becomes a metalinguistic tool used to classify our object-language. Moreover, the criticisms brought against the old reading of the criterion dissolve.

David A. Freeman  
Washburn University

"Locke and Identity"

John Locke is one of the few intellectuals who has devoted a significant amount of time and intellectual energy in trying to come to terms with both individual and collective identity. What I plan to do in this paper is outline Locke's understanding of identity and suggest some connections with our understanding of civil rights and liberties.

Ellen M. Maccarone  
University of Florida

Standards, Decision Procedures and Virtues

I discuss standards of rightness, decision procedures and virtues. Ordinarily, it is thought that standards of rightness and decision procedures are our only options. Recently, much has been made of the distinction. I argue that most of us want our moral theories to have aspects that standards have and aspects that decision procedures have. Surprisingly, we can get much of this by opting for neither. If we understand our moral theories to contain virtues instead of standards or decision procedures we can get what we want without the possible objections arising from standards and decision procedures.

Matthew S. McCabe  
University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Ethical Caring, Medical Paternalism, and Respect for Patient Autonomy

A common criticism directed toward the Ethics of Care in the context of medicine is that it will sanction physician paternalism at the cost of patient autonomy. I provide a defense of ethical caring against this criticism. I begin by describing the critic's position on ethical caring and paternalism. Drawing from features of the theory from contemporary authors, I articulate a form of ethical caring capable of responding to the criticisms. Properly understood, ethical caring is an admirable motive involving

sympathetic understanding and sensitivity to context as well as the balancing of care for others and oneself. I demonstrate that the charges of paternalism are unwarranted. I include a discussion of the ethically caring-based conception of autonomy. I conclude by asserting that, rather than fostering medical paternalism, ethical caring could provide the best means to respect patient autonomy.

Satish Sharma  
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

### Crossovers in the Indian Classical and Popular Traditions: Impacts on Individual and Societal Welfare

Welfare in the societies does not depend solely on the formally taken measures; the classical and popular traditions and their interactive paths also play a major role in this. The classical tradition in India belonged to the Brahmins for a long time and created an elite culture where Brahmins surpassed all others in power and privileges. The challenges to the Brahminical power came through several counter-movements; the Charvaka school of materialism and heterodox systems of Jainism and Buddhism were among them. Later in the Middle Ages, the Bhakti and Sufi movements contributed significantly in the diminishing of Brahminical power, reduction of ritualism, and for the first time brought common folks into the mainstream society. This paper discusses these crossovers in the Indian classical and popular traditions using philosophical and welfare perspectives, their interplay over time, and the impacts of the crossovers on individual and societal welfare.

Paul C.L. Tang  
California State University, Long Beach

### Underdetermination in Science and Philosophy

I discuss W.V. Quine's thesis of underdetermination as it applies to theories in the natural sciences. I then show how the thesis can be extended to apply to theories of free will and determinism in the philosophy of action and to various religious systems in the philosophy of religion. In so doing I show the generality of the underdetermination thesis and also how the thesis accords with Quine's overall naturalistic epistemology.

### **Political Science**

Nurudeen Adeniyi Ajai Aderibigbe

“Globalisation engenders fear as well as hope”

In 1990s, the world have witnessed a drastic change in the global economic as a result of vast improvement in technological changes. This growing Worldwide integration has produced a whole series of consequences economic, political, cultural and environmental. Unfortunately, some of these consequences can be negative. In Africa for example, Private security is a qualitatively new form of mercenary activity, has thus driven by increased perceptions of insecurity caused by terrorism, kidnapping, random acts of violence, urban unrest, increasing general crime, corporate crime, and

weakened and poorly resourced and trained state law enforcement agencies. The origin of this crisis can be traced, among other factors, to the structural imbalance of most of the economies which, being basically agricultural or primary producing in nature, are vulnerable to changes in the World market, declining terms of trade for agricultural or primary products and rising cost of imports whether civil or military. African governments had resorted to heavy borrowing in order to sustain both their imports and investment needs, only to be further burdened by a combination of rising interest rates, worsening terms of trade, and mismanagement of shrinking foreign exchange earnings. The latter result directly from this led to drastic decline in standards of living in Africa. Understandably, then, globalisation engenders fears as well as hopes. The impression of one gets is a need for more drastic action to be taken to reduce the huge burdens of debt and adjustment being borne by most countries in Africa.

Sayeed Iftexhar Ahmed

“The Rise of Islamic Politics in Bangladesh”

This article discusses how the use of Islam as a political discourse rather than as a religion by the nationalist political elites and the civil military bureaucrats created an environment that helped the ideas of political Islam to flourish and aided the Islamists to advance their political programs in the post-colonial state, Bangladesh. The failure of the nationalist elites to establish their hegemony over the civil society, especially over the subaltern classes and politics based on secular identities and culture, secured "dominance without hegemony" in the newly independent country. This prompted the nationalist elites to restart the process of Islamization, which they thought would help them to overcome their "hegemonic crisis" in the society. A consequence of relying on Islamic discourse rather than indigenous culture was that this ultimately helped the Islamic parties to advance their politics in this "peripheral" state. The paper will discuss the failure of the nationalist elites as well as the subalterns to organize the Bangladesh movement as a unified project, and at a later time, the failure of the ruling political elites to improve the socio-economic conditions of the masses created a space for the Islamists to advance their programs, which at present, pose serious challenges not only to the state and civil society but also to the subaltern culture and tradition.

Kristian Alexander

“Hizballah in Lebanon: Transformation, Adaptation and Survival”

This paper will focus on the Shiite political party/movement in Lebanon. Hizballah has adopted a pragmatic approach to politics, in contrast to other Islamic groups whose political experience has driven them to isolation. Having to cope with political realities, the party had to soften its ideological posture in one direction while still proclaiming its faithfulness to traditional positions in the other. This paper will seek to analyze that contradiction, revealing the movement's dilemmas regarding political survival. It will shed light on the (a) the growth and political identity of the movement, (b) the realist approach to politics in the post-Taif era and its effects on the movement's political behavior and ideology, and (c) Hizballah's future prospects.



Edgar W. Butler

### "Cyber Voting and Elections: The Forthcoming Presidential Election of 2004"

This paper focuses on voting issues and the legitimacy of elections, a cornerstone of a democratic society. The disastrous 2000 presidential election demonstrated the importance of verifiable results. The Help America Vote Act (HAVA) passed by congress addressed problems prompted by the 2000 election. Yet the proposed electronic solutions have strengths and weaknesses. There is a need for electronic voting alternatives to have a "voter-verifiable audit trail" so that fraud can be detected and Florida's problems do not occur again. However, HAVA did not require a "voter verifiable paper receipt." Another Act obviates that discrepancy--HR2239: Voter Confidence and Increased Accessibility Act of 2003 expands HAVA, requiring a paper trail for electronic voting machines so that disputed elections can be monitored. This will overcome the problems associated with relying only on electronic voting apparatus subject to fraud, programming mistakes, machine breakdown, software error, and potential manipulation of computer programs

Gamze Cavdar

### "Turkish Islamists' New Thinking: A Model for Others?"

Less than a year in the government, the Islamist-based JDP (Justice and Development Party) in Turkey passed two democratization packages and agreed to support Washington's request to send peacekeepers to Iraq. Especially because these actions came at a time of heated debates about the American war on terrorism that some believed "has wounded the cause of moderation," perhaps the scene was oxymoron to many: A political party with Islamist roots have out-bidden any previous government in democratization and showed an unprecedented pro-West stance. This paper examines the question of whether or not Turkey's experience with political Islam can be a model for the Muslim Middle East. Answering the questions is crucial, not only for its theoretical significance, but also for its potential policy implications in the region. The paper attempts to answer the question by examining sui generis forces behind Islamist new thinking, which are Islamists' self-criticism, the Turkish state and the European Union.

Payam Foroughi

### "Uighuristan or China? Prospects of Continued Conflict, Secession, or Regional Autonomy for China's Xinjiang Province"

In recent years, China's Xinjiang Province (a.k.a. 'Turkistan' as its old name) has been a hotbed of political activism by Islamists and Uighur nationalists. The Chinese government has been conducting a dual policy of modernization and Chinesification, where inter alia old mud houses are systematically torn down and replaced with multi-story apartment buildings, and where thousands of ethnic Chinese families are regularly relocated to what is the primarily a Central Asian and Islamic region. Such policies on the part of the central government, in addition to severe restrictions on the practice of Islam and display of Uighur culture (such as the teaching of the Uighur language in schools) has brought about a relatively organized underground movement of Uighur

activists with increasing radical and religious demands. This paper will analyze the contemporary political trends of both the Chinese government and Uighur activism in the Xinjiang Province of China and will conclude with a series of scenarios for the medium-term future.

Amy Eleanor Gould

“Heaven, Hell and Impeachment: Representatives' Religion and the House Judiciary Committee”

The House of Representatives Judiciary Committee played a pivotal role in the moral and political presidential impeachment proceedings of Richard M. Nixon and William J. Clinton. Committee members confronted questions of ethics, ideology and definitions of high crimes related to the Presidency. Is there a correlation between a judiciary committee member's religion and their final vote on the articles of impeachment? Are there any observable trends among religious affiliations and judiciary committee members' final votes? Hypothesis (A): correlation is observable between a judiciary committee member's religion and their vote on impeachment. Hypothesis (B): correlation is also observable in presidential impeachment voting trends amongst the Nixon and Clinton judiciary committees to religious affiliations. Hypothesis A is not supported with a direct correlation between religious affiliation and vote. Alternative variables of party, region of country represented, and seniority reveal a stronger relationship. Hypothesis B is verified with observable trends across impeachment judiciary committees, religious affiliations, and final votes.

Neil Harvey and Casey Stevens

“Unstable Property: intellectual property rights and the (re)organization of indigenous knowledge in globalized Chiapas”

This paper examines the justness of intellectual property rights for protecting the traditional medicinal knowledge of indigenous peoples. Drawing on a case study of bioprospecting in Chiapas, Mexico, we focus on the tensions and vibrations within intellectual property rights discourse, particularly those that have been exposed by indigenous people themselves in recent years. Combining fieldwork and deconstructive analysis, we argue that intellectual property rights are the contingent effect of an assumed separation between static nature and creative innovation. This separation permits the redistribution of knowledge and associated benefits through new sites of expertise and decision-making. It is this attempted reorganization that explains indigenous opposition to bioprospecting. We conclude by advancing a less property-centered and more solidaristic conception of indigenous knowledge and global citizenship.

Umet Korkut

“Embedded Elitism in Trade Unions in Poland and Romania: Can It Offer an Explanation for Lack of Union Strength and Success?”

The paper argues that democratic decision making within trade unions will have a positive effect on their strength and success during policy-making. Lack of democracy and embedded elitism, on the other hand, diminish unions' strength. My argument is dual: (1) the ability of trade union leaders to establish developed links with the rank and file and (2) a lesser degree of hierarchy during the internal decision making influence the strength of organisations. This is so because both factors contribute to carry the spontaneous and local demands onto the national agenda. In this picture, this paper poses that the classical corporatist literature fails to realise that the organisational concentration and hierarchy are not the only possible mechanisms of coordination. Yet, democracy also is a powerful mechanism of coordination and dispute resolution. Poland and Romania are selected as case studies in order to test this hypothesis. These two countries present the widest possible divergence in terms of their historical legacies and the immediate aftermath of their transitions to democracy. Therefore, this paper commits itself to a novel attempt to look for causes of missing union strength and success in allegedly two differing cases. Hence, the paper compares the role of local traditions in two countries in shaping the strength of civil society. The paper, however, does not treat the mode of internal decision making as the only factor to explain trade union success or failure. It realises the interdependence of various factors affecting union success. Rather, the paper seeks to promote the mode of internal decision making as one of the crucial impacts on union success alongside other either context dependent or independent factors. In this attempt, it brings together allegedly two different countries from the same region and compare the effects of their civil society internal decision making structures on their success and strength.

Adewale Lasisi

“Africa, Conflict of Values, Reminiscence of the Past and Democracy”

Independent Africa has witnessed growing political misadventures at democratic experimentations resulting from the resurfacing effects of its colonial past, and the conflicting cultural values borne out of the former. Enmities stemming from colonial favoritism and the creation of unworkable polities has continuously impeded upon the continental need for democratic institutionalisation. Africa today battles with the problems of ethnic differentiation, identity crises and inter-group power tussles, creating political discrimination and oppression among groups, and accounting for the failure of its most democracies. Moreover, Africa's increasing failure at blending its traditional values with western system to suit the continental needs, remains an issue of urgent attention. Western intrusion through slavery and colonialism not only relegated African values but also dampened Africans' traditional spirit of diplomacy and organic solidarity it once enjoyed. For Africa to enjoy true federalism, tolerance and good governance, colonial structures must be brought down, ensuring rule of law and equality of all. It is then that Africa can be able to face the challenges of a political new world.

Frank Mazzella

“Polls, Elections, and War: The Case of Italy”

The conservative government of Mr. Berlusconi faced an important test in the local elections of 2003. The paper analyzes the impact of local issues as well as the public reaction to the significant changes in the foreign policy of Italy. Public opinion polls

before the election showed that a majority of Italians opposed the government on several components of foreign policy. The defeat of the government was caused by both local issues and the changes in Italian foreign policy.

Ana Caballero Mengibar

“Globalization, transnational migratory flows, and diasporic identity formation: Moroccans in Spain”

This paper investigates the causes originating transnational migratory movements from Morocco to Spain, in lieu to discover how these flows shape diasporic Moroccan identity under globalization. In so doing, this paper questions how global forces, material and non-material, have impacted current Moroccan migratory flows and the consequent diasporic identity formation for this group in Spain.

The analysis of primarily secondary sources reveals that transnational migratory Moroccan flows to Spain are not just due to economic, political, or the so-called material causes, like the neo-liberal orthodoxy advocates, but rather they are due to a combination of both, material and non-material (or cultural) causes. Additionally, this research finds that transnational migration leads to the formation of diasporic Moroccan hybrid identities in Spain. Consequently, this paper argues that failing to include non-material issues as viable reasons for explaining migratory flows from Morocco to Spain limits understanding the formation of diasporic identities under globalization.

Alisen Moon

“A Comparative Analysis of the Bush Administration’s and the Palestinian Liberation Organization’s Policies, Positions, and Resolutions for the Creation of a Palestinian State”

As an ardent supporter of the Middle East Peace process, the United States has been an active third party negotiator and main sponsor of many negotiations and agreements between Israel and the Palestinians. However, there has not been one Administration or set of negotiations that has brought peace to the region or helped the Palestinians achieve statehood. This Paper seeks to analyze the policies of the current Administration and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) towards the creation of a Palestinian State. There are seven issues of contention that must be fully addressed and resolved before a Palestinian State can come into existence. These issues, as defined and put forth by both the Administration of George W. Bush and the PLO, will be examined to determine if the Palestinians are any closer to realizing their dream of statehood.

