

**WSSA 2001 Abstracts**  
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## African American Studies

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Junne, George H. Jr, April Yates, and Nichole Bonner, University of Northern Colorado

### “Dearfield – The Rise and Fall of a Black Colony in Colorado”

Dearfield is one example of black migration and colonization efforts that began in the 1870’s and ended in the 1930’s. Located in Weld County approximately twenty-five miles southeast of Greeley. The “Negro Colony” had almost 700 residents in the early 1920’s. This presentation is an attempt to pull together scattered material about the community and ascertain the social, political, economic and botanical dynamics that led to its success and eventual failure.

Founded by Mr. O.T. Jackson in 1910 and based on Booker T. Washington’s model of “uplifting the race,” Dearfield had the support of state governors and presidents of what are now the University of Northern Colorado and Colorado State University. By examining soil samples, census data, personal papers, precipitation records, interviews, photographs, newspaper and magazine articles, plus other data, this project is able to “reconstruct” the history of Dearfield and the experiences of its inhabitants.

Thobani, Akbarali, Metropolitan State College of Denver

### “Transformation of Western Sahara under Moroccan Administration”

Western Sahara has been a disputed territory since 1975, when Spain ended its colonial rule and departed. With Spain’s departure, Morocco took over the territory claiming it as part of the Moroccan kingdom. At the same time, the territory was the subject of a decision by the international Court of Justice. In response to Morocco’s takeover, many of the indigenous people, led by the Polisario Front Movement, waged a struggle for independence. Between 1975 and 1990, a bitter war took place. Since 1991 a U.N. sponsored peace plan and cease–fire are in place. In the meantime, Morocco gained control of about 85% of the territory and undertook a massive program of socio-economic development which has significantly transformed the territory. My paper is based on a sabbatical that I undertook during Spring 2000 and will present highlights of the socio-economic transformation.

## American Studies

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Ahmad, Diana L., University of Missouri-Rolla

"'I Must Pay a Tribute to Our Wheel Oxen': The Relationship of Women and Children to Their Domestic Animals on the Way West, 1849-1900"

During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, thousands of dogs, cattle, mules, and oxen accompanied settlers on the trails west. In diaries and journals, women and children described loving relationships with their quadruped companions and often used terms of endearment when referring to them. Diarists often attributed human characteristics to the animals that included courage, fortitude, and self-sacrifice. As a result, travelers transformed the animals from sources of meat, hides, and transportation into a source of comfort and strength for the long journey. The women and children went to great pains to make the journey as pleasant for their animal companions as they did for their human families. Human and animal travelers endured much, but the suffering of the animals was probably less because of the loving care provided by women and children.

Braun, Mark E., University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

"A Short History of Suburban Sprawl in Southeastern Wisconsin, 1975-2000"

I examine the impact of the suburban milieu on social relations, politics, and ethnic diversity. Particular attention is devoted to economic restructuring and the spatial transformation of suburbs. The use of zoning and large minimum lot sizes by suburban politicians amounts to heavy governmental interference in the housing market. Just like investors in the stock market, suburban officials need to diversify their portfolios of residential types to include a variety of housing types in case of future downward cycles in the economy. All too often the choice in suburbia these days is not when will more people arrive, but how much virgin real estate will the wealthy consume? Politicians are permitting the transformation of forests into sprawling developments and shopping centers. We must conserve natural areas that have yet to be developed, preserve small farms, and find new paradigms for real estate development.

Cameros, Cynthia, Montclair State University

"Modernist Representations of War: A Comparison of Hemingway's Farewell to Arms and Dorgeles's Les Croix de Bois"

Like other modernists, Ernest Hemingway and Roland Dorgeles faced the test of modernist sophistication in free indirect discourse and a teleological narrative. These narrative methods created a distance between author and readers, which Hemingway and Dorgeles resolved in different manners. Hemingway lessened the distance using a limited narrator; Dorgeles failed to completely break from the convention of free indirect discourse.

Carr, Jacqueline Barbara, California State University, Fresno

"Our 'provincialisms' are 'so disgusting to strangers': Remaking Boston's Identity in the Early Republic"

In the years following the American Revolution, a number of Bostonians began to openly express concern as to the provincial image of their community and its inability to handle growth. Arguing that Boston would lose importance in the new republic if it did not become cosmopolitan like its sister cities New York and Philadelphia, citizens proposed various schemes for "modernization." My paper explores efforts by Bostonians to transform the town's provincial image during the opening years of the early republic--and the tensions inherent in such a process. Frequently, inhabitants vigorously disagreed as to an appropriate identity for their town in the post-Revolutionary world. Nevertheless, by 1800 the cultural and physical transformation of the town had begun.

Dare, Alexa M., University of Alaska Fairbanks

"The Postmodern Self and (Popular) Culture: Creating Dialogic Identities"

The postmodern self-concept is constructed and reconstructed out of many cultural sources, and through reconstruction in particular, postmodern selves recognize subjectivity in a particular (ironic, transparent) way. The postmodern self is dynamic and contingent on dialogically created relationships, and this study examines relationships between culture and postmodern selves; communication and postmodern selves; and communities and postmodern selves. These issues are addressed through use of multiple methods, including participant-observation, ethnography, and interviews. Postmodern selves recognize irony and contradiction, but they do not dwell on it. They seamlessly incorporate voices from popular culture with their own voices to present a dialogue that always leaves room for other interpretations.