Joana Odenrantz, University of Utah

“The Islamic Trend in Egypt: Building Social Capital or Promoting Patronage?”

The Islamic trend in Egypt is a varied and multifaceted movement. Groups strongly differ concerning strategies for creating an Islamic state. Although radical militants receive considerable attention, I argue that it is the moderates who have the strongest impact on Egyptian society. With a strategy aimed at civil society, moderates intend to

Islamize society from the bottom-up rather than from the top down. However, we do not know if moderate strategies are building the social capital that Putnam argues is necessary for democracy and a thriving market economy or if moderates are, in fact, using patronage to gather support for their goals. My paper will examine the Islamic financial sector and charitable networks in order to ascertain whether moderate Islamists, committed to working in civil society, are building social capital or promoting patronage. This paper will begin to address and assess the relative merits of the Islamist impact on Egyptian civil society.

Elizabeth Paddock and Joel Paddock

“New Politics and Postmaterialism in Democratic and Republican Party Platforms, 1960-2000”

Studies in public opinion have documented the rise of postmaterialist values in the United States and other advanced industrial societies. Many argue that the development of “new politics” issues over the past forty years in the United States has given rise to the cultural divide that now characterizes American politics and popular culture. While these values and cleavages have been recognized in American political culture for some time, they are not as prevalent in political institutions as might be expected. This paper examines the balance between “old politics” and “new politics” in Democratic and Republican party platforms from 1960 through 2000. A content analysis of the platforms indicates few changes in issues and value orientations of the parties in the past forty years.

R. Everett Tenney

“Reason and Revelation Concerning the Family: The Role of the State in Israel and Rome”

The political power parents wield over children has to varying degrees existed in the West. This paper will seek to illustrate the limits of this power in Roman antiquity as compared with Israel chiefly through the Justinian code and in the law given by Moses as found in Exodus and Deuteronomy. The Roman response, which is based on reason, will be compared and contrasted to the Mosaic response, which is based on revelation. Their varying answers will give insight as to the strengths and limitations of revelation and reason in forming the State's obligation to its children.

Karl G. Trautman

“A Political Scientist Accepts Ambiguity and Loses Control: My Experience Inside the Legislative Process”

The following paper will analyze some of my experiences in practical politics as a policy analyst with the Democratic caucus of the Michigan state senate from November 1997 until August 2001. My responsibilities included compiling data, interpretations and legislative options in various different policy areas. Specifically, I was responsible for analyzing the following at various points in my work: the appropriations committee and process, the revenue-estimating conferences, the agriculture committee, prospective state spending and contracts, and audit reports. I will focus my analysis on three major

ways in which my experience in the legislative process differed from what I thought it would be, based upon my academic studies: the lack of precision, the lack of control and the diversity of commitment. Specific policy areas that will be analyzed include how the state spent its portion of the tobacco settlement money and the effect of term limits on legislator behavior.

A.B. Villanueva

“Discounting the Value of People Power in Phillipine Politics”

The ballot box, not street demonstrations which the media romanticized as people power, is democracy’s legitimate place where citizens decide who their leaders will be. Stripped of all its sensationalism, people power in Philippine politics is nothing more than a misnomer. What its advocates are promoting as a bloodless coup is in fact a mob clamoring for the eviction of their President from Malacanang, marching to the beat of elite drummers, blessed by the Catholic hierarchy and supported by top military echelons who, like the bamboo, bends wherever the wind blows. When the media glorified its triumphalism, it signaled the nullification of a legitimate voting outcome and augers a bad omen for Filipino democracy. Whatever its value, its institutionalization in the country’s political culture will transform elections into at best a mockery and at worst an exercise in futility. Whatever political gains are derived from this ritual bears the stigma of illegitimacy.

Karsten von Hoesslin

“Conflict Resolution for the South China Sea Territorial Disputes: Regime & Confidence Building Theory”

The maritime domain of the Asia-Pacific region, specifically the South China Sea, is an area that many academics believe is ripe for conflict. Of regional and international economic significance, the South China Sea’s islands, reefs, and waters, are territorially disputed by seven nations and it is feared that the region’s increasing interest in hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation could be the trigger for conflict. Efforts to resolve the disputes have been ongoing but are mostly stagnant because dispute resolution at present is expected to take place on a bilateral basis. A multilateral regime building approach that can effectively use confidence building measures such as remote monitoring and joint development agreements, is needed. The regime must embrace a regional economic interdependence model which will require leadership from the region’s most powerful actor, China. This approach will shed hostilities, build confidence, and foster greater economic interdependence with the region allowing for peaceful hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation as well avoiding conflict. This paper will analyze the characteristics of security, economic, and environmental regime theory, the roles of confidence building measures, joint development agreements, and examine the relevant variables of absolute vs. relative gains theory. The paper will also use economic interdependence and dominant leadership/hegemonic stability theory to prove that China is a suitable candidate for leadership with potential leadership surplus. However, the paper will first empirically examine the political environment of the South China Sea territorial disputes emphasizing the role of China and the failure or stagnation of past and present regimes to prove that a new approach must be taken to allow for peaceful hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation and thereby prevent conflict of any nature in the region.

Robert P. Watson and Richard M. Yon

“The Head and the Heart: Thomas Jefferson as Revealed through His Marriage to Martha Wayles Skelton Jefferson”

Although numerous worthy volumes have been written about Thomas Jefferson and nearly every facet of his life, personality, and political beliefs have been exhaustively detailed, we know little about Jefferson’s wife or his marriage. This can be explained, in part, because of the absence of documentation on Martha Wayles Skelton Jefferson both before and during her marriage to Jefferson (Jefferson destroyed their correspondence after her untimely death in 1782). However, there is information that exists on Mrs. Jefferson – albeit very little – which provides insights into the nature of the woman that won Jefferson’s heart and the nature of the Jefferson marriage. This paper compiles all available documentation on Mrs. Jefferson in an effort to examine her life and marriage to Jefferson, with the goal of providing a helpful new conceptual lens by which to further assess the third president.

Robert P. Watson and Richard M. Yon

“Rating Presidential Cabinets and Cabinet Secretaries”

Presidential scholars have long recognized the contributions made to the presidency by cabinet officers and senior White House aides. A natural extension of the plural presidency, scholars include the roles and actions of such presidential aides in their study of the presidency. But we have yet to develop a means of assessing the degree or nature of their impact. In an attempt to begin a comparative assessment of cabinet performance, presidential scholars (with ASPA’s Presidency Research Group) were polled and asked to rate presidential cabinets on a scale from “great” to “failure” and to rate the key cabinet posts of Secretary of State, Treasury, and Defense, and Attorney General.

Reed L. Welch

“Making an Impression: The Public’s Evaluation of Televised Presidential Addresses”

Because televised addresses to the nation provide presidents a forum to speak to the public directly and are potentially important sources of presidential power, scholars have long tried to measure the influence of these addresses on public opinion. This article does this by examining whether or not people are favorably impressed with these addresses. Using a unique set of national public opinion surveys conducted by Richard Wirthlin, President Reagan’s pollster throughout his years in the White House, after ten of Reagan’s addresses, this study examines who is impressed with televised addresses, why some people are impressed while others are not, and the variation among addresses in the success they have in making a favorable impression on people.

Brad Whitsel

### “Anti-government movements and the revitalization process”

This paper uses a case study approach to examine the terrorist mobilization of a anti-government, militia-style organization. A life-course history of the organization is followed by a discussion of applying cultural anthropologist Anthony F.C. Wallace's revitalization theory to account for the turn to violence taken by a minority of domestic anti-government groups. Emphasis is placed on the subjective perceptions and countercultural beliefs of some highly volatile groups as factors leading to their violent mobilization against the state.

## **Public Administration**

John L. Anderson

### “Correlates of Trust: Social Capital, Governance and Civic Action in a High Trust Community”

This paper analyzes the correlates of trust in a Nebraska community. In particular, the paper analyzes the results of a community-wide survey with attention to correlations between measures of social capital, governmental responsiveness, civic activities and trust. The paper represents an attempt to uncover the nature of individual-level behavior and attitudes in a community where group-level social and political action is strong.

Alcira Angulo  
Arizona State University

### “Strategies for Alleviating the Over-representation of Hispanic Children in the Welfare System”

In the United States, nearly 900,000 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 2000, with Hispanics being over-represented in the child welfare system (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2002.). This study provides a literature review on the special needs and characteristics of Hispanic children, and the challenge to design a system to serve the best interests of Hispanic children and prevent over-representation in the child welfare system. The study examines alternative models for addressing the problem of Hispanic children's over-representation in the system. Data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 are used as ground information and supplementary information from the Phoenix Metro area will also be used to provide a comparison.

Zahid Arefin Choudhury  
Arizona State University

### “Dynamics of Governance at the Local Level”

The proposed study uses the survey data collected from a number of cities in Arizona to examine the extent to which bureaucracy, the sole agent to provide public service in the past, has been altered to accommodate the corporate and the network model of



governance to provide public service at the local level. It will also explain how this triadic framework of governance will continue to transform the fundamentals of public service in the near future.

Cristi Coursen  
Arizona State University

“Strategies for Improving Access to and Satisfaction with Managed Care Services”

This study examines patients’ access to, and level of satisfaction with their health care plans by analyzing empirical data gathered from the Phoenix metropolitan area. This data will be compared to data from the national Community Tracking Study Household Survey (CTS) conducted in 2000-2001. Efforts will be made to reveal factors that improve citizen access to and satisfaction with their health care system in order to identify effective strategies for improving managed care.

Thomas W. Donovan  
Northwest Immigrant Rights Project

“From INS to BCIS: How the Department of Homeland Security changes Immigration Policy”

Under the Homeland Security Act, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has been divided into several different Bureaus. The Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services will no longer be part of the nation’s organizations that investigate, incarcerate, or deport people from other lands. Nevertheless its challenges remain extensive. This paper discusses some of these challenges and the perceptions of immigrants and their advocates to the shift from the INS to the BCIS. It offers specific suggestions for what immigration helping professionals might do to help them deal more effectively with the government.

Sandra M. Emerson  
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

“Corruption and Transition: A Case Study of Bulgaria”

Corruption is one of the top two barriers to Bulgaria’s accession to membership in the European Union. Gone are the days of repressive one-party rule with government surveillance of citizen conversations with foreigners, confiscation of personal property and prohibitions against foreign travel. However, more subtle or “gray” areas of corruption remain, such as favors for monetary gifts, secrecy and cronyism. The European Union annually reviews the progress of candidate countries. Bulgaria’s evolution toward a democratic-parliamentarian government with a free market economy is the focus of the EU as well as U.S. Agency for International Development and several non-governmental programs such as the Open Society. This paper analyzes the Comparative Studies Electoral Systems opinion data from Bulgaria along with recent surveys of students at the New Bulgarian University in Sofia and elite interviews with NBU faculty, Bulgarian administrators and USAID personnel working to improve local government administration.

David John Farmer  
Virginia Commonwealth University

“The Bureaucratic Structure of Disbelief”

The paper analyzes and illustrates the difficulty and importance of imagining what is "unimaginable", and yet compellingly "real". Three "difficult to imagine", bureaucratically relevant, governmental cases will be discussed. These are the problems of coming to grasp with the Rwanda genocide, the pervasiveness of sexual assault in the U.S. Correctional System, and the successes of the U.S. Postal Service.

Joseph B. Graves  
University of Texas, El Paso

“A New Seriousness About Public Sector Ethics”

One good has arisen from the ashes of the World Trade Center. A new seriousness and a new spirit of reflection about government, public life and public sector ethics have developed. Too many people have trivialized public sector ethics for too long. We are living at a time now when ethical ideas have increasing salience. People realize now that ethics is so close to life that it should not be obscured by opportunism. The tragic event of 9-11-01, has caused many people to acknowledge the extent to which our liberty, security, and our ability to pursue happiness depend on an intricate web of communal commitments and public sector actions. The public service should not be disfigured by the unethical actions of a few. The paper explores the elements of a framework for an ideology of public service that should deter unethical decision making in the public service.

Brent D. Hales  
Delta State University

“Technology Readiness/Need Assessments: A Path to Sustainable Development”

The purpose of this paper is to examine the utilization of technology readiness/need assessments in communities' technology development initiatives. Several justifications and strategies are examined. In an effort to promote the utilization of this tool, a case study of an assessment is provided. The ultimate results of the study provide insights into the potential benefits of this development tool.

Nathan Heller  
Arizona State University

“Comparing Factors Important to Target Audience’s in Different Industries”

This paper examines the factors that influence consumer behavior in multiple, seemingly unrelated, public and private sectors by adopting a focus on four key drivers called the BCOS factors – Benefits, Costs, Others, and Self Efficacy. Benefits and

costs emphasize the role of exchange with the consumer. If the benefits of a particular behavior exceed the costs and if social pressures are strongly favorable, target audience members may not act. Considerable experience has shown that the missing factor is self-efficacy. Self-efficacy is simply the individual's belief that he or she can actually make the behavior happen.

Victor L. Heller  
University of Texas, San Antonio

“Ethics and Leadership: Philosophies, Principles and Practices”

Leaders are responsible for the set of ethics and norms that govern the behavior of people in the organization. Leaders set the moral tone. Leadership and ethics go hand-in-hand. Traditionally, universities have taught that effective leadership is the result of ethical conduct, and ethical conduct is a result of effective leadership. Ethics and leadership function as both cause and effect. This paper addresses the changing nature of American ethics and social values and the impact these changes are having on public and private organizations,.

Gautama Adi Kusuma  
West Virginia University

“Genetic Discrimination: Have Policies Adequately Addressed this Issue?”

The advancement of genetic technologies has raised hopes as well as concerns. Finding cures for diseases, preventing future diseases, and the criminal justice system are only some of the possible benefits. However, these possibilities are tainted with concerns related to this advancement. Namely, some people are concerned over the potential for genetic related information to leak into unauthorized authorities, which may in turn lead to various forms of discrimination. In addition, genetic information is closely related to family relationships. As the genetic make-up of an individual is inherited, any requirement to provide details of inherited diseases will result in disclosing confidential information about an individual's immediate family members. This paper argues that legislations, at both the Federal and State levels, do not adequately protect the people's rights and confidentiality regarding the sharing of genetic information. In doing so, some states are used as comparison against the Federal laws.