Dodge, William A., University of New Mexico

"Re-Making a Place: The Creation of Black Rock, an Agency Town on the Zuni Indian Reservation, New Mexico"

During the first three decades of the twentieth century, the federal government altered the landscape of the Zuni Indian Reservation by creating the town of Black Rock, some five miles east the Pueblo. This paper will discuss how the building of this Bureau of Indian Affairs agency town forever transformed not only the physical landscape by constructing an imposing, self-sufficient town, but altered the perception of the place created by the Zuni people over centuries of previous use. I will examine how federal Indian policy played a role in deciding how the town was built and how changes in this policy has affected subsequent development of the area. I will also use remembrances and personal stories collected from Zuni elders to explore how this federal intrusion affected their lives and the meanings attached to this place.

Frye, Bob, Texas Christian University

"Leavening Didacticism with Wit: Barbara Kingsolver's Effective Use of Humor in *The Poisonwood Bible*"

Barbara Kingsolver is unabashedly a political activist. She set her first three novels--*The Bean Trees*, *Animal Dreams*, *Pigs in Heaven*--in the American Southwest while her most recent novel, *Prodigal Summer*, unfolds in southern Appalachia. *The Poisonwood Bible* reveals her extending her range, developing its sprawling narrative in the demanding heart of Africa. Yet all her novels are consistently didactic. As Kingsolver observes, "One can write for the sake of writing, or one can write because one feels an urgent nugget of truth that must be hurled at the public at large"--"her trademark didacticism," critic Paul Gray calls it. Kingsolver leavens her lessons with the artful humor of delightful malapropisms, ironic juxtapositions, and comical analogies. Such artful wit helps her, Emily Dickinson-like, tell the truth slant, providing significant insights into human nature--whether in Tucson, in Appalachia, in Georgia, or especially in the Congo.

Gladden, James N. University of Alaska, Fairbanks

"Alaska Wilderness as Spiritual Topography"

Alaska wilderness areas serve many national goals for the American people, and one is as a pristine landscape to evoke spiritual values. These federal lands, established by the US Congress in 1980, help some recreational users to develop certain inner states of awareness. What is the nature of this mental state, stimulated by contact with wild land, and what are its origins? The paper uses the psychology of religion approach by William James to step outside a human frame of reference. It argues that innate spiritual values exist in Alaska wilderness areas apart from any human artifice. The paper also uses the Platonic myth of the Age of Cronos as a heuristic narrative to explain an idealized harmony between human beings and the natural world.

Hannickel, Erica, California State University, Fullerton

"Somehow, a simple snapshot of JFK Jr. often seemed to convey so much more... A Life Remembered: Deconstructing the Memorial Magazines of JFK Jr."

The memorial magazines put out after JFK Jr.'s death in the summer of 1999 contain conflicting evidence of the icon life. Such magazines have made the experience of witnessing a national icon's life and death a profitable venture. The magazines not only relate information about the nation; they produce concepts for the nation through the use of collective cultural objects and symbols. Signs and images in magazines are wrapped in cultural memory, contextualized and commented upon multiple times from multiple perspectives. Concerned with popular culture concept and the commodification of history, magazine memorial issues show how history and people are framed and how national narratives are engaged and created. The publications work to attach feelings of larger national significance to their subjects lives, a significance essential to the country national identity and selective memory bank.

Jenkins, Philip, Pennsylvania State University

"California Cults and Crackpots": Explaining a Subculture of Extreme Religious Dissidence"

For most of the twentieth century, studies of American religious eccentricity have generally focused on California, and particularly the southern part of that state. Though this stereotype is often associated with the 1970s, the image dates back at least to the second decade of the century, and the "California cult racket" was already proverbial by the 1920s. This paper tries to explain how such a deviant tradition originated in this particular region.. I will place particular emphasis on the demographic nature of Western settlement, and the high proportion of very sick migrants in search of miracle cures for tuberculosis and other complaints. I will also stress material and economic factors, such as the low cost of land, which permitted small groups to create substantial settlements and compounds. For various reasons, a distinct subculture was flourishing by the first world war, and thereafter, growth was both continuous and cumulative.

Leonard, David, University of California at Berkeley

"A Question of 'Material Interests': How Progressive Coalitions Responded to the Zoot Suit Riots and Japanese Internment"

Most literature on cross-communal coalitions invariably leads to discussions of black/Jewish relations, replicating the traditional reliance on a black/white paradigm. The adherence to a black/white paradigm limits the depth of understanding of the history of race relations and progressive coalitions. Examinations of West Coast progressive movements have been equally absent from such discussions. In response, this paper explores progressive coalitions in Los Angeles during World War II. The focus rests on the organized Los Angeles Jewish and black communities--in collaboration with other communities of color--and their response to the Zoot Suit Riots and Japanese internment, placing these reactions within the context of World War II politics.

Lupo, Michael Scott, University of Nevada, Reno

"The Image of the End: Herbert W. Armstrong and the Rhetoric of Apocalypse"

The late mass media evangelist Herbert W. Armstrong, founder of the Worldwide Church of God, the World Tomorrow radio and television programs, and *Plain Truth* magazine, warned Americans of the coming "end of the age," an ominous period of social and political upheaval which would engulf the U.S. just prior to the Second Coming of Jesus Christ. One of the pioneers of radio evangelism, Armstrong's message made sense to many Americans attempting to understand the tumultuous twentieth century. Armstrong forged a coalition of adherents and became one of the United States' most recognized religious leaders. Relying on Armstrong's own private letters, this paper argues that his success had surprisingly little to do with the chaotic twentieth century; rather it resulted from his ability to rhetorically project the image of the end, creating among his followers an imagined world on the brink of oblivion.

Martindale, Dawn C., Utah State University

"The Rolling Hills of November: A Historical and Geological Analysis of the Bear Lake Earthquake, 10 November 1884"

Bear Lake Valley sits almost as an oasis in an enormous desert region. At the heart of this valley is a perfectly blue lake surrounded by mountains. In the 1850s and 60s settlers entered this area. Within only twenty-five years of their arrival, a powerful earthquake struck. Large quakes are rare in that vicinity. This earthquake is only one of a few that were noted by pioneers and the first large quake mentioned in the Utah/Idaho Region. Settlers' accounts provided details about their lives and their interactions with nature. Despite the plethora of evidence regarding the quake, to date no history books located mention it and only a few geological sources do, thus adding to its significance. The re-estimations of this particular disaster provides for new geological estimates, and a more comprehensive understanding of early pioneer life in the region.

Mishler, Doug A., University of Nevada, Reno

"Presenting Missing Links, Savage Indians, and Exotic Human Species': The Nineteenth Century Construction of Race from Barnum's Museum to the Ringlings' Circus"

One of the most persistent and vexing issues which the U.S. confronted in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was the dilemma of race. During the century, circuses and museums were arguably America's most influential and popular cultural institutions. Not surprisingly then, museums like P. T. Barnum's and circuses like the Ringling Brothers', commonly utilized race to amuse and educate their public. Due to their incredible popularity and influence, the circuses and museums offer us an intriguing prism to view racial conversations in 19<sup>th</sup> century America. No other cultural forms were permeated so heavily by race. Race was central in their productions; their audiences contained a diverse mixture of racial groups. This presentation will explore that racial dialogue about African Americans, Native Americans, Asians, and other "non-Caucasian" groups.

Quam-Wickham, Nancy, California State University, Long Beach

"Common Bonds': Transiency, Class, and Race in the Construction of Women's Identities in the Oil Fields of the West"

This paper examines how women in western oil regions (West Texas, Wyoming, California) constructed a gendered identity during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Industry transformed life for all people in western oil communities. Oil field women routinely declared that there existed "common bonds" among them: a high degree of transiency, shared, working-class backgrounds, and an embrace of "whiteness" as a racial identity. They asserted a gendered identity that venerated militancy, mutual support, and independence. Paradoxically their identity was tied to the occupations and industrial experiences of their menfolk. Their experiences and activities tell us much about the impact of geographic mobility on women in the west--and about the ways women attempted to restructure power relations in the region.

Ross-Bryant, Lynn, University of Colorado, Boulder

"Nature and American Civil Religion"

The idea of an American nature preserve or "park" developed shortly after Emerson and others advertised the advent of a uniquely "American" culture. The parks, particularly Yosemite and Yellowstone, were living displays of this unique land and nation. The greatness of America-- land and people--was displayed in the sublime grandeur of God's American creation. Although the language and display of the parks have altered significantly through the 20th century, they have continued to include "nature," the nation, and a sense of the transcendent. This paper will contribute to the current reconsideration of the usefulness of "civil religion" as an interpretive model with a focus on the role the American construct of "nature," as exemplified in the Park movement during the last century, has played in American civil religion.

Rugemer, Edward B., Boston College

"'Experience with Savages': Marine Literature and the Validation of the United States Occupation of Haiti, 1931-1934"

As the 20<sup>th</sup> century dawned, the U.S. asserted an aggressive foreign policy towards its Caribbean neighbors. Foreign aggression coincided with a period of intense, domestic racial violence as blacks were lynched and white mobs terrorized black ghettos. In 1915, these forces intersected as *Birth of a Nation* debuted and U.S. marines landed in Port au Prince, Haiti. The marines remained in Haiti for almost two decades. When their "mission to the savages" came under fire, their defense appeared in novels written by or about marines in Haiti that validated occupation with a virulent racism. Following work by Richard Hofstadter and Edward Said, this paper analyzes the novels' racist discourse in the context of contemporary notions of race and empire. The novelists employed a colloquial, "non-intellectual" style to convince readers of Haitian "barbarism" and the need for a marine presence.

Swanson, Doug, University of Wisconsin, LaCrosse

"'Standing Porter at the Door of Thought': The Social Order of Christian Science"

The Church of Christ, Scientist, is a unique organization to study in the context of social order. A 21st Century religious movement, the church is bound to an unchangeable theology and intractable management structure developed by its 19th Century founder. The church is a worldly business entity whose leadership acerbically manipulates assets, personnel, media and information while striving for "rectitude and spiritual understanding" (Eddy, 1906, p. 403). Christian Science is a way of life which systemizes the personality of its charismatic founder while denying the reality of all things physical and personal. Examining the seemingly contradictory social order of Christian Science helps explain recent crises and predict future challenges for its believers.

Vatai, Frank L., California State University, Northridge

"The Liberal Dilemma of Herbert J. Muller"

Although little read today, American historian and literary critic Herbert J. Muller's works were highly visible and as widely discussed in the decades following World War II as those of Crane Brinton and Lewis Mumford. He is best known for *The Uses of the Past*, a work comparable in scale and popularity to Wm. McNeill's *The Rise of the West* and Francis Fukuyama's *The End of History and the Last Man*. Muller wrote extensively on issues of freedom in the modern world and the role of the individual in a technologically oriented world. Muller's views are under attack today both from the right (David Gress) and the left (any number of postmodernists). The paper will conclude with an assessment of how well Muller's work has weathered in today's intellectual climate and whether the author has anything of enduring interest to say.