G. Zhiyong Lan  
Arizona State University

“Governance and Public Administration Reform in the New Century”

The paper reviews the nature of governance, identifies the key components of governance, and describes the different scenarios of governance. The analytical structure presented is then used as a framework for analyzing the global movement in administrative reform and contemplating the future possibilities in achieving the goals of governance in our new world of global engagement.

Hak-Soo Lee  
Arizona State University

“Changing Federal Government Employee Attitudes Since the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978”

This study examines Federal government employee attitudes about the civil service since the passage of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. By way of reviewing the data sets of the eight employee surveys conducted by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management since 1979, it shows how organizational issues have changed on dimensions such as customer orientation, leadership, overall effectiveness, job satisfaction, performance evaluation fairness and acceptance, performance rewards, poor performer management, empowerment, teamwork, training and development, diversity, family friendly workplace, organizational resistance to change, and labor relationship. Over the years, environmental factors such as political (party affiliation of the president and legislators), economic (unemployment), and social (government trust) factors are taken into consideration.

Yi Lu  
University of Georgia

“The Change Agent’s Importance in Network Management and Organizational Performance: New Evidence from Public Education”

The effort to make public organizations perform better is widespread and ongoing. In the public administration and policy communities, researchers are trying to identify the most crucial factors that influence organizational performance and program effectiveness. This paper raises several important questions. Are public managers who have a change agent orientation more effective network managers, and does this orientation result in improved organizational performance and program effectiveness? Two types of network settings are explored: “upward” and “outward” networks. The dependent variables organizational performance and program effectiveness are gauged with multiple-item measures that include educational outcomes

Kant Patel  
Southwest Missouri State University

“Public Health, Law, and Politics”

This paper examines the politics surrounding public health law and the role law can play in the field of public health. Various shortcomings of the current public health laws of the state government are examined along with the Model Public health Law and emergency public health laws that have been proposed to make state public health laws more up-to-date and capable of dealing with potential public health crisis. The paper also examines the role of litigation and how law can be used to address public health problems.

Patricia Patterson

Florida Atlantic University

“The Bureaucratic Structure of Disbelief”

The paper analyzes and illustrates the difficulty and importance of imagining what is "unimaginable", and yet compellingly "real". Three "difficult to imagine", bureaucratically relevant, governmental cases will be discussed. These are the problems of coming to grasp with the Rwanda genocide, the pervasiveness of sexual assault in the U.S. Correctional System, and the successes of the U.S. Postal Service.

Charlene M. L. Roach  
Arizona State University

“New Public Management and Its manifestation in state and local governments”

The study seeks to provide empirical evidence regarding the anecdotal and impressionistic claims about New Public Management (NPM) and its capacity to improve governmental operations. It uses findings from a survey conducted of public managers primarily in the Phoenix Metropolitan Area to determine how NPM has manifested itself in state and local governments. The examined characteristics of NPM are taken from the New Zealand version. The study will be instrumental to public managers and administrators since it provides evidence about speculated and actual impact in the United States.

Romona Saunders  
Arizona State University

“Diversity in Federal Organizations”

This study provides literature review on the issue of diversity in public organizations and an empirical analysis of the data from the U.S. Office of Personnel Management Employee Satisfaction Surveys over a number of years to see how supervisory support affects the level of diversity and how diversity affects the organizational culture and employee satisfaction. Supplementary information from the Phoenix Metro area will also be used to provide a comparison.

Frank E. Scott  
California State University, Hayward

“Public Issue Complexity and the Stalking Horse of Foundationalism”

Complexity has been a key focus of public administration at least since Woodrow Wilson's warning that "there is scarcely any duty of government which was once simple which is not now complex." Continuing along lines pioneered in Herbert Simon's "bounded rationality" approach to decisional complexities, such notions as non-linear causality and chaos theory have more recently led some to suggest as much as a complexity-based "new paradigm" for the field. Yet policies now taking shape suggest another role for the complex: that of marginalized "other" in relation to a privileged simple. Leaders may thus cast such issues as terrorism in relatively simple terms

compared with such issues as, say, global warming. Though a closer look at the attribution of simplicity-complexity to contemporary public issues, this paper considers how complexity serves to promote status quo approaches and marginalization of alternatives in much the same way as more overt forms of foundationalism.

Dennis L. Soden  
University of Texas, El Paso

“Large-Scale Military Influence on Regional Economies”

The role of the military in the U.S. economy cannot be disputed, nor is it likely to decline in the near to medium term. Regionally, military impacts are important but vary based on locale. In the area of West Texas and Southern New Mexico, three large military installations have been assessed for their regional impact. The combined regional impact indicates that Fort Bliss, Texas (Army), White Sands Missile Range, NM (Army/joint service), and Holloman Air Force Base (Air Force) not only play a significant role but dominate the regional economy. Using several impact modeling tools, these findings not only examine expansion under increased missions resulting from reception the Base Reduction and Closure Act, but also highlight the economic development need for economic diversity lacking in the region. In addition, the use of multiple methods for assessing economic impacts is discussed regarding the value of triangulation.

Richard L. Sutton  
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

“The 1964 Civil Rights Act and Religious Discrimination in the Workplace”

“Religious Discrimination in the Workplace” reviews the ambiguity of attitudes toward religious idea in the U. S., traces the judicial development of the meaning of religion and illustrates various principles of the 1964 Civil Rights Act as applied in several cases involving religious discrimination.

Edward T. Wimberley  
Florida Gulf Coast University

“Civic Engagement & Community Sustainability: A Florida & Sustainable communities require consistent levels of civic engagement on behalf of their residents”

At issue is the extent to which civic engagement persists within retirement communities such as those found in Florida and in the U.S. Southwest. This paper presents findings from the Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey, developed by the Saguaro Seminar at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, for persons surveyed in Collier County, Florida - Florida's fastest growing retirement community. The results of this survey, designed to evaluate issues related to civic engagement in the community, suggest that significant differences exist between the civic involvement of part-time and full time residents, and between Hispanic and white

residents. These results are compared with a similar survey conducted in Maricopa County, Arizona another popular U.S. retirement community with a large Hispanic population in the interest of identifying potential threats to community sustainability.

Jonathan West  
University of Miami

#### “Ethics Training in U.S. Cities: State of the Practice”

Ethics training is crucial to government and corporate compliance and values-oriented initiatives. Based on a survey of cities with populations over 50,000, this paper finds that about 64.1% of cities use some form of ethics training, although only 36.8% call it by that name. Among cities that offer training, about one-third (37.3%) offer it as mandatory training for all employees, and 43.5% offer it as voluntary. Although the mean length of ethics training activities is only about two half morning a year, ethics training is integrated with other ethic activities, such as monitoring adherence to a code of ethics, using ethics as criterion in hiring and promotion, and moral leadership by top managers.

### **Public Finance and Budgeting**

William Albrecht  
University of North Carolina at Pembroke

#### “Evaluating Financial Manager Techniques”

The primary purpose of this paper is to discuss a theoretical approach for assessing the acceptance of financial management techniques by public financial managers. Specifically, the intent is to delineate the interaction of factors influencing choice in situations where managers have discretion over available financial management alternatives and to exploit such information with an analytic model. While our overall query resembles prior research in attempting to understand administrator behavior our approach ultimately differs with the assumption that rational public financial managers choose to accept financial management techniques in accordance with the expected efficiency such techniques have for supplying particular characteristics. We rely primarily on microeconomic principles to accomplish this objective. However, we also draw on the public financial management literature in order to delineate an appropriate choice set.

Kathy Anders  
Arizona State University, West

This paper examines whether practitioners perceive that performance-based budget reform, as implemented in the states, increases the discretion of administrators affording them greater flexibility with which to achieve program goals in a time of fiscal constraints. This work builds upon an earlier nationwide study (Anders, 2001) which found that legal claims on appropriations (e.g., multiyear funding decisions, mandates from other levels or branches of government, or ties to specific revenue sources) and

fiscal constraints limit the discretion of administrators and their ability to realize the benefits of performance-based budget reforms. A survey of administrators and central budget staff in the program areas of Corrections, Education K-12 and Revenue in all fifty states will be conducted. Their assessment of performance-based budget reform and its relationship to accountability and discretion will provide the data to empirically test the fit between reform expectations and results as perceived by practitioners.

Dana Balter, Syracuse University  
Mark Robbins, University of Connecticut

#### “Public Preferences for Education”

The positive externalities of education are often asserted but difficult to document. The purpose of this paper is to determine if evidence exists that suggests that childless residents of a jurisdiction perceive benefits from public education and to determine if such residents are willing to pay the taxes to maintain service quality. We find that while survey respondents with children in the public schools are more likely to agree with a statement asserting the importance of maintaining a reputation for quality public education but that such responses are also dominant among those without children at home. Furthermore, support for this proposition significantly increases the probability of supporting higher levels of taxes.

Carolyn Bourdeaux  
Georgia State University

#### “The Legislative Barriers to Budget Reform”

Theorists such as Terry Moe have hypothesized that the division of powers built into the American democratic system creates incentives for micromanagement and for an accretion of rules that inevitably undermines any effort in administrative reform. This article assesses Moe’s proposition in the context of budgetary reforms. Specifically, it draws on a content analysis of evaluations of key budgetary reforms to examine the extent to which competition between the executive and legislative branches has been identified as a barrier to reform. The analysis reviews the nature of the implementation problems associated with legislatures and inter-branch contestation and the proposed solutions. Finally, the paper looks at the theoretical roots of key themes that arise in the literature and assesses whether there should be reason for optimism about implementing budgetary reforms in the American democratic system.

Deborah Carroll  
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

#### ”TIFs and Tiebout: Are Firms Mobile?”

One fundamental argument surrounding tax increment financing is that TIF is used as an incentive by local municipalities to compete against each other for business investment. This argument is based on the hypothesis posited by Tiebout, in which households are mobile and individuals choose communities with service levels that best



satisfy their preferences. However, the argument presupposes that the Tiebout hypothesis is equally applicable to businesses as to individual households. Using a bid-rent framework to describe the capitalization of public goods into property valuation, this paper attempts to validate the Tiebout hypothesis as it applies to businesses by quantitatively examining parcel level data within TIF districts in the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin from 1980 to 1999. In addition, property value growth rates will be examined in the period prior to TIF district creation, during TIF district activity, and after TIF district retirement to determine growth changes occurring after TIF implementation.

Robert Egger  
Georgia State University

#### Fixed Price v. Price Index Contracts: Financial Benefit for State Government?

Due to supply volatility driven by market price fluctuations, many private contractors are adding contingencies to their bid price to cover the price risks associated with volatile market commodities such as petroleum products. This “risk premium” presents a potential crisis in the provision of infrastructure in the current changing fiscal position of many state governments. Currently, many states have adopted price adjustment techniques in various forms to address long-term pricing issues in commodities such as petroleum products. This paper looks at a common type of price adjustment, price indexing, which provides contractors with compensation for increases in price volatile commodities. The research question addressed is: What is the effect on contract pricing when states use a fixed price bid versus an indexed price bid system for price volatile commodities. The impact of these two types of bid systems is analyzed through a combined qualitative and quantitative benefit cost analysis. This study is important to contract managers in light of the current budgetary climate facing many states and the need for the efficient use of resources invested in state infrastructure.

Yilin Hou  
Thomas P. Lauth  
The University of Georgia

#### “A Lonely but Melodious Tone among Discords: A First Look at the Fiscal Policy of Athens-Clarke County, Georgia, 1986-2002”

When state governments are hit hard by revenue shocks, local governments in general are unable to avoid the misfortune. In some unique cases, however, local governments can fare well, due to various reasons, some being planned and some accidental. In this paper we examine the case of the consolidated city-county government of Athens-Clarke County, Georgia. As a college town without much industry, Athens’ mainstay is the University of Georgia and two regional medical centers. As such, Athens-Clarke County enjoys a relatively stable economic base and thereby smooth fiscal operations. Further, as a locality in a “conservative” southern state, the fiscal profile of the city-county government is inherently not pro-active either, which may have also helped in the most recent recession. Due to data limitations, our analysis may go back only to the mid-1980s. The research question is whether the Unified Government of Athens-Clarke County fared as well in different recessions and regional downturns. If it was so, what

have been the contributors? If not, what policies may have turned sour its fiscal operations? To answer these research questions, an in-depth analysis of the Government's reliance on specific revenues over time will be conducted. Analysis of the Government's debt administration, capital spending, and economic development efforts will also be addressed.

Yilin Hou, the University of Georgia  
Thomas Lauth, the University of Georgia  
Bert Brantley, Georgia Department of Transportation

"Where Conservativeness Brings Marginal Benefits: A Preliminary Analysis of Georgian Fiscal Policies 1970-2002"

The State of Georgia, as some other southern and Midwestern states, follows a set of "conservative" fiscal policies, ranging from taxation, expenditure and debt instrument usage. This unique fiscal "tradition" separates these states from others that are more "open" and "daring." In this sense, a detailed analysis of Georgia as an example may help reveal something not seen before. The conservativeness has generated some benefits and also unfavorable results. Georgia did not suffer as early or as much in the 2001 recession as those fiscally more pro-active states, nor will it recover as early and as quickly as others. With time series data on revenue, expenditure and other fiscal aspects of the state, the paper offers a detailed case study. Comparison and contrasts are made with averages of the southeast region and the country. The sample period spans from 1970 to 2002 to cover five national recessions and more regional downturns.

Willow Jacobson, University of North Carolina  
Margaret Lamb, University of Warwick

"Customer Focused Tax Administration: A Framework for Evaluating U.S. and British Reforms"

This is an exploratory comparative study that seeks to highlight some of the features of customer-focused government as they have been introduced to national tax administration. Our cases for comparison are the US federal tax agency, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and the UK's central government direct tax administrative department, the Inland Revenue (IR). We draw attention to the similarity of some features of customer-focused tax administration, as well as continuing concepts or points of tension. We suggest ways in which the different institutional, legal, and public political contexts for tax administration create variations both at the state of policy adoption and implementation. We outline questions for further research on the impact of customer-oriented reforms on the institutions of tax administration.

Min Su Kim  
Arizona State University

“Fiscal Innovation in the States: Softening hard Budget Constraints by Certificates of Participation.”

Although effective in limiting full faith and credit debt, state hard budget constraints are readily and routinely softened. When fiscal means of softening are restricted, credit methods may come in form of soft loans. The credit system can be soft even with high interest rates, if the fulfillment of a credit is not enforced. The certificate of participation (COP) in United States that is one form of soft loans has grown rapidly because of easier access to capital markets without the referendum test. The certificate of participation is the fiscal invention that surmounts difficult legal barriers. COPs, however, appeared to be more risky than traditional municipal debt instruments. The paper will use cross sectional data to examine the effects of fiscal institutions on the fiscal performance of state governments. This paper also presents evidence that the degree of hard budget constraints affects the issuance of certificates of participation.