## American Indian Studies

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Carey, Janet, Ph.D. candidate, Northern Arizona University

“Pueblo Indian Economic Efforts in Cultural Tourism for their Cultural Survival in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century”

Four hundred fifty years ago, conquistador Francisco de Coronado rode into the quiet, peaceful Pueblo Indian world in what is today the United States Southwestern region. Having been hosts to world visitors ever since, Pueblo tribes are attempting to continue their cultural survival in the cultural tourism industry. This attempt should be a sustainable development project. However, there is a dramatic necessity for equitable change, not only in tourism operators' attitudes, but also in state and federal legislation. For instance, the New Mexico's state legislature's appropriation of 16% of Indian gaming profits for state use is not acceptable if Pueblo tribes are to retain their cultures into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. This paper will focus on the unfortunate fact that the percentage of Indian tourism revenue which accrues to the Pueblos and their governments (including that from their gaming facilities) is disproportionate to the profits reaped by international, national and state tourism operations.

Chaudhuri, Joyotpaul, Arizona State University

“Beloved Woman: Gender, Community and Equality in the Muscogee Creek Tradition”

The paper is based on decades of cooperative work by Jean (now deceased) and Joyotpaul Chaudhuri involving participation, oral history research and literature review. The authors have also finished a book on the logic and content of traditional Creek values and the paper is grounded on the research for the book: Jean and Joyotpaul Chaudhuri: A Sacred Path: The Way of the Muscogee Creek (Los Angeles: UCLA American Studies Center, 2001).

Coates, Julia, Cherokee Nation

“Empowering History: Praxis for Cherokee Nationalism”

Anthropologist Gerald Sider has said “History is not just about power; history is power.” The Cherokee Nation has recently undertaken a project of national empowerment through the teaching of our tribal and national history on a regular basis to the 3000 tribal employees of the Cherokee Nation, as well as the people, both Cherokee and non-Cherokee, throughout the various communities and districts of the Cherokee Nation. The project is designed to develop leadership, initiative, and self-reliance among the employees and community people, to strengthen patriotism and identity among the Cherokee people, to enhance understanding and lessen tensions between Cherokees and their non-Cherokee neighbors in the nation, and to combat the disempowering history based in themes of interracial/intertribal conflict and cultural loss that has been told by dominant culture historians, and internalized by several generations of Cherokee people. The proposed paper will report on the concepts, paradigms, and measures of the project.

Cook, Samuel, Virginia Tech; and John L. Johns, Monacan Nation Tribal Council

“We Are Who We Are Because That’s Who We Are.”

This presentation begins with a discussion of the relationship between the tribal government and its constituents in the Monacan Indian Nation of Virginia. Samuel R. Cook, an anthropologist who has worked with the Monacan people for six years, and John L. Johns, Council Chief of the Monacan Indian Nation, combine efforts to provide a phenomenological approach to understanding the political and cultural realities of the Monacan community. It is suggested that the Monacan government is both a reflection of its constituents and an instrument for articulating tribal identity in the twenty-first century. Emphasis is placed on recent tribal initiatives to exercise a degree of political autonomy over internal affairs in spite of a lack of federal recognition.

Cornthassel, Jeff, Virginia Tech

“Where You Stand Depends on Where You Sit: Indian Sovereignty and Political Mobilization in Global and Domestic Arenas”

Non-federally recognized Indian nations often encounter questions about their jurisdictional oversight and sovereign status at the state and federal levels of the U. S. government. However, Indian nations have historically had a status higher than that of states and maintain a measured separatism within the federal system as sovereign entities. Moreover, the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations, which was formed in 1982 and is the most prominent forum for expanding the global network of indigenous rights, openly recognizes the cultural, political, and economic “self-determination” of indigenous nations, regardless of their federal recognition status. What, then, does sovereignty entail for state recognized Indian nations in the U. S. versus their status in the UN working group? Also, how does the construction of Indian sovereignty at the state, federal and global levels affect the political mobilization of non-federally recognized Indian nations? This paper will examine the political behavior of non-federally recognized Indian nations in the Southeast and how sovereignty is set up within the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations versus the U. S. federal system. Surveys will be used to determine how Indian nations today perceive themselves in terms of state, federal and global actors. These findings may have important implications for Indian nations as they mobilize politically to enhance their autonomy at the local and global levels.

Crum, Steven. University of California, Davis

“‘America, Love It or Leave It:’ Some Native American Initiatives to Leave the United States and Move to Mexico, 1890-1940”

Native Americans living in Indian Territory (today’s Oklahoma, excluding the panhandle) explored the possibility of leaving the United States and moving to Mexico from 1890-1940. They undertook this action because the U.S. had inaugurated a national policy of reducing the Indian land base and placing Indians on small 160 acre land allotments. The plan was to Americanize Indians by inducing them to become yeoman farmers and American-styled homesteaders. If various tribes possessed all of Indian Territory in 1889, they lost nearly all that land by 1907 with the creation of Oklahoma. This massive land loss, the result of the congressional Dawes Act of 1887, angered the tribes and they labeled the United States as racist and anti-Indian. In a state of anger, some tribal people considered leaving the U. S. and moving to Mexico. In short, they could not love this country; therefore, why not leave it?

Deloria, Vine, Boulder, Colorado

“Religion as a Parochial Phenomenon.”

The majority of world “religions” do not have the concept of “religion” nor do they have the concept of “God.” These ideas are projections by Western thinkers on the non-Western peoples. Do we need the concept of “god” to exist? Where does it come from? Is it inappropriate for the modern age?