William Kittredge  
Center for the Study of Capital Markets

This paper is an examination of one of the questions surrounding local government debt policy – its impact, if any, on interest cost. Using data from a recent survey, we assess the impact of local government debt policy elements on economic efficiency, represented by TIC. Our findings are mixed. Some debt policy elements have the expected effect, some do not, and many have no significant impact. This paper is part of a larger effort to test the claims of normative theory with respect to local government debt policy and provide practitioners with germane information. We consider extensions of this research intended to provide a more nuanced understanding of local government debt policy’s impact on efficiency, and local governance more generally.

Ken Kriz  
University of Nebraska, Omaha

“A Probabilistic Approach to Debt Affordability”

Previous models of debt affordability have largely taken a benchmarking approach. But there are several reasons why a benchmarking approach may not reflect the true nature of the debt affordability question. This paper takes a different approach, one that attempts to model more fully the financial implications of issuing debt. We will produce a model that takes more fully into account specific financial, economic, and demographic realities of the jurisdiction. We will be able to say not only if debt will be affordable, but include the reasons for our determination. At its heart, the central debt affordability question is this: Does the issuance of a bond issue of size  $b$  significantly increase the likelihood that the jurisdiction will not be able to make payments on its total debt  $B$ ? A related question is whether the issuance of a bond issue  $b$  makes the level of debt  $B$  politically unsustainable. In order to answer these questions, one needs to realize that there is tremendous uncertainty regarding future revenues and expenditures. The more uncertain future revenues and expenditures, the more likely that the jurisdiction will not be able to service its debt burden. Therefore, the question of debt affordability is a question of probabilities, and we take a probabilistic approach to estimating the debt affordability question.

Anna Lukemeyer, University of Nevada Las Vegas  
Robert Bifulco, University of Connecticut

### "Can Resource Disparities Explain the Black-White Test Score Gap?"

This study will use national, panel data assembled from the U.S. Census of Governments, the Common Core of Data, district tabulations of the U.S. Census Housing and Population survey, and the National Assessment of Educational Progress to develop state level measures of resource disparities between the average black student's district and the average white students district that adjust for the costs of education. We will then use these measures of resource disparities to examine the following research questions: How do black-white resource disparities vary across states and over time? Have states that have undertaken school finance reforms seen larger reductions in black-white resource disparities than other states? Have the details of court orders requiring reform influenced the size of black-white resource disparities? Do variations in changes in black-white resource disparities across states predict variation in changes in the black-white test score gap?

Christine Martell  
University of Colorado at Denver

### "Debt and Special Districts"

This paper considers the extent to which per capita debt burdens are affected by special districts. Special districts are created to provide varying levels of service within a jurisdiction and allow a jurisdiction to tailor needs with financing. They also serve as a lower-cost financing mechanism for either public improvement or new development infrastructure. The public may find special districts to be more attractive for service provision and financing because they believe that special districts offer better services and lower costs than conventional governmental arrangements. No research empirically examines this claim, and it is not a hard stretch to question whether special districts are created to circumvent debt limitations, resulting in a hidden cost of services. No state has more restrictive limitations than Colorado. Consequently, there is a proliferation of special districts for activities such as library, fire, development, water, and education. The data for this research will be drawn from the Denver Metropolitan Area. This research will empirically test the relationship among special districts and per-capita debt.

William Moore  
California State University, Long Beach

### "The Incidence of Economic Development Subsidies"

A general equilibrium model used from the public finance literature (McLure) is applied to determine the employment and wage effects in a two-sector economy. The

limitations of the model motivated the development of a new model that more accurately reflects the economic behavior of the economic agents associated with spatial economic sectors. Analytical solutions are derived for both models and some comparative static results are discussed. Given the lack of precision from the analytical solutions, numerical simulations are run for a plausible range of the key variables. The numerical results indicate that at best employment changes associated with fiscal subsidies are the result of labor mobility and may not result in a net economic gain. The essay ends with a discussion of how the results of this study could be used in the design of spatially targeted economic development programs and the need for further research.

Jun Peng  
University of Arizona

“State Debt Financing as a Countercyclical Budgetary Tool --An Empirical Analysis of the States’ Debt Behavior”

While deficit spending to stimulate the economy when it is in recession is widely acknowledged as a budgetary tool at the federal level, such countercyclical fiscal policy is not advocated at the state level due to the constitutional requirement to balance the budget. In this article, we argue that when used properly, state governments can also use debt financing as a countercyclical budgetary tool to balance state government budgets over the economic cycles. Such a fiscal policy is implemented through changing the mix of tax and debt financing for capital projects. By using a two-stage random effects model on a dataset of 48 states over a ten-year period from 1989 to 1998, we find that state government borrowing as well as the share of capital spending financed by debt are countercyclical to the economic cycles. This study provides another policy perspective for understanding state government borrowing behavior.

Christopher Reddick  
University of Texas at San Antonio

“Evaluating Budgetary Approaches on State Resource Allocation”

This article evaluates quantitatively the impact of four common budget approaches on disaggregated U.S. state spending data in the 1990s. Pooled time series cross sectional data of the 50 states is used to test the impact of incremental, program, zero-based, and performance-based budgeting on the dependent variables state total and functional expenditures. The results demonstrated that there was support for all of these approaches in terms of their impact on state budget outputs. These findings imply that budget decision-making should focus more on a system-wide approach, which takes into account many of the characteristics of these rival models, rather than exclusively focusing on each one singly. A possible suggestion is a hybrid form of budgeting, which is a combination of incremental and rational approaches.

Christine Rocco  
University of Connecticut

### “Municipal Bond Auctions and Borrowing Costs.”

Many firms presently offer the service of ‘electronic bidding’ to municipalities seeking to use technology to facilitate their municipal bond sales. Most of these services do not offer the option of a real ‘open auction’ in which bidders can revise their bids in real time. In this study we examine the degree to which open auctions offer cost savings over other competitive sales.

Christine Rocco  
Brian Winseck  
University of Connecticut

### “Municipal Bond Issuance in Connecticut”

This study reports on a survey querying Connecticut municipal bond issuers about their use of sales techniques, measures and approaches based on the guidance provided by the GFOA.

Bill Simonsen and Mark Robbins, University of Connecticut  
Barry Feldman, Town of West Hartford, Connecticut

### “Understanding Preferences for Front Yard Services”

Citizen support for taxes and spending is a function of a variety of governmental factors and individual attributes. In this paper we examine the way in which citizens experience services for clues about their support for those services. The visual proximity or close experience associated with so called ‘front line’ services might create an expectation that support for the taxes necessary to pay for these services might be greater than other more general governmental services. We find in one surveyed jurisdiction, evidence that perceived service use is more important than the classification as a front line service when influencing support for taxation.

Herb Whitehouse  
Whitehouse Law Firm

### “Public Pensions, Capital Markets and Risk”

Prudent public pension fund investment requires diversification. A corollary of the diversification imperative is the reverse image of the "double bottom line" that some State pension funds seek from "socially useful" or "economically targeted" investing. Economically targeted investing may or may not provide a State with the touted benefits; but the efficiency of any portfolio engaged in "artificial" asset allocations will be reduced to the extent that its investment decisions are artificial. The same efficiency conclusions also apply to artificial asset allocation skews toward concentrations in large corporate equities. I assert in this paper that , contrary to the typical analysis, to the extent that socially useful and economically targeted investing result in diversification, those investments can serve to increase the efficiency of an otherwise artificially

skewed portfolio. However, when a large institutional portfolio is diversified, additional socially useful or economically targeted investing will be artificial and inefficient.

Kathy Wilson  
Kent State University

#### “Sources of Education Spending Inequality”

In this paper, we examine the equality of school spending recognizing that the productivity of expenditures will depend on other inputs. First, it examines inequality and changes in inequality using an individual-level data set that allows for comparisons across all income levels and from specific locational and other perspective. We accomplish this by matching school expenditures per pupil with children and their families using the Panel Study of Income Dynamics geo-coded file and the Department of Education’s Common Core of Data school database. Second, it examines equally productive effective expenditures “EPEE” that control for supply and demand factors affecting the productivity of school spending. Differences in cost factors and are adjusted for using a cost of education index and differences in the individual needs of students of different types, such as those with disability, who have English as a second language, and who come from low income families are adjusted for based on the student body composition of the school district. We find unadjusted school spending clearly understates the degree of inequality in school efforts, and the understatement comes more from the needs than the cost side. In addition, there are large racial inequalities in school spending that persist across the entire income spectrum.

#### **Rural Studies**

Anthony J. Amato  
Southwest Minnesota State University

#### “Making Main Street: Landscape and Place in an American Town”

Located just off of the first exit past the junction where the 494 Beltway rejoins Interstate 94 lies Main Street in Maple Grove, Minnesota. While the name suggests the narrow center thoroughfare of a quiet small town, Main Street in Maple Grove is something quite different. It is the brand new creation of ambitious planners who aim to offer shoppers a unique, but comfortingly familiar shopping environment. In their project, planners have strived to replicate both the layout and the experience of a small-town Main Street. Based on a careful reading of the landscape of Main Street and the surrounding area, this paper offers fresh insight into the nature of small towns, rural America, and metropolis and suburb. Planners’ Main Street plays on authenticity and depends on an active process of creation that takes place in an iconographic landscape.

Steve Craig  
University of North Texas

## “The Adoption of Radio by Rural America, 1920-1950”

Radio was among the many technical innovations that changed rural life during the first half of the Twentieth Century. Beginning in the early 1920s, radio gave the rural dweller instant contact with an otherwise remote outside world and so contributed to the growing sense of national community. Radio also provided access to weather and market reports as well as USDA-produced agricultural programs--all of which helped improve the farmer's economic situation. At the same time, the widespread rural poverty of the Great Depression meant that many farm families had to forego the luxury of radio until times got better, and it was not until 1950 that the new technology was fully adopted. This paper looks at U.S. rural radio adoption patterns during the period 1920-1950 and examines the impact of the arrival of radio had on rural communities.

Stephen L. Eliason  
Morehead State University

## “Motivations for Becoming a Conservation Officer”

While much research has been directed toward the study of urban police officers, little research has been done on rural law enforcement officers. Conservation officers are specialized law enforcement officers who operate in rural areas, with their primary responsibility being the enforcement of fish and wildlife laws. The purpose of this exploratory study was to examine why individuals chose to become a conservation officer. Using qualitative data from a mail survey and in-depth interviews with 24 conservation officers, several motivations for participating in this occupation were identified and described. Responses were categorized as love of the outdoors, desire to work law enforcement outdoors, desire to protect resources, and met game warden as a youth. In addition, the majority of officers were raised in rural communities and were actively involved in hunting and fishing activities while growing up.

Lilias Jones Jarding  
Colorado State University

## “Northeast Colorado Labor Force Study”

The Northeast Colorado Labor Force Study involved 3,664 telephone surveys with households that were randomly selected in six rural Colorado counties and surrounding areas. The data collected included current work situation, whether at home, in farming, or away from home; current and acceptable future wages; household job skills; unemployment among adults and youth; and information on those who were currently employed but seeking other work. The results indicated that a total of 7,489 people in the region were searching for work. A high percentage had college degrees. Farm households had notably higher job skill levels than non-farming households.

Suzzanne Kelley  
North Dakota State University

## “Break O'Day Farm: Memory Art and Vernacular Architecture on an Oklahoma Farmstead”



The Break O'Day Farm's recent nomination for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) initially rested on its association with memory artist Augusta Metcalfe, who lived on this Oklahoma Territory claim from 1896-1971. Close examination of land use, extant buildings, and structural remains reveals that the farm's interest and eligibility increases for its rural ingenuity and vernacular architecture. Metcalfe's only child, Howard, born in 1906, created much out of little, exhibiting creativity along three-dimensional lines rather than the two-dimensional paintings his mother produced. Throughout the 640-acre complex are twenty features eligible for NRHP nomination, including a straw-loft poultry house, a multi-function portable granary, and the crème-de-la-crème of construction for their dairy business: Howard's homemade windmill that fed well-water to the milk-cooling house, which then flowed via gravity to the stock tank. Analysis of the Break O'Day Farm features illustrates the art of rural living in the early twentieth century.

Dr. Olutayo Lanre  
University of Ibadan

“Rural Social Relations and Africa's Development”

The emergence of Rural and Agricultural studies in Western Europe is expectedly informed by historico-sociological experiences in this continent. Past and existent literatures have also shown that central to the growth of rural areas in Western Europe is the fundamental transformation of rural areas' social relations. This paper investigates the possibility of how the historico-sociological context in Africa can lead to a fundamental transformation of the existing social structure so as to bring about development.

Kyle Livie  
University of California Los Angeles

"Where the Orange Groves are Loveliest": Rural Identity and Industry in Glendora, California, 1877-1914”

My paper looks at the symbiotic development of citrus industry and insular community identity in Glendora, California at the turn of the century. Through an examination of agricultural census data, industry records, and socio-cultural material from the region, I argue that rural community ties and specialized agricultural production enabled one another, leading to distinct and locally constructed understandings of space, place, and person. The paper addresses early settlement and land speculation, the rise of monocrop production and local marketing cooperatives, new labor patterns, and cementing of a regional identity through community networks and organizations. In looking at the development of rural communities alongside new models of agriculture and labor, I hope to show how patterns of socio-economic development around rural regional centers like Glendora contributed to "modern" notions of rural life, in turn shaping complex patterns of cultural change, economic growth, and later suburban development in rural America

Stephen Obiefule

Imo State University

“Colonial Policy Towards Rural Nigerians and their Oil-Palm Industry: Impact and Indigenous Response”

This paper examines factors that shaped official policy toward colonial Nigerians in the southeastern region, and how such policy impacted the production and marketing of oil-palm products by the indigenous peasants of the area. The paper focuses on the tensions that existed in what could be regarded as a "dual alliance" against Nigeria's oil-palm producers, consisting of colonial government and Industry, and how the interests of one, sometimes conflicted with those of the other. It also examines the contribution made by the local peasants in policy formulation by analyzing the impact of colonial policy on agriculture (especially oil-palm industry) on them, even though their interest and responses were far from being uniform. Based on this analysis, the paper concludes that rural Nigerian agriculturalists contributed to colonial policy formulation from below as much as the British formulated and implemented it from above.