Dunbar-Ortiz, Roxanne, California State University, Hayward

“Cracks in the Origin Story? Critiques of US History Textbooks and Native Americans”

The paper will look at the work of three authors who challenge standard interpretations of US history, particularly in reference to peoples of color:

Howard Zinn, PEOPLES HISTORY OF THE U.S.;

James Loewen, LIES MY TEACHER TOLD ME and LIES ACROSS AMERICA;

Scott Malcomson, ONE DROP OF BLOOD: THE AMERICAN MISADVENTURE OF RACE.

I will compare and critique these authors’ handling of Native Americans.

Dunmore, Lawrence A., III, Occaneechi, Office of Child Support Enforcement, U. S.  
Department of Health and Human Services

“Ye-sah (the People): Occaneechi Cultural Revitalization as Political Mobilization”

This paper discusses the Occaneechi Nation’s efforts to gain state and federal recognition as a tribe in the larger context of indigenous political and cultural movements in the Southeast. Now situated in central North Carolina, the Occaneechis’ aboriginal territory was in southern Virginia where they were central allies in the Siouan-speaking Monacan Confederacy. By the late seventeenth century, the Occaneechis and many other Monacan allies were forced from their ancestral lands in Virginia, which now complicates efforts to gain state recognition in other states. These legal complexities have only made tribal historians more determined to reclaim their past. This paper places particular emphasis on the Occaneechis’ efforts to revive endangered language and ceremonies by establishing ties with related Siouan groups who migrated into the Six Nations in the eighteenth century. Most recently the Occaneechis have used this ceremonial exchange and language restoration project to establish diplomatic ties with other eastern Siouan groups, such as the Monacans of Virginia. It is argued that this contemporary revitalization movement is an assertion of cultural sovereignty that is the foundation for a “pan-Siouan” political mobilization in the eastern United States.

Ellis, Richard, Fort Lewis College

“Searching For The Sand Creek Massacre Site”

This paper will describe the search for the site of the Sand Creek massacre, which occurred in late November 1864, when volunteer Colorado troops under John Chivington surprised a Cheyenne village, killing some 160 people, 2/3 of whom were women and children. The event is considered one of the most important in Colorado history and a defining event in the history of Indian-white relations. Eager to locate the site, which had become lost, the Colorado Historical Society awarded two successive grants. The first was to work with Cheyennes and Arapahos to ensure their support and participation. The second was to organize an interdisciplinary team for work in the field. It utilized documentary research, aerial photography, remote sensing, oral history and metal detecting. After the first phase of my work was completed, Senator Ben Campbell introduced a bill to create a national monument or historic site at Sand Creek, and the National Park Service concluded the work and located the site. Creation of a monument or historic site is in progress.

Fox, Mary Jo Tippeconnic,  
Claudia Nelson, Sheila Nicholas and Mary Anne Stack all of the University of Arizona;  
Ron Ransom of the Sunnyside Unified School District

“A New Beginning: Collaborative Project Between American Indian Studies and Sunnyside Unified School District to Bridge the School and Home for Native Students”

A panel presentation of the results of a collaborative project between Sunnyside Unified School District and American Indian Studies at the University of Arizona. The goal of the project was to build reciprocal relationships that bridged the school and home communities, relationships that fostered student pride and self-esteem in cultural heritage as well as promoted a perspective that recognized and valued the richness that diversity of cultures and world views brings into the classroom. American Indian Studies faculty and students worked throughout the semester with classroom teachers in an elementary school that serves Tohono O’odham and Yaqui students. It was a unique experience where an entire elementary school, teachers, administrators, students and staff made a commitment to making a difference and building relationships between the school and Native communities.

O'Brien, Sharon, University of Kansas

"Lessons From Indigenous Knowledge"

This paper reviews some of the most recent trends and discoveries in western social and physical sciences and examines how indigenous societies had incorporated this knowledge into their everyday existence. The paper looks at the use of mediation in solving legal disputes, the recent discovery of prayer as an influence on the physical body, and the transmission of energy between and among plant and animal life, among other discoveries.

Satsan (George, Herb), Vice-Chief, Assembly of First Nations, British Columbia Region

"Robert K. Thomas: His Influence on the First Nations of Canada"

The thoughts and words of Robert K. Thomas – as presented in his collection of writings, "Getting to the Heart of the Matter," edited by Daphne J. Anderson – remain relevant today to the First Nations of Canada. Thomas expressed his concern that tribal people in the 1970's and 1980's were facing a crisis in losing their language, oral traditions, ceremonialism and other aspects of their culture. These problems still persist and are being faced by First Nations peoples in Canada as well as in the United States. This paper will address how the First Nations are responding to Thomas' call for action and the impact that his ideas have had on the contemporary scene in Canada.

Gonzalez-Plaza, Roberto, Northwest Indian College

"Parallel Systems of Values and Knowledge on Earth"

American Indian Knowledge is a sacred "formula of sustenance and sustainability," providing adaptive value and fitness, originating norms, practices and values, indistinguishable from the "shared meaning" of significance. The practice of knowledge and the inner, spiritual domain are one: knowledge is an extension of the projection of total self unto space where the ontological experience of being and becoming human unfolds. In contrast, today, we behave as Observers, describing "External truth." "Objectivity" severs the experience of being from the explanations themselves. This creates colossal logical problems and a profound sense of dysfunctional angst. The explanatory path that seems the journey of understanding is, in fact, the source of "alienation" and separates in a most fundamental way, humans from the environment, becoming a "barrier" to formulate ways of understanding the Human/Biosphere boundary and reintegrate our ethos and inner self to Nature. The emergent vision of "new" science(s) is a fresh dialogue that both respects the "Otherness" of the Natural world, our fundamental continuity with it and the co-existence of Parallel Systems of Knowledge.