Ayokunle Olumuyiwa Omobowale  
University of Ibadan

“Poverty and Food Insecurity in Africa: The Historical Antecedents”

Despite the enormous deposits of both human and natural resources in the Africa, African rural areas remain troubled by poverty and food insecurity whose intensification can be traced to the colonization period which opened up the rural communities to the money economy and the world capitalist system introduced by the deliberate policies of the colonial administrations which promoted the massive production of raw materials at the expense of food crops, socio-economic hazards involved notwithstanding. In view of the failure of development theories to adequately address the peculiar nature of African underdevelopment, paper opines that the road to the overall development of Africa lies in the embracing of the Alternative Development Approach. While not advocating for autarky, this paper stresses rural empowerment, participation, provision of basic needs, redistribution of wealth and rural women’s empowerment, all of which will ignite a rural-based development that will spread to the urban areas ultimately. Bootleggers, Bandits, and Farm Hands: Fear, Anger, and Death within a Troubled Rural Landscape of Iowa, 1929-1933

Lisa L. Ossian  
Southwestern Community College

“Bootleggers, Bandits, and Farm Hands: Fear, Anger, and Death within a Troubled Rural Landscape of Iowa, 1929-1933”

“No soup lines on Iowa farms”—so stated a headline regarding the common belief, yet Iowa’s countryside still suffered from an agricultural economic depression beginning shortly after the Great War. Iowa’s rural society differed greatly from its previous idyllic image of strength and peace, now often resembling a troubled portrait of fear and violence. Bank robberies and liquor wars pelted this state which lay under “the shadow of Chicago,” and bitter bootleggers, tarred-and-feathered officials, and abandoned babies all composed elements of escalating rural violence. Examples abounded

throughout Iowa townships: young bandits blew up bank safes, abused family members plotted revenge, distressed farm hands snapped with loaded shotguns, and wealthy landowners committed suicide in their barns. Although repeal of Prohibition and introduction of New Deal relief efforts eased some economic worries and resulting violence, rural Iowans during the depths of the Great Depression stoically faced the tragic dilemmas of a troubled landscape.

## **Slavic Studies**

Mark A. Cichock  
University of Texas at Arlington

“Russian Non Residents and Baltic Integration to Europe: Utilizing a European Model?”

For Baltic policy-makers the need to walk a fine line between public and European demands concerning integration of the Russian element of local populations has produced a quandary. This study assesses Baltic states’ efforts to both integrate and exclude “non-citizens,” and to delineate the political responses of these groups to formal governmental policies. The question is whether there is a model or semi-model of European standards for integrative behavior being adapted by Baltic governments, or are the Baltic governments managing to stay several steps ahead of European demands by implementing half-measures and playing upon Europeans’ own concerns about security? Implications for integration strategies in other transitional countries and the former Soviet space are drawn by examining the durability of the model used by these Baltic governments.

John Davies  
Brown University

“The Image of Imperial Russia Abroad: The Unique Role of the Russian Technical Society at International Exhibitions”

In contrast to the Free Economic Society or the Russian Geographic Society, the Russian Technical Society (RTO) dealt with a wide range of social and cultural concerns beyond its initial mission to study the latest technological discoveries. One of the peculiar roles of the Russian Technical Society was its co-organization of Russia’s participation in the 1872 London, 1876 Philadelphia, and 1889 Paris World Fairs. The RTO’s keen involvement with these exhibitions raises several questions about the ability of the Russian state to manage industrial and cultural delegations abroad, the role of private social organizations as a surrogate agency of the government, and the hospitable relationship of high ministerial officials with the engineers, industrialists, and professors who had RTO membership. Analyzing Ministry of Finance archives and RTO personal accounts from these exhibitions, this paper proposes to examine evolving Russian views on professional specialization, and evaluates the consequences of the unique relationship between the RTO and the imperial government for their impact on Russian civic life.

David Doellinger

Western Oregon University

“Aktion Suhnezeichen: The Peace Movement, the Political Opposition and the Lutheran Church in East Germany, 1958-1989”

In 1980, the Lutheran Church in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) mobilized peace activists throughout the country with the slogan “Swords into Ploughshares.” The popularity of this slogan highlighted the Lutheran Church’s support of the independent peace movement in the 1980s, but few scholars have examined the significance of the church’s earlier peace initiatives, such as Aktion Suhnezeichen (Action Signs of Atonement). Founded in 1958, this church-sponsored organization developed summer work camps in the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other Soviet bloc countries for young adults dedicated to peace. This research, using evidence from Aktion Suhnezeichen’s publications and interviews with former members, reveals that this organization contributed to the intellectual and organizational foundations of the independent peace movement in the GDR. In addition, Aktion Suhnezeichen’s activities outside of the GDR helped build networks between members of the East German political opposition and dissident groups in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary.

Alfred Evans

California State University, Fresno

“Vladimir Putin’s Design for Local Government in Russia”

In February 2003 the government of Russia submitted to parliament a package of proposed changes in the laws concerning regional and local governments. The proposed legislation on local government stimulated heated discussion, but was finally passed by the federal parliament in September 2003. The probable consequences of the new laws on local government have been widely debated. This paper argues that the “reforms” of the Kozak Commission and ultimately approved by the national legislature may best be understood as part of Vladimir Putin’s design for restructuring the government of Russia to achieve a more centralized, hierarchical ordering of authority. The paper discusses the significance of Putin’s design in relation to comparative generalizations about political change in post-communist systems.

R. Edward Glatfelter

Utah State University

“Tianjin’s White Russians: Community Survival in a Foreign Land”

The turmoil of the great wars, revolutions, and Great Power politics created a number of Russian refugees in the first half of the twentieth century. Many of them passed through China as they fled military action, ideological differences, and political action. The city of Tianjin, on the coast of the Yellow Sea west of Beijing would be the home of a substantial community of “White Russians” from the time of the revolutions of 1917 to the final exodus following World War II. Deprived of Treaty Port privileges soon after 1917 this community had to adapt to its changing situation by organizing in order to protect its members not only from political interference but also from cultural diffusion by the foreign world within which the White Russians found themselves. This paper, based on Russian, Chinese, and English language sources, examines those organizational efforts by the White Russians of Tianjin from the formation of the community until it dissolved in the 1950s.

William C. Green  
California State University, San Bernardino

“Latin, Cyrillic...or Arabic? Russian Alphabet Law Provokes Discord Among Muslims”

In November 2002, the Russian Duma adopted a law making use of the Cyrillic alphabet mandatory for all nationalities within the Russian Federation. Reaction has been particularly strong in Tatarstan, most populous of Russia’s ethnic-based republics, which is in the midst of a transition back to the Latin alphabet. As nearly all Turkic nationalities now use the Latin alphabet, including the former Soviet republics of Central Asia, Tatar authorities fear this law is a move by Moscow to isolate their republic from kindred peoples. Assessing the significance of this move requires identification of the major actors supporting the language law and their motives for promoting it. It also requires determining whether there is sufficient support for Latinization in Tatarstan for it to risk a constitutional clash with the Federation government. The thus-far ambivalent position of President Putin is likely to be of key importance in resolving this issue.

Robert Karpiak  
University of Waterloo

“From ‘Homo Eroticus’ to ‘Homo Sovieticus’: The Don Juan Myth”

Since the 1703 debut of *The Comedy of Don Juan and Don Pedro* in the Petrine theater in Moscow, the myth of the famous Spanish seducer continues to captivate the Russian imagination. Over the past 300 years, the universal appeal of Don Juan has inspired more than 50 works of Russian literature, opera, and ballet. This paper illustrates the progression of Don Juan, as immortalized in Pushkin’s *Kamennyi gost*, to his avatars in the Soviet and post-Soviet periods. The primary focus of the discussion will be the dramatic versions of Vladimir Kazakov (*Don Zhuan*, 1995) and Lev Korsunskii (*Zhenit’ba Don Zhuana*, 2000), as well as the novels in verse by Aleksandr Gidoni (*Don Zhuan*, 1976), and Vasilii Fedorov (*Zhenit’ba Don Zhuana*, 1977).

Cynthia A. Klima  
State University of New York-Geneseo

“Eroticism and Anti-Semitism in Czech-German Literature: The Cases of Paul Leppin and Hermann Ungar”

Erotic literature began to become a popular genre in Czechoslovakia in the 1920s, coinciding, in fact, with the rise of anti-Semitism and general political unrest in the Czech and German lands. This paper will focus on themes in Paul Leppin’s *Blaugast* and Hermann Ungar’s *The Maimed*, both written on the cusp of World War II. Both works express deep, dark sexual desires and deviant behavior, signature themes seen in much literature of this time. The lives of these two authors will also be evaluated as political upheaval had an enormous effect on their writing. This, coupled with their own personal strife, caused them to produce literature that was not entirely acceptable to the public’s taste. However, what the public and publishers failed to see was the literature

for what it represented – a dark forboding for the horrors that were to hit the Czech lands in the 1930s.

Anna E. R. Kryger  
United States Air Force Academy

“Strange Bedfellows: A Look Into the Unique Political and Economic Relationships Between the Space Programs of the United States and Russia”

Unique political connections between the United States and the Russian space programs stemming from the Kennedy era has fostered the type of cooperation that exists today. These connections include those of competition, fear, reactive efforts, intelligence capabilities, expansion, finally to the one of self-interest and mutual advantages that exists today. These varying connections have come about through different stages beginning with that of mimicking each others' programs through the initial cooperation efforts founded on President Kennedy's intentions of keeping an eye on the Soviets. This progressed to the United States funding the Russian space program which in turn raises the question of how the US is benefiting from this arrangement. Technological and scientific contributions provided by the Russians seem to be what is justifying these massive expenses which in turn fosters world economic stability, a key goal of the United States.

Benjamin Loring  
Brandeis University

“Subverting Piety: Muslim Holy Sites in Soviet Central Asia”

Despite the establishment of the Central Asian Spiritual Directorate of Muslims (SADUM), the Soviet government ultimately failed to control Islamic practice in Central Asia after the Second World War. Whereas manifestations of unofficial, or “parallel,” Islam took on many forms, one of the most widespread was the veneration of Muslim holy sites. These sites, mostly “*mazars*,” or tombs of religious figures, became focal points for pilgrimages and the activities of unregistered clerics. While many *mazars* and holy places had only local significance, some attracted tens of thousands of pilgrims from throughout the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Soviet authorities' responses varied from outright repression to limited toleration coupled with anti-religious propaganda. By examining how the authorities grappled with this issue, one can better understand how they conceived of and struggled with the problem of unofficial religion in the postwar era.

Lynn Lubamersky  
Boise State University

“The New Europe and the Old: Poland in the EU”

The war in Iraq profoundly changed relations between the United States and its long-term allies in Europe. But throughout the war in Iraq, Central Europeans, especially the Polish government, supported the United States even to the point of providing troops who would go to their death in support of US foreign policy. What is the reason for this?

Why would new democracies like Poland risk the wrath of the “older” European democracies, whose favors they need as they enter the European Union? What are the historical factors that lead a majority of Polish respondents to voice the opinion that they see their future security as tied to and protected by the United States, rather than their European neighbors? These questions and others related to them are explored in this paper.

Peter Mentzel  
Utah State University

#### “Soaring Eagle or Lame Duck: Reflections on Current Conditions in Albania”

This paper analyzes current events in the Republic of Albania. Based on published materials and first-hand observations, the paper argues that the overall conditions in the country, while still unsettled, nevertheless provide many reasons to be optimistic about the short and long-term prospects for Albania.

Nicholas Miller  
Boise State University

#### “Serbia After Djindjic”

This paper examines the challenges facing Serbia following the murder of Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic in 2003. While focusing on the political and geo-political challenges facing Serbia (including the fates of Kosovo, Montenegro, and Republika Srpska), the analysis focuses on the process of coming to terms with Serbia’s involvement in the wars of the 1990s.

James Morris  
Columbia University

#### “Vysotsky and the Criticism of Soviet Society”

The life of the Russian folk singer, Vladimir Vysotsky, reveals a great deal about Soviet society in the 1960s and 1970s. While Vysotsky remains a virtual unknown outside the former Soviet Union, his name prompts instant recognition from any Russian. Because of its popularity and resonance, Vysotsky’s music has become an integral part of every Russian’s cultural heritage. This paper looks at Vysotsky’s early *blatnye pesni* (*blat* songs) which earned him his initial popularity. *Blatnye pesni* are often about criminals, misanthropes, and people on the margins of society. Vysotsky’s early songs can be understood as a type of social criticism that expressed a mood of dissatisfaction with the order of things in the Soviet Union. By looking at Vysotsky’s distinct critique of Soviet society and his life story we can see how it was possible for social critics to coexist with a repressive state during this time period.

Irina A. Mukhina  
Boston College

### “Polish Dimension of Anti-Soviet Resistance”

The Warsaw Uprising of 1944, begun only days before the Red Army entered the city, was meant to prevent Soviet domination of Poland as much as to overthrow the Nazi occupation. The rebellion was quickly put down by the Nazis, and Stalin gave no aid to support its efforts. However, hitherto unavailable documents demonstrate that the Warsaw Uprising was just one of many attempts undertaken by Poles to seize a city or town only days or hours before the Red Army had entered it. Moreover, these documents show that the leaders of the uprising were trained to lead the rebellion in the United States and parachuted into Warsaw by the British Air Force shortly before the uprising. Crucially, Stalin was well aware of the US and British participation in this ultimately anti-Soviet action. Does this mean that we are to look for the origins of the Cold War in this event?

Arianna Nowakowski  
University of Denver

### “The Discourse of a Revolution: Soviet Identities and Russian Society”

This research examines the interrelation between language, culture, and politics in Russia and the former Soviet Union by exploring historically the implementation and alteration of social policy from a social-psychological perspective. By considering diverse language philosophies such as those of Roman Jakobson and the Formalist School, as well as Mikhail Bakhtin, I investigate the ways in which language is both representative of, and is created by a reciprocal influence between the individual and the state, and becomes manifest through unique perceptions of a particular social-temporal context. By employing a multi-dimensional method of research to the dialectic reciprocity between socio-linguistics and Russian culture and politics, historical occurrences throughout the past century are used to elucidate the changing social and political climate of modern Russia. This brings into question the essence of Russian culture, which both comprises and is defined by a nation in a constant process of alteration and political upheaval.

Dennis Reinhartz  
University of Texas at Arlington

### “What Future?: The Yugoslav Roma Since Milosevic”

While the fall of Sloban Milosevic has begun to usher in new policies toward national minorities in Serbia and Montenegro, the Roma of the former Yugoslavia remain a very vulnerable people, and their persecution continues to go largely unnoticed in the West as well as by the Western media. Within the scope of this presentation, the roles of historical issues, the current deteriorating conditions, the apparent lack of Western attention to the situation of the Roma, and their ongoing maltreatment are assessed while at the same time discerning the specific localisms vis-à-vis the Gypsies of the Yugoslav successor states. The prospects of the former Yugoslav Roma in the shorter term are considered as well..

Richard H. Rowland



California State University, San Bernardino

“National and Regional Population Trends in Ukraine”

This paper describes and analyzes national and regional population trends in Ukraine during the intercensal period of 1989-2001. It focuses particularly on national and regional total, urban and rural population and urbanization trends. Other relevant topics are also investigated including nationality patterns, fertility, mortality, natural increase, and migration. Results indicate that the total urban and rural populations of Ukraine all declined sharply during 1989-2001. These declines were chiefly due to very low fertility and natural decrease, as well as the emigration of Russians and Jews. Regionally, most oblasts had population declines. The few oblasts with population increases were in the predominantly Ukrainian western Ukraine. The sharpest declines occurred in the more Russian and industrialized eastern oblasts, and in two northern Chernobyl'-contaminated oblasts. Although the Ukrainian population barely increased, its share of the total population increased to seventy-eight percent in 2001. Ukrainians comprised a majority in all oblasts except Crimea.

Elaine K. Thompson  
Georgian Court College

“A Cross-Generational Study of Russian Women’s Adaptation to Change”

This study investigates how three generations of Russian women are adapting to the rapidly changing environment of contemporary post-Soviet Russia. Using a structured interview procedure and a standardized self-concept test, three cohorts of university-educated women (traditional aged students, women in mid-career, and women at the age of retirement) were studied. Results are reported concerning collectivist versus individualistic self-concept as well as self reports of role choices and feelings of personal optimism.

Lee Trepanier  
Southern Utah University

“Totalitarianism and Christian Communitarianism in *The Brothers Karamazov*”

Unlike previous works on the *The Brothers Karamazov*, this paper focuses on the political implications of both Ivan Karamazov’s and Father Zossima’s understandings of faith, reason, and human nature. Interesting, both Ivan and Father Zossima share the same assumption in their rejection of the liberal Enlightenment project. However, their mutual rejection of liberalism results in two different types of politics: Ivan’s blueprint for totalitarianism and Father Zossima’s vision of Christian communitarianism. These two political visions are ultimately compared with the practice of politics in the twentieth century, specifically the Soviet Union and the United States. The paper concludes by asking whether we can learn anything of value for contemporary politics from both Ivan’s and Father Zossima’s understandings of politics in *The Brothers Karamazov*.

Irina Ustinova  
Murray State University

## “Imagery of Women in Russian TV Commercials”

This paper tests the hypothesis on possible correlations between the existing female stereotypes and modern stereotypes offered by Russian TV commercials. Two types of female behavior are found in Russian folklore: patriarchal that presumes the domination of men and passiveness of women; and matriarchal that presents women's courage, independence, and active participation in all aspects of social life. Two female roles are dominant in modern Russian TV commercials: *Housewife* stereotypes are presented in forty-three percent of ads, and *Sex Object* in thirty-six percent of ads. All TV commercial images of women can be categorized into nine classes: *Beauty, Housewife, Average woman, Seductive person, Mother and wife, Business woman, Celebrity, Woman at Leisure, and National heroine*. Similar images exist in ads all over the world but certain dynamics of gender representation are obvious. The last five years show a remarkable increase in proportion of such classes as *Business woman* and *Celebrity* reflecting the emergence of a new type of a career woman in Russia.

## Social Psychology

M.G. Bulgatz  
Montana State University

## “A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum of Teaching: Steps Along the Way”

Traditionally, information was presented in lecture form. The student received the information passively. Deloria (Native American) and Cross (classroom research) lead to the process oriented and cyclical classroom with assessment. Peer learning, debates, and circles of information were set up. Vygotsky and Parvan emphasized external to internal thinking and thinking as a group process. Hence “Learnaire” with lifeline and real world extractions were instituted. Perkins said performances of understanding include thinking, emotion, and performance. Active learning, then, became an important part of all teaching methods. Lecture had exercise, concepts had concrete exhibits, and emotional film images had lessons. Reframing lead to extra credit instead of ‘pop’ quizzes. Students probably became better at thinking, feeling, and performing. Several examples will be used.

Gabe Keri  
Purdue University

## “Examination of Tinto’s Model of Student Departure Against Keri’s “Stimulaic” Convergence Model of the Learner”

Students’ learning apathy, or decision to leave the learning environment has challenged educators since the inception of education. Vigorous attempts have been made, in some cases, to locate conditions within the learning environment explanatory of “student departure” and, in others, to assess student decision-making patterns. While the purposes and intention of such inquests have been meaningfully targeted, they have not provided educators with the kinds of conceptualizations indicative of the likelihood of student attrition in certain classes. On a substantive level, the current proposal was

designed to assess characteristics of Tinto's Model on Institutional Departure in the light of Keri's Stimulaic Convergence Model of the Learner to determine whether the two together provide a rather more plausible conceptualization explainable of students' learning conditions and situations supportive of their persistence in (or attrition from) college.

## **Sociology**

Brenda Wilhelm  
Sarah Swedberg (with Melissa Schuessler)  
Mesa State College

### “Race and Ethnicity in the Classroom: Student Attitudes and Experiences”

This paper is part of a broader project on teaching race in a resistant environment. We present the results of a survey of undergraduates at a primarily white college in Western Colorado, focusing on their racial attitudes and their experiences where racial and ethnic issues are covered in a classroom settings. We use these results to discuss potential ways to improve our teaching of racial and ethnic issues.

Chin Hu  
Amanda Cieslewicz  
Southern Utah University

### “Social Capital, Trust, and Democratic Values of College Youth”

The acclaimed theory of social capital proposed by Putnam argues that social capital is closely linked to trust and democracy and as social capital declines, the institution of democracy is subsequently threatened. This study examines the theory against a small, local community that can be characterized by a tightly knitted social network and a strongly conservative political culture, both of which are underpinned by a dominant religion. Our analysis shows that religious membership and political conservatism better explain trust toward political, social, religious, and economic institutions, as well as values toward equality, freedom, pluralism, and popular sovereignty. Social capital also explains some variations in trust and democratic values. Individuals who feel less connected are more likely to express distrust toward organized religion and its leaders. Also, the lack of trust toward out-group members accounts for distrust toward the welfare system and for weaker democratic values. We conclude that Putnam's theory is partially supported among youth in the community.

Daphne Pedersen Stevens  
Gary Kiger  
Utah State University

### “Domestic Labor and Marital Satisfaction Among Dual-Earner Couples: A Revision and Extension”

Do couples need to share household tasks equally in order to be satisfied with their marital relationship? This paper examines the influence of domestic labor, gender ideology, work status, and economic dependency on marital satisfaction using data from self-administered questionnaires given to dual-earner couples. As a revision and extension of a previous analysis by these authors, we draw analytical distinctions among three aspects of domestic labor: household tasks, emotion work, and child care. We test the effect of each of these elements of domestic labor on marital satisfaction, as well as the effect of a respondent's satisfaction with each domestic labor arrangement on marital satisfaction. Finally, we test the effects of gender ideology, hours spent in paid work each week, and economic dependency on marital satisfaction. Separate models are tested for male and female respondents.

Oyedolapo Babatunde Durojaye  
University of Ibadan

### “Africa And The New Global Economy”

It is not as if humans are averse to problems but problems are always coming our way and more than often, such were the result of our acts and in other cases we , with our own hands aggravate them. In the course of human survival, human desires have brought about competitions among actors in a political and economic duel leading to winner and loser situation. For Africa the tales have been that of loss, rising poverty, increasing underdevelopment, moral decadent and hopelessness for tens of millions. This is a result of the uncontrollable outward cash flow, mismanagement, corruption and growing moral decadent in leadership and structures. Globalisation has brought increasing diminishing prices of raw materials for the continent, rendering millions jobless and poor. Development has become hallucinations, the global recession catalyzing the deterioration continental conditions, and yet human needs are rising. Incidentally Africa's foreign debt and debt servicing with other problems continues to hinder African solutions for African dilemma.

Robert Palacio  
Ed Nelson  
California State University, Fresno

### “Engagement in the Research Process Among University Faculty II”

Faculty in the College of Sciences and Mathematics at California State University Fresno have been surveyed regarding academic research during each of the last three years. We presented a paper at the 2002 WSSA meetings focusing on several factors found to be related to the respondent's perceived level of engagement in research. These included perceived adequacy of funding for research in the college, importance of research at current stage of career, and perception of research in the college by faculty in other colleges and by off-campus individuals. Other factors related to level of engagement in research were rank, tenure, and length of time at the university. This study provides information on faculty members' research productivity in terms of publications, presentations, and grants. Information from the survey is related to actual productivity thus providing an important link that was unavailable in the earlier paper.

Gene H. Starbuck  
Mesa State College

“Job Satisfaction on Campus: The Paradox of the Contented Female Professor”

Studies of job satisfaction by gender typically have found that women have equal or greater job satisfaction than men. Such findings have been consistent across several job categories, in spite of the fact that women still do not receive equal pay. Phelan (1994) referred to this phenomenon as “the paradox of the contented female worker.” The present study of college faculty confirmed that, by most measures, women had greater or equal job satisfaction. A number of other variables are controlled in an attempt to explain the “paradox.” In particular, years in the field and “people oriented” variables provide the strongest explanation.

Heather Albanesi  
University of Colorado

“Making "Choices" About Sex: Gender and Agency in the Negotiation of Intimate Heterosexual Encounters”

I propose the presentation of a portion of my research, looking at how gender impacts our experience of sexuality. In this research, I found three discernable styles of negotiating sexual encounters; each based on the degree of agency (i.e. the capacity, condition, or state of exerting power) the individual adopts in their decision-making. The focus of my presentation will be a discussion on the impact of gender on the sexual style an individual enacts. My research integrates elements of two major sociological approaches to sexuality, interactionist (c.f. Simon and Gagnon, 1973; Plummer, 1982) and psychoanalytic (c.f. Chodorow, 1995) theories. While others (e.g. Blumer, 1986), explicitly reject the possibility of a theoretical union between interactionism and psychoanalysis, I disagree. I argue that Chodorow's (1995) psychoanalytic concept of a personal sense of gender allows us to make the most sense of why an individual enacts one style within sexual encounters over another.

Jayne Rowley  
Pamela Hewitt  
University of Northern Colorado

“Polsky Exposed”

In Ned Polsky's 1967 qualitative study, *Hustlers, Beats, and Others* he argued that women were not physically or mentally able to play pocket-billiards. Revisiting Polsky's work, this groundbreaking quantitative research project examined gender stereotyping and role conflict underpinning pocket-billiard competition between men and women. A survey of pocket-billiard players (n=247) was linked to a national billiard website. Utilizing the internet yielded a demographically diverse range of respondents in age, income, and educational level. This study indicated that attitudes regarding women's inclusion and performance have dramatically changed since Polsky's study. Overwhelmingly, respondents labeled pocket-billiards a gender-neutral sport. Moreover, analysis of the data revealed statistically significant results when assessing the level of role conflict men experience when defeated by women players. Specifically,

the data supported the hypothesis that there is a direct correlation between a man's ability level and the existence of role conflict.

Jim Towns  
Stephen F. Austin State University

“A Comparative Analysis of the Relationship Between Personality Temperaments and Leadership Styles”

The purpose of this descriptive study is to present a comparative analysis of the relationship between personality temperaments and leadership styles. The conclusion of the study can be used for self analysis as well as analysis of others. Therefore, a by product of the analysis should be to predict and become more aware of the strengths and weaknesses of leaders and understand their behavior. The classic Greek and Roman philosophers as well as contemporary writers, have categorized characteristics of behavior into four categories. These are sanguine, choleric, melancholy, and phlegmatic. Most people seem to be dominated by characteristics in one temperament and strongly influenced by the traits in a second or third type. Typically the most effective leader will act according to one or more of the six distinctive approaches to leadership and skillfully switch between the various styles depending on the situation. Four of these styles—visionary, coaching, affiliative, and democratic—create the kind of resonance that boosts performance, while two others—pacesetting and commanding—although useful in some very specific situations, should be applied with caution. The conclusion of the study will reveal the resonance between specific temperaments and leadership styles. Then we will not be surprised when certain leaders act as they do.

Julie Biando Edwards  
University of Illinois

“Information on the Reservation: Exploring, Evaluating, and Analyzing Library Services for American Indian Patrons”

The information needs of American Indian library patrons have been, at best, understudied. As perhaps the most segregated minority population in the United States, American Indians in general are ignored, discounted, or romanticized. Each of these stereotypes is a barrier to information access. To better understand this issue, we must study how librarians perceive barriers to information seeking among American Indians and, in turn, how American Indians perceive their libraries. This paper addresses the first of these two considerations, and examines library services on the Wind River Indian Reservation in Central Wyoming. Specifically, this study explores librarians' views on the role of libraries on the reservation, evaluates the success of programs they have initiated to reach out to tribal members, and analyzes how these factors help them address and hopefully overcome barriers to information access.

Katie Wright  
La Trobe University

“On 'ordinary suffering' and the therapeutic turn”

The 'triumph of the therapeutic' has been recognised as a significant feature of twentieth century social change. Various, social-theoretical accounts have focused on the negative dimensions of the 'therapeutic turn'. Less often, scholars have cautiously explored emancipatory possibilities for self and society. This paper evaluates these accounts in light of a qualitative study of people who have sought therapy and counselling for various 'problems of living'. Drawing on interview material from both therapists and 'clients', it will be argued that while it is critical to recognise the limits of the psychological-for both society and the individual-more nuanced accounts are required to elucidate the complex and contradictory dimensions of the therapeutic turn. The notion of 'ordinary suffering' will be explored and alternate readings are developed towards a theoretical account that pays heed to the gendered and affective dimensions of the therapeutic, and the dynamism of human agency.

Krista Lynn Smith  
Daphne Pedersen Stevens  
Gary Kiger  
University of Utah

#### “Predictors of Emotion-Work Performance in Dual-Earner Couples “

In the context of marriage, emotion work is necessary to maintain a couple's relationship and can therefore be conceptualized as a type of family work akin to household tasks or child care. Like these other forms of family work, couples construct a division of emotion work that tends to be highly gendered. Knowing that women perform more emotion work than their husbands, however, does not tell us the conditions under which it is likely to be performed by each partner. We attempt to identify whether men and women in dual-earner couples perform emotion work in response to the same or different stimuli. Specifically, we analyze the effects of a couple's division of housework (housework satisfaction, own hours of housework, partner's hours of housework), the marital relationship (marital satisfaction, gender ideology), and a partner's work-related stress (partner's negative work-family spillover, partner's job satisfaction) on emotion-work performance.