Hernandez, Juan A. Avila, Ph. D. Candidate in History, University of California at Davis

“Deadly Changes in the Political Landscape of Northern Mexico: Yoeme (Yaqui) Indian Nation and the Sonora Municipios in the Early Twentieth Century”

This paper will focus on one of the most tragic chapters of Yaqui, or Yoeme, history. Relying on telegrams between military officials and municipio (small civic towns) officials from January to December, 1900 from the Sonoran State Archives in Hermosillo, Sonora, this paper will show how the policy of Yoeme deportations and repression developed at the level of the municipios. It seeks to show how Sonoran towns, citizens, workers and officials were incorporated into the Porfirian policy to exterminate Yoeme - as intelligence-gathering arms of the Mexican military – and how social relations between Yoeme and the municipios became polarized after the Masokova Massacre of January 18, 1900 in which over 400 Yoeme were killed and at least 500 captured. This resulted in both tacit and explicit agreements between local, basically rural, communities and the Porfirian officials on a policy of deportation and a war of extermination toward the Yoeme Nation.

Hoffman, Thomas J., St. Mary’s University

“Spirituality and the Sense of Place: Bob Thomas and L. Frank Baum.”

Bob Thomas, geographer/anthropologist/holy man, and L. Frank Baum, ‘children’s book author’/new thought adherent, shall be discussed regarding the importance of place in spirituality. “There’s no place like home.” Additionally, the role of the metaphor of ‘roads’ in spirituality shall be examined.

Jaimes and Gerrero, Annette, San Francisco State University

“Global Genocide: Biocolonialism and Biopiracy on Indigenous Peoples by Genome ‘Diversity’ Geneticists”

This paper is a history of the genocidal legacy of the Eugenics movement, as “scientific racism.” This colonialist legacy is connected to contemporary genetic research that targets indigenous peoples for their DNA sampling, resulting in geneticists’ efforts to patent their DNA for biomedical discoveries, criticized as biocolonialism and biopiracy. I also deem it important that this paper follow an overview to make the link with the contemporary situation to the genocidal and colonialist practices of the past, in regards to the treatment of indigenous peoples by the U. S. government. This paper further makes the linkage with this genocidal legacy to the erosion of an indigenous people’s respective cultures that is also connected to ecocide of their homelands as natural environments in biocolonialism; also pointing out that the latter threatens all communities, among non-indigenous as well as indigenous ones.

Johnson, Dr. Troy, California State University at Long Beach

“Indian Resistance in the Age of Self-Determination”

Many of the federal government’s legislative changes and much of the contemporary awareness of Native America issues have their roots firmly planted in the post-World War II era. Identified by names such as the American Indian Youth Council, Indians of All Tribes, Women Of All Red Nations, and the American Indian Movement, American Indian activist groups made up primarily of young Native Americans protested against treaty violations, termination, urban relocation, reservation unemployment and other forms of discrimination against American Indian people including attempts at detribalization and assaults on the remaining Indian land base, sovereignty. American Indian activists learned from and built upon the larger social conditions present in America in the 1960s and early 1970s. People of all ages were becoming sensitized to the unrest among the emerging minority ethnic and gender groups, particularly among the vocal and active college student populations. Sit ins, sleep-ins, teach-ins, and lock-outs became everyday occurrences on college campuses. Young Native Americans who had come to the urban areas through the government relocation program learned from the experiences of the other emerging ethnic power groups and began ushered in an era known as Red Power.

Kline, Robin, law firm of Sparks, Tehan & Ryley, Scottsdale, Arizona.

“The United States Census: The Racialization of Indian Identity and Its Impact on Self Determination”

Throughout the history of the United States’ policy towards native people, the strongest underlying methodology for effectuating conquest has had its roots in the control of the tribal identity. Because the United States Census counts people and categorizes them into racial groups, the relationship of the identity of native people to the Census and Federal Indian policy would seem to be closely associated. When analyzing the process of the United States Census as it applies to Native Americans, a greater understanding develops regarding the ultimate control of Indian identity and the resultant effects of that control upon tribal people. By understanding this relationship, tribes may choose to further strengthen the meaning of self determination and demand that they be the ones to count their own people. By taking control of the tribal identity, tribes are taking control of the disposition of rights and resources within the federal-tribal structure.

Lockman, Paul T., Jr., Eastern New Mexico University

“The Berdache as Medicine Person or Shaman”

The rationale for this library research is to investigate the berdache as Shaman and the relationship between the berdache and the Medicine Person or Shaman. What is the nature of their relationship? This study will also investigate the ceremonies and rituals of the berdache and Shaman. Also, the gifts and sacred powers of those honored and mysterious human beings will be explored.

Lowe, Shelley, Ph. D. candidate, University of Arizona

“A Common Appointment: Arizona’s Public Universities Working for American Indian Populations”

American Indian advisors to the three Arizona public state university presidents have been appointed to work on behalf of both the universities and the American Indian populations of the universities and the state. This presentation takes a look at what the issues are that each institution is focusing on, what their objectives are in working to make the relationship between the institutions and the American Indian populations in the state beneficial to both, and how the three institutions compare in working to meet their goals. The presentation will also discuss how the three American Indian advisors have come together to create a joint council to advocate for American Indian students, faculty, staff and tribes in the state of Arizona.