Martha L. Shwayder  
Metropolitan State College

#### “Medical Malpractice Suits: A Weberian Analysis”

Medical malpractice suits began to rise in the 1970's, peaking in the 1980's and beginning to level off in the 1990's. The suits are seen as contributing to the rising cost of healthcare, particularly by physicians in the field. With an increase in technical competence on the part of physicians over the last century, doctors find it impossible to understand why they are more likely to be sued today than in the past. Additionally, it is the most technically competent physicians that are the most likely to be sued. The purpose of this paper is to utilize a Weberian approach and analyze both the *material* and *ideal* interests of the insurance companies, doctors, lawyers and the public. It is argued that the movement of society from a traditional to a rational-legal system is the major factor contributing to this change.

Michael B. Toney  
Edna Helen Berry  
John B. Cromartie  
Utah State University

“Primary and Repeat Migration: Comparisons of Hispanic, Black and non-Hispanic White Migration in the United States”

The main purpose of this research is to examine the extent to which Hispanic, Black and White primary and repeat migration rates differ once other migration related variables are controlled. Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth that began in 1979 are used in the analysis. The key finding of this study is lower rates of primary migration and repeat migration for Hispanics than for Blacks or non-Hispanic Whites. Hispanics who have previously migrated are much less likely to make a repeat migration than Blacks or non-Hispanic Whites regardless of their duration of residence, level of education level or rural-urban residence type. Some of the differences in primary migration disappear when these are controlled. Research to be reported in the final draft of this paper will determine the extent to which differences exist once these factors and other factors are included in a logit analysis.

Patricia Atchison  
Colorado State University

“Take Me Back to my Boots and Saddle: An Exercise in Nostalgia”

Using ideas from Svetlana Boym, Clancy Strock and others, the author investigates the concept of nostalgia and its utility for the study of sociology of emotions. Taken as a case study, nostalgia for the American Cowboy (e.g. Hopalong Cassidy, Gene Autrey, Roy Rogers) is explored. Bohm says "Nostalgia can be both a social disease and a creative emotion." She does not see it as providing guidelines for the future. Both sides of the issue of nostalgia's value are presented, focusing on attributes, values and behaviors of the Cowboys and reaction to them in their great career days and now. Nostalgia is found to be widespread, beneficial to capitalism, and both painful and uplifting to one's emotional state. It can be usefully explored within sociology of emotion.

Payam Foroughi  
University of Utah

“Uighuristan or China? Prospects of Continued Conflict, Secession, or Regional Autonomy for China's Xinjiang Province”

In recent years, China's Xinjiang Province (a.k.a. 'Turkistan' as its old name) has been a hotbed of political activism by Islamists and Uighur nationalists. The Chinese government has been conducting a dual policy of modernization and Chinesification, where inter alia old mud houses are systematically torn down and replaced with multi-story apartment buildings, and where thousands of ethnic Chinese families are regularly relocated to what is the primarily a Central Asian and Islamic region. Such policies on the part of the central government, in addition to severe restrictions on the practice of



Islam and display of Uighur culture (such as the teaching of the Uighur language in schools) has brought about a relatively organized underground movement of Uighur activists with increasing radical and religious demands. This paper will analyze the contemporary political trends of both the Chinese government and Uighur activism in the Xinjiang Province of China and will conclude with a series of scenarios for the medium-term future.

Joseph A. Weber  
California State University, Fullerton

#### “Ethical Decisions and Personal Choices”

Physicians have a unique role in supporting patients and families throughout their lives; their expertise is called on not only in life, but also at its end. Individuals wonder how to make an end-of-life decision for self and others, often turning to ethical standards and personal feelings. This study was designed to determine the effect of an individual's age, gender and attachment to the decision made with regard to life support choices. A total of 151 subjects completed the researcher-developed instrument. Results suggest that the age of patients is significantly related to the life support options chosen. Specifically, the greater the age of the patient, the more likely a less vigorous life support alternative was chosen. Gender and attachment had no effect on the level of care chosen. Study participants also identified reasons for selecting a particular life support choice for each case. The most common reasons given for a close relative centered on quality-of-life issues. In situations involving a non-relative, life support decisions were likely to be made using the principle of best interest. The primary care physician has a unique opportunity to initiate discussions about life support issues with patients and families. These decisions must be framed in the context of individual patient expectations and desires throughout the life span.

Bruce Hoskins  
California State University, Fullerton

#### “What's Black, White and Yellow All Over? The effects of race in the lives of people of diverse Asian heritage”

This research seeks to understand what factors are involved in how people of Asian/White and Asian/Black heritage experience race in their everyday lives and do these experiences privilege whiteness as the preferred racial mixture over blackness? In constructing my argument, I will start first by situating current understandings of multiracial experiences as a racial project. Second, I will give a historical overview of how the multiracial project has evolved through time and how hypo-descent and the vigorous hybrid continue to shape our existing understanding of multiracial people. Third, I will assess the literature regarding people of diverse racial heritage and illustrate what elements of multiracial experiences are being missed, dismissed, or completely ignored by not analyzing how racial structures influence identity. And, finally, I will argue that our current understandings of people of diverse Asian heritage derive from three major tensions: the existence of a pre-migration color-line amongst Asians, the racialization of Asians in the context of the wars fought on Asian soil, and the model minority myth that pits Black and Asian people against each other in order for Whites to maintain power. The above analysis commences a research project based on interviewing 32 respondents of Asian/White and Asian/Black parentage with one parent

identifying as Asian, and the other parent identifying as either White or Black. Respondents will be recruited through snowball sampling. Interviews will be conducted with a survey component and open ended questions in order to develop a better understanding of how people of Asian/White and Asian/Black heritage experience race in their everyday lives. At the end of the interview, I will then solicit the respondent for contact information regarding their parents and interview a representative sample parents to examine the possibility for patterns and/or complexities regarding how the multiracial respondent experienced race and parenting.

Traci Phelps  
Saddleback and Fullerton Community Colleges

“Redefining Resilience in the Context of Victimized Conditions: A Sociological Approach toward the Conceptualization of Risk, Stress, and Protective Factors”

This study suggests a new, sociological approach towards conceptualizing and defining resilience in victimized conditions and proposes new models for visual ascertainment of the complexity and overlap associated with resilience, risk, stress, protective factors, and protective mediators. The author utilizes the Bronfenbrenner’s Ecological Model of development to construct a Concentric Zone Model of Risk and a Concentric Zone Model of Protective Factors. Emphasis is placed on key sociological theories and terms that have not yet been applied to resilience. The author takes a comprehensive approach to construct the newly proposed definitions and models by compiling resilience research critiques, literature, human development theories, and sociological theories. Research application and program development from the proposed definitions and models are also addressed.

Stephan P. Edwards  
Central Wyoming College

“The Culture of Cruelty and the Cruelties of Culture: Simmel’s Theory of Social Forms and State Torture”

This paper is an inquiry in the spirit of Georg Simmel that intends to expand the understanding of social and cultural interactions by >examining closely one particular extreme of human interaction: torture. I wish to consider institutionalized state torture in a very narrow sense - not as a codified instrument of judicial processes (per Foucault), but rather as a specific manifestation of political will inherent in a particular political culture. The use of torture as a political instrument carries with it certain assumptions and acceptances innate to the political culture that promotes, sustains and justifies it. In this way, torture is a complex and unique form of Simmel’s sociative process involving a matrix of relationships between the state, the torturer, culture and the victim of torture, in which the subordinate/super-ordinate roles blur, and the political culture is crystallized in intense moments of pain.

Susan E. Mannon  
Christine Bower  
Utah State University

## “Crying Over Spilled Milk: The Effects of Work-Family Spillover on Identity”

In contemporary U.S. society, work and family life often conflict since they compete for individual time and energy (Burley 1995; Kanter 1977; Spitze 1988). The result of this conflict is work-family spillover, or when experiences at work spill over into family life, and vice versa. Scholars of work-family spillover have found that gender, ethnic, class, and work and family identities have important effects on work-family balance since they influence traditional roles, access to resources, and work and family commitment (Bielby and Bielby 1989; Deutsch and Saxon 1998). Although most scholars acknowledge that the relationship between spillover and identity is bidirectional, few have analyzed the effect of work-family spillover on identity. This presentation will fill this gap. Using responses from a 2002 survey of 96 couples in northern Utah, it will explore the effects of paid work, domestic work, and work-family spillover on gender, ethnic, class, and work/family identities.

Thomas E. Drabek  
University of Denver

## “Predicting Disaster Response Effectiveness”

What social factors best predict the relative effectiveness of community disaster responses? This question is answered through interview and questionnaire data obtained from 62 local emergency managers whose communities were impacted by some type of disaster event. Various coordination strategies used in the year prior to the event and during the response were assessed first. These and numerous other potential sources of constraint were used in regression analyses to determine the best predictors of response effectiveness. Results indicated that response effectiveness was best predicted by seven factors: 1) high level of domain consensus; 2) use of more coordination strategies by the local emergency manager during the response; 3) more lengthy period of forewarning; 4) more frequent disaster training activities and actual responses during the prior two years; 5) more frequent participation by local emergency manager in local service organizations; 6) high community growth rate; and 7) use of more managerial strategies by the local emergency manager during the prior year.

Thomas C. Langham  
Our Lady of the Lake University

## “Visitors to a Folk Saint: The Case of Charlene Richard”

For more than four decades persons have been visiting the grave site of a young Louisiana girl, Charlene Richard, who they believe died an exemplary death, can intercede with God on their behalf, and performs miracles for them. The flow of pilgrims to her grave has numbered in the thousands in recent years. This paper replicates studies that I did in 1992 and 1997 that were based on nonrandom samples of pilgrims visiting Charlene Richard's grave site. Those studies focused on the sociodemographic characteristics and religious practices of persons who visited the grave site. From the previous studies much new information was gleaned concerning religious pilgrims, but perhaps most importantly insights and questions emerged relating to social space and religious practice. The present paper, using a similar-sized sample (N = c.100) and

additional in-depth interviews, not only replicates and compares findings with the earlier studies but also asks new questions in regard to social space and religious practices.

Swati Shirwadkar  
University of Pune  
Robert Szafran  
Stephen F. Austin State University  
Tom Segady  
Stephen F. Austin State University

“More Organic but Less Solid: Population Decline, the Social Contract, and Contemporary Durkheimian Theory”

Abstract: Of the great “classic” sociological minds, Durkheim is distinctive in the sense that his most seminal ideas are rarely given new life to explain events in the contemporary social order. One fundamental underlying assumption that informs Durkheim’s ideas regarding the transition from mechanical to organic solidarity and the ‘social contract’ is population growth. However, population has now become stable or declining in postindustrial societies. This necessitates a critical reassessment of Durkheim’s concepts and their historically-bound social context. With population decline, increased wealth and technological innovation, the Durkheimian notions of the social contract and organic solidarity require radical revision. Thus, these factors have become central in precipitating privatization and fragmentation, which has resulted in what is termed ‘virtual’ solidarity. Social contracts are no longer between individuals interacting in concrete, localized settings. In response to these changes, another form of social contract and solidarity has been engendered by the State, in an attempt to counter this increasing privatization and fragmentation found in civil society. However, this form of solidarity is founded largely on terror and the promise of protection from terror, in a manner that has been suggested earlier by Lyotard.

W. Trevor Brooks  
Utah State University

“Occupational Aspirations: A Longitudinal Study on Migration “

From the literature, we know that rural youth have lower occupational aspirations than their urban counterparts. We also know rural youth often lower their occupational aspirations because of the confusion created between the benefits of moving for school and the attachment felt for home. Youth with higher SES have greater aspirations. We don't know the connection between occupational aspirations and migration. The research question for this study is: Are young to middle aged adults in rural areas with higher occupational aspirations more likely to migrate out of rural areas than young to middle aged adults with lower aspirations? A youth's occupational aspiration shapes whether he or she will migrate or not. The age group for this study will be 19-29. Aspirations will be measured using Duncan's SES index. Results will be analyzed using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Youth in 1979.

Nicole Mauerman  
Utah State University

## “Why the Process Stinks: An Examination of Locals Perception of a Landfill Siting”

Increasingly there has been an emphasis placed on including residents in decision-making processes, regarding their community. Literature on procedural justice argues that those involved within the decision-making processes, especially individuals who feel they have a voice in the process, perceive the process as being fair. However, a survey of a Utah community found that those individuals who were involved in the process of a local landfill siting experienced lowered perceptions of fairness. This paper examines various factors that impact the residents' perceptions of fairness including their physical proximity to the proposed landfill site, trust in scientific data and scientist, and trust in local and community leaders.

### **Urban Studies**

Kathleen Bingham  
University of Utah

## “Art for Trade’s Sake: Art as Social Construction and Commodity”

New York City in the 1930's-a disparity between two realities at polar extremes-one economic despair in a society searching for new economic reality meaning and hope and, the other, the lure the new commodities on display in emerging consumer power. The decade of the 1930's represents a trend in the growing cache of the individual consumer and a corresponding trend in consumerism in society. With it came the power of a buying public and newly fueled industrial production. Situated economically, politically, and socially, I argue that the appetites of the new consumer-driven society were a response reason and desire. "Art for Trade's Sake" identifies a conceptual framework for looking at the spatial arts, analyzing two aspects of spaces for construction. Visual rhetorical structures (genres) typified by visually characteristic forms, functions and styles, and visual content are primary. Art for Trade's Sake is a synthetic look at the new consumerism in the 1930's and evaluates its success.

Jean Williams  
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo

## “The Politics of Homelessness”

This study explores the efforts of a local homeless group, Zero Tolerance For Denied Shelter, to mobilize people and to make changes to existing homeless policy. A self-described “ad hoc networking group” Zero Tolerance’s demands include changes to service providers’ rules and operating procedures, a “safe zone” for people who live in their cars to park at night without risk of arrest or confiscation of their belongings, and increased participation for homeless people on local and boards and commissions that address homelessness in San Luis Obispo. Further, the group works to “empower” homeless people, yet thus far has rejected organized protest as a means to reach their goals. Interviews with Zero Tolerance members and other homeless people, with

service providers, and with local policy makers explore these issues and attempt to gauge the impact of Zero Tolerance on city politics and policy making.

Thomas C. Sammons  
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

#### “University Common”

The Community Design Workshop in the School of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette aids cities, small towns and neighborhoods with visualizing their potential as a community. The Workshop establishes collaboration with the communities through charrettes. University Common, a research athletic agricultural extension of the University’s main campus was the focus of an urban design projects that linked these varied functioned institution into a cohesive fabric. The binding agent of these various programs was the mechanism of the garden. The garden in the form of indigenous prairie vegetation and wetlands vegetation became the instrument to integrate infrastructure with the programming of new research, academic, and athletic facilities. Secondary development of the Commons is in the form of a joint grant from Department of Transportation and Development for the construction of bike paths that link the Commons to the traditional campus. A three-dimensional visualization lab, hotel, and the master gardeners are projects under construction or beginning constructed.

Jerome Malinowski  
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

#### “21<sup>st</sup> Century Urban Transportation Projections @ Lafayette La.”

In a collaborative venture between the Metropolitan Planning Organization of Lafayette Louisiana and the Transit Design Studio within the Industrial Design program at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, design projections for 21st century urban transportation revealed potential for new and exciting forms of transportation. The city of Lafayette is experiencing the similar problems of traffic congestion, air pollution and population growth that are being experienced by many cities within the USA and globally. By looking at the history of transportation and the important paradigm shifts made by the industrial design profession in public transit, a clear picture of the future in mass transit appears. Applying technology transfer from aerospace, the racecar and amusement ride industry created the potential for new forms of transportation for Lafayette’s, next generation of buses and light rail. Furthermore these new concepts of transit could be built into Lafayette’s projected highway infrastructure. The derived benefits include: economic, ergonomic, environmental, functionality, and visual aesthetics.

Douglas Graf  
Ohio State University

#### “The Creation of Context”

Too often, urbanist proposals for regeneration schemes simply attempt to return urban fabric to the densities it had in the 1950s or before, disregarding the fact that often the

urban structure was boring, repetitive, and aesthetically unproductive of effect. The master plan for Italian Village in Columbus, Ohio, was commissioned to provide strategies for growth which would be sympathetic to the existing structure and building types of the old in-town neighborhood, but would also build on minor bits of quiriness to create a more interesting, diverse, heterogenic neighborhood environment. Street arrangements were re-patterned to create a diversity of walking experiences and to accommodate new building types and land uses in the existing neighborhood. New housing types were introduced to provide for a larger variety of potential resident as well as a larger variety of streetscape. At least some of the realities of the car were addressed, as well as the potentials following the introduction of rail transit and the creation of an area-wide park strategy. The result attempts to achieve a sense of traditional neighborhood without the obligation of recreating a banal model.

William L. Tilson  
University of Florida

“The paradox of design guidelines: legislating genius loci”

Oldtown, Florida, the last town platted by the Spanish in the Western hemisphere, is a clear diagram of the “Law of the Indies”. This distinction placed Oldtown on the National Registry for Historic Places and required that preservation guidelines be established. Oldtown’s atmosphere is due principally to vacancy-roughly the same number of buildings is present now as there were in 1811, and the random quality of the existing buildings (none of which are from the period of record). In contrast to most guidelines that are based on architectural styles, the set written for Oldtown seek to retain its genius loci by preserving the legacy of the Spanish grid, the vernacular process of building, and the complex play between public and private space. The paper reviews the efficacy of the guidelines with respect to a proposed multi-block development whose density will test the elastic limits of the guidelines and the town.

Jean Edwards  
University of Louisiana  
JoAnn Wilson  
Texas Tech

“What’s In a Name: From Moab (Jordan) to Moab, Utah”

This paper will draw comparisons between the Biblical Moab (present day Jordan) and the city of Moab, Utah. Originally settled by missionaries sent out by the Mormon leader, Brigham Young, Moab, Utah was named by William Pierce, making a reference to “the land beyond Jordan,” the original Moab of the Bible. The comparisons between these two Moabs will include: topographical features, religious motivations, and social dimensions. Through these comparisons, the paper will explore implications inherent in the process of “naming.” It will also ask the question “What impact does the name ‘Moab’ have on present day Moab?”

Dan Branch  
University of Louisiana

“Corbu’s Island of Beauty: A seventy-year reminiscent visit by LeCorbusier – 1933. A forty-six-year reminiscent visit by Dan Branch – 1957”

When Le Corbusier visited the Greek island of Mykonos in 1933, he came away haunted by the sculptured shapes, chalky textures, and blinding whiteness of its homes and churches. “Beautiful,” he recalls, “the most beautiful forms.” The civilization that he found on the tiny island has sustained itself economically for twenty-odd centuries on the classic trades of fishing and weaving. And it has sustained itself culturally by a devout, inbred instinct for exquisite building. The gleaming shapes of Mykonos have a universal appeal: they speak of an idyllic society in which each man is naturally an artist. The forms and colors of Mykonos were recorded (last year – 1957) by a well-qualified American visitor – Dan Branch, was an instructor of architecture at Columbia University and is a student of the building techniques of several indigenous cultures, now a practicing architect.

Gregory Herman  
University of Arkansas

“Image, Housing and the Arkansas Resettlement Farms”

This presentation will focus upon an inspection of certain aspects of two cooperative farm developments located in the Arkansas delta and sponsored by the Farm Resettlement Administration, a department of the WPA.

The design of houses built for these resettlement projects may be demonstrated to enforce and enhance a desired social hierarchy, to instill a particularly calculated sense of "American-ness," and to fuse those intentions within an aspiration for a new economic order in a period of uncertainty and hardship.

In this paper, the architecture of the Plum Bayou and Lake Dick cooperatives, their spatial relationships and consequential suggestions of a new social order will be examined as a conduit through which governmental sponsorship of particular architectural styles and modes of living was promoted. These farms provided the grounds for experimentation in both agriculture and architecture in Arkansas during a highly vulnerable economic and cultural period - both nationally and globally.

David C. Lewis, Ph. D.  
Mississippi State University

“A New Look at the Southern House”

This paper presents the research and design of a sustainable house for the southeastern United States. The work, which derives from a multi-disciplinary team (all from Mississippi State University), focuses on a variety of concerns affecting the form and construction of a residence. Our objective is to develop a design that uses only twenty-five percent of the typical energy usage of a conventional home and make aware that energy efficient design for residences is neither costly, require outlandish forms, nor mandate a dramatic change in behavior, all of which typify the energy efficient architecture of the 1970's. The scope of the presentation will describe the architectural design as well as introduce the research agendas from the other four disciplines. These



include biodegradation studies on the habits of Formosan termites, moisture prevention in foundations and around windows, structural investigations for resistance to high lateral wind loads, and the design of heating, cooling and power mechanical systems.

Gregory Herman  
University of Arkansas

“Design/Civic Opportunities and Modular Construction”

This presentation will focus upon the design and construction of a modular house and its consequent opportunities for spatial innovations. These issues will be inspected through a focus upon a modest house completed by the University of Arkansas Design / Build Workshop during the summer of 2003. This project may be seen as a model of cooperative work undertaken by a diverse body of individuals including participants from the academic sector, the public sector, and the private industrial sector.

The condition of conjunction as a major component of the modular design process may further be seen to offer design opportunity through exploration of the thickness created by the conjunction itself. This opportunity will be explored as a potentially fertile aspect of spatial inhabitation both at the scale of the house and at the scale of the urban condition.

## **Women's Studies**

Nicholas Astone  
Alabama State University

“Domestic Maltreatment and Violence against a Spouse”

This study provides descriptive data on the extent of spouse maltreatment that leads to domestic violence. The research reveals that until recently, domestic violence was poorly documented. Extreme violence was commonly thought to be rare and only to occur in problem families. The data shows that one man in nine committed at least one serious assault against his female partner. Power and intimacy issues are examined as focal points that explain domestic violence and spouse maltreatment.

Susan Green Barger.  
Idaho State University

“The Roots of Modern Sexism: Western Civilization’s Cultural Ideology and Its Fundamental Premise of Male Superiority”

American women are systematically devalued and rendered second-class citizens despite nineteenth and twentieth century attempts to make them first-class citizens. Clearly, rooting out deeply entrenched sexism and its accompanying economic, political, and social barriers is a prodigious process. Sexism and related gender barriers thrive because they stem from intrinsic beliefs and values that are solidly embedded in the fundamental premise of Western Civilization’s cultural ideology: males are biologically

superior and thus, more fully human than females. They thrive because the blueprint (developed by Plato and Aristotle) for this ideology established the pattern whereby notions of male superiority almost always determine the nature of social life. In short, social structures, human relationships and interactions, notions about femaleness and maleness, and the prescribed gender roles thought to promote the development and maintenance of just and stable societies, all reflect male preeminence. Women are secondary in this patriarchal scheme of things

Patricia Dorman  
Boise State University

“Dear Book.’ One Woman's Lived Experience”

This paper ties together the entries and interpretation of their meaning as evidenced in the "lived experience" of one woman. The woman, my grandmother, wrote in her "dear book" nearly every day of her life in the late 1930s and early 1940s. While reading her entries, a picture of her life emerged and it was striking in contrast to my image of her and the popular images of women during this time period.

Through the Feminist lens of the "lived experience," I examine the entries and their implications for the life of one woman. Living far from family and friends of her younger years, she tells of the hardship faced by those who had lived through the "Great Depression," followed by World War II. Her anxieties about the safety of her sons in the military, the limited amount of money, caused by irregular employment of her husband and the separation from her roots are reflected in her entries.

Dalip K. Gosain  
National Dairy Research Institute

“Participation of Women in Development Programmes in Himachal Pradesh”

To study the participation of women in various rural developmental programmes data was collected from 80 farm women of four districts from Himachal Pradesh in India. Majority of the respondents were either the members of the Village Development Committees (VDCs) or Self Help Groups (SHGs) under the Integrated Watershed Development Project (IWDP) and Agriculture Technology Mission Agency (ATMA) world bank funded programmes. Majority of the respondents opined that VDCs and SHGs provided them a platform to express and participate in an effective manner as compared to other rural institutions like village Panchayats. Analyzed data indicated that through their active participation being stake holders, lot of developmental works particularly related to watershed management, soil conservation, agriculture, dairying, horticulture, agro- forestry, etc, have been carried out. For capacity building the rural women attended various trainings and exposure visits in different areas of agriculture and allied sectors. The paper highlights the participation of women in VDCs and SHGs, which lead to development.

Adewale Lasisi  
University of Ibadan

“Women, Citizenships, Political Participation, Belonging and Isolation in Africa”

A growing phenomenon in Africa today has seen an increase in gender relations and growing political participation compared to what was obtained in early post-independence Africa. Despite these, there still persists a growing gender discrimination. The genesis of this in Africa stemmed directly from the dictates of African traditional feminine sub-serviency to men, male autocratic and authoritative inclination, and the general African perception that women are meant for the homes, occupying their traditional housewifery and motherhood positions.

Today, African traditions and persistent male authoritativeness, coupled with women's resignation to fate and traditions and a self-imposed inferiority, have spurred political gender discrimination in Africa to heights of social injustices and deprivation of rights, and thus hinder women's initiative for equality of rights, participation, and citizenship. In submission, for Africa to structurally adapt to a gender expressive and participatory nation-states, to re-engineer its gender discriminative structures, and institute a practical gender tolerance and justice, equality of rights and citizenship, Africa's men must do away with their traditional perception of women, most part of the male dominance, and encourage women in their need for political participation and contribution to nation building for the good of one and all.

Karen L. Mitchell  
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“She is Our Mother: Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the National League for Democracy”

I address charisma as a concept imbedded in a particular culture and time. Weber's construct exists only within the boundaries of a given culture through application not ideation. Taking an interdisciplinary approach, I present charisma as dynamic and interactional, subject to the cultural expectations of gender and leadership.

To search out the meaning in this relationship, I employ Ann Ruth Willner's operational theory on charisma and apply it to the relationship between Aung San Suu Kyi and the leaders of the Burmese National League for Democracy (NLD). Having interviewed the senior members of the NLD when there was hope of reconciliation between the democratic opposition and the ruling military, I engaged discussion of Aung San Suu Kyi's leadership and why they believe, as one NLD member related, “. . . she is the lone and solitary beacon weathering the storms; the wonder is she is still there.”

Patricia Bowie Orman  
Colorado State University

“Gender and Leadership: Developing Self-Leadership Among College Women”

This paper examines the development of a university leadership studies program initiated to forge an ethnically and socially diverse group of students into a leadership team committed to campus, community, and organizational change. Since its inception in 2000, this centerpiece program has attracted a cadre of youth leaders that is 69 per cent women, more than one third of whom are women of color. Many are first generation college students with limited personal and family resources, yet the women, as a group, have sought and reached leadership goals far beyond their expectations. I contend that these young women are self-empowered, self-sufficient, and personally motivated in ways that identify them as models of what Manz and Neck (among others)

describe as “self-leadership.” Using data from the Student Leadership Practices Inventory and their voices from journaling, group process exercises, and personal testimony, I suggest a model of female self-leadership that crosses and includes women of many cultural backgrounds based on their communication behavior. Although this is a work in progress, it offers another lens through which to distill women’s perspectives on and capacity for leadership.

Richard Rogers  
Northern Arizona University

#### “From Hunting Magic to Shamanism: Gendered Biases in Archaeological Interpretations of Rock Art”

Native American rock art has become increasingly visible, not only in "popular" arenas, but also within archaeological circles. After decades of relative neglect, archaeologists are focusing on rock art and its cultural significance, with some researchers attempting to determine its meaning and function in indigenous cultures. This essay examines the primary interpretive frames and claims concerning indigenous rock art within North American archaeology from a feminist perspective. While many gendered issues are evident in the study of rock art, this essay examines the implicit gendered biases in archaeological interpretations. Problematic elements include reliance on male informants, erasure of female shamans, reliance on western models of spirituality, and romanticizing the (male) hunter-gatherer. My aim is not to put forth the "correct" interpretation of indigenous rock art, but to uncover the embedded layers of patriarchal assumptions within the systems of interpretation used by prominent rock art researchers.

Priscilla R. Smith  
Nikki W. Wingerson  
The University of Akron

#### “Gender and the Digital Divide”

To succeed in our computer generated information society, one must be savvy in the use of computers as well have access to them. Competence in the sciences and income level are explored as two related factors. The authors will review their study in progress about college women’s computer savvy and access to computers relative to men. We will also discuss the implications of a gender digital divide for higher education, specifically social work education as well as the for the status of the social work profession.

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#### “Dressed as a Queen: The Quinceañera Gown”

A quineañera is both sacred event and cotillion, a celebration of a Hispanic girl’s transition from niña to señorita. As Hispanic cultural influence has spread beyond the traditional boundaries of the Southwest, this tradition has changed and adapted with the

advent of new social, economic and religious pressures, and has in turn influenced the communities where Hispanics now make their home. Even Barbie has had a quinceañera now! One of the most significant elements of this celebration is the elaborate dress worn by the celebrant herself. This paper will examine how the meaning, symbolism and significance of the dress itself serves to both highlight the changes that the modern quinceañera has undergone as well as preserve the enduring cultural values embedded in this rite of passage. In addition, variations in the celebration and dress will be considered in the light of the changing demographics of the American West.