MacKenzie, John A. (Ian), Centre for Indian Scholars

“Robert K. Thomas – Some Reflections On His Contributions In Canada”

Ten years have passed since the death of Robert K. Thomas. While the book, [A Good Cherokee, a Good Anthropologist](#) highlighted many of his contributions to the native American scene, his activities in Canada have been largely overlooked. This paper will reflect on some of his contributions in Canada with Canadian Indian youth workshops, the Indian Ecumenical Conference, the Nishnawbe Institutes’ cross cultural workshops, his influence on the Churches, and some of the ways in which his work has influenced education and land issues. It will also evaluate the results of some of his activities and projections as we enter the next millennium.

Martinez, David, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities Campus

“From the Fourth World to the Art World: Dan Namingha and the Question of Hopi Identity.”

What is the relationship between homeland, mythology, and personal identity, such that it can accommodate, say, modern innovations in art and culture? The astounding paintings of Hopi artist, Dan Namingha, challenges us to answer this question. By means of the “peoplehood” paradigm developed by the late Robert K. Thomas, I will demonstrate that such a model of culture is not only relevant to so-called “traditional” institutions, but also to contemporary experiments in artistic expression. In particular, Namingha’s meditations on the Hopi landscape and on the spirit of the Kachinas offer themselves as examples of how Thomas’s paradigm is both enlightening and dynamic.

Moore, William Haas, Chinle High School, Chinle, Arizona

“Stories and Stereotypes: Oral History and Interpretations of Navajo History”

The history of the American West – and especially American Indians – has long been subject to stereotypes perpetuated by outsiders and, in some cases, later adopted by residents of the West as adequate views of the history of cultures living there. This paper will concentrate on the Navajos in the late nineteenth century and illustrate, through the retelling of several stories, how oral histories, when used along with contemporary sources, can develop a deeper understanding of the region’s history.

Morin, Colleen C., California State University, Chico

“The Treatment of Native Americans in the United States: An Exploration of de Tocqueville’s Claims.”

French political theorist Alexis de Tocqueville toured the United States and in the 1830s authored *Democracy in America*, one of the most penetrating analyses ever written of United States institutions, races and national character. Over 150 years ago de Tocqueville asserted that Americans had accomplished what the Spaniards were unable to do: extermination of the Indian race. According to de Tocqueville, the American’s success in this endeavor hinged on its choice of destructive devices. Where Spain had chosen bloodshed and atrocities, America had chosen to use the law, giving the appearance of acting philanthropically and morally. However, U.S. Census information indicates Native American population has dramatically increased in recent decades. This information appears to be at odds with de Tocqueville’s claim that extermination was being accomplished in a legal and moral fashion. This paper shall explore the issue of Native American treatment under the American political and legal system, with emphasis being placed on the impact of political and legal treatment upon Native Americans and Native American responses to such treatment.

Morin, Robert P., California State University, Chico

“The Political and Legal Issues Associated with Indian Gaming”

In the 1980s, Indian tribes were successful in court litigation and secured the ability to engage in gaming activities in Indian country. Congress, under political pressure to address Indian gaming activities in Indian country, responded in 1988 by enacting the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA). Congress employed political expediency in enacting the IGRA and adopted a balancing of interests approach in order to appease the Indian tribes and the states. The IGRA divided Indian gaming activities into three classes or categories. Each class of gaming activity is subject to differing degrees of tribal, state, and federal jurisdiction and regulation. A considerable amount of political and legal controversy exists regarding Indian gaming activities conducted in Indian country. This paper shall provide an historical examination of the IGRA and discuss the political and legal issues associated with Indian gaming.

Morrison, Ken, Arizona State University

“Beyond the ‘Supernatural’ in the Study of Native American Religious Life.”

Although the human sciences have increasingly confronted what is commonly called a crisis of representation, the study of Native American religious traditions has received surprisingly little criticism. This essay focuses on Professor Ake Hultkrantz’s claim that the supernatural aptly encompasses all Native American religious systems. As I argue, supernaturalism and its associated categories -theism, religion as belief and worship, a tension between faith and knowledge, and human cosmic subordination – amount to serious ethnocentric impositions on Native American forms of life. I engage critically Hultkrantz’s particular contention that the supernatural, which he argues is characterized by vertical superiority, is empirically demonstrable for Native American peoples. Taking seriously Hultkrantz’s negative criticism of Ojibwa anthropologist A. Irving Hallowell, my essay re-reads Hallowell’s paradigm-shifting “Ojibwa Ontology, Behavior, and World View (1960)” to recover an Algonkian religious way of thinking and acting, a relational logic, which defies supernaturalism as a vertically-oriented cosmological system. Thus, the essay argues positively for the need both for a deconstructive strategy in reassessing the tradition of Native American ethnography, and for a reconstructive perspective highlighting representations that are more responsive to the cognitive and social orientations of Native American life.

Nadjiwon, Carol, Sault St. Marie, Ontario, Canada

“Egalitarianism: A Perspective From North American Tribal Societies”

Although Western political thought is Eurocentric in world view, it is often accepted as universal. The concept of egalitarianism will be examined from the perspective of North American tribal society and colonialism. Since the discovery of the Americas, indigenous people continue to have a contradictory experience of egalitarianism. Although certain elements of equality were common to the thinking of indigenous people and West Europeans, Western nations oppressed indigenous people through egalitarian policies. From this analysis, several conclusions are made. The thinking of a group of people reflects a particular world view that includes a society's view of creation and their values. At contact, Western nations carried out colonialism and racist policies on American tribal peoples to civilize or become equal to the West Europeans. This continues to be perpetuated under the guise of egalitarian policies to destroy American Indian tribal societies.

Nadjiwon, Rolland, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada

“There is No American Indian Literature.”

American Indians do not exist and, therefore, American Indian literature does not exist. Both are convenient linguistic inventions of the colonizers. Any discussion of American Indian is disqualified by the error of its own primary assumption: that of the existence of American Indians. There are now American Indian artists, American Indian art, American Indian writers, American Indian literature, American Indian studies programs, and any number of American Indian organizations. There is a pool of individuals who respond to these categories, who are a product of these categories, who reinforce them, and who have re-defined themselves, categorically, as American Indians. Western thinking is in terms of individuals who suppose that no identity supersedes that of citizenship in a state. Such juridical definitions shatter indigenous tribal world views and redefine Anishnabeg, Odawa, Potawatomi, and etc. into that transparent category called American Indians. Western literature thus, not only imagines American Indians, but creates them.

O'Brien, Sharon, University of Kansas

"Lessons From Indigenous Knowledge"

This paper reviews some of the most recent trends and discoveries in western social and physical sciences and examines how indigenous societies had incorporated this knowledge into their everyday existence. The paper looks at the use of mediation in solving legal disputes, the recent discovery of prayer as an influence on the physical body, and the transmission of energy between and among plant and animal life, among other discoveries.

Pavlik, Steve, Vision Charter High School, Tucson, Arizona

“A Serpent’s Tale: The Role of the Snake in Navajo Religion and Ceremonialism”

In the traditional Navajo way of thinking, no animal is inherently good or bad, but rather, possesses both positive and negative traits. Most contemporary Navajos, however, view snakes in a negative light, and many taboos exist regarding this reptile. This paper will attempt to find the origin of these taboos by examining the role of the snake in the Navajo stories, and subsequently, in Navajo religion and ceremonialism. Included in this paper will be a consideration of outside influences such as Christianity and non-Navajo tribal beliefs that may have influenced how contemporary Navajos view snakes.

Peroff, Nicholas C., University of Missouri-Kansas City

“The Menominee Tribe, Indian Gaming, and The Case Study Method”

A target of Indian Termination policy in the 1950’s, the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin fought for and achieved the restoration of their status as a federally recognized Indian tribe in the mid-1970’s. In September, 1987, a few months before passage of the Indian gaming Regulatory Act (1988), the Tribe opened a gaming casino. This paper uses complexity theory to think about the Menominee Tribe as a complex adaptive system (CAS) and Indian gaming as an emergent behavior of that system. The case study, a well established qualitative research strategy, will be critically evaluated as a method to examine how nonlinear and linear interaction within and between the Menominee Tribe and its environment produce the emergent properties and behaviors that compose the Tribe’s fundamental nature and collective identity.

Peters, John, Massachusetts Commission for Indian Affairs

“Aboriginal Hunting and Fishing Rights and New England’s Non-Federally Recognized Tribes”

Mr. Peters is a member of the Mashpee Wampanoag, a Non-Federally Recognized Tribe, indigenous to Cape Cod, Massachusetts. The Tribe descends from those who met the Pilgrims in 1620, and have survived the conquest of America only through Christianization of the people and racial segregation to an Indian Plantation, now the Town of Mashpee. Mr. Peters will discuss how the Mashpee Tribe continues to exercise its aboriginal hunting and fishing rights, in spite of the changes to their traditional homeland and perceptions of the society around them. Though a number of court cases have been waged against them, they have persisted, relying on Treaties of 1749. Mr. Peters will discuss how working agreements have been negotiated between the Tribe, State and Local governments towards maintaining positive government-to-government relationships.

Pope, Richard K., Megascope Consulting and Research

“Robert K. Thomas: Professor of Tradition at Free Thought University”

This paper will explore ways in which the work of Robert Thomas on North American Indians presents a challenge to contemporary social scientists who are products of rapid societal change towards increased individual free choice. Thomas utilizes the folk-urban continuum of Robert Redfield to interpret disturbed traditional settings which he encountered over a decades long period to an audience increasingly remote from the arbitrary particularity of traditional knowledge. As traditional cultures become transformed under modern conditions, Thomas emerges in importance along with Chinua Achebe and a few others with one foot planted in Western thought and another in traditional world views as critical interpreters of twentieth century colonial reality.

Sachs, Stephen M., Indiana University

“Remembering the Circle: The Relevance of American Indian and Other Indigenous governance for the Twenty-First Century.”

This paper surveys the modes of governance and related aspects of traditional native North American societies, examines their underlying values and principles, and considers the relevance, briefly for returning Indian nations to sovereignty, self-sufficiency and harmony, and more extensively for developing mainstream society. The paper is an adaptation of a draft of a first chapter for a book being written by Stephen Sachs, LaDonna Harris, Barbara Morris and Deborah Esquibal Hunt, *Recreating the Circle: Returning Indian Nations to Sovereignty, Self-Sufficiency and Harmony as Partners in American Federalism*.

Sampson, Paula K., Wilp Wilxo’oskwhl Nisga’a, New Aiyansh, British Columbia

“Ethics and Edicts: Conversations Between Western Philosophy and the Ayuukhl Nisga’a”

What does it take to establish and verify parallels in cross-cultural studies of ethical systems? This paper will investigate possibilities in the field of comparative ethics based on post-secondary instruction experience in First Nations environmental ethics in northwestern British Columbia. Specifically, it will examine how Western philosophical ethics interface with the behavior code of the Nisga’a people, the Ayuukhl Nisga’a, even though fundamentally different world views guided the development and formulation of each system. The comments and understandings of Nisga’a university students in environmental studies courses will inform the work.

Smith, Chad, Cherokee Nation

“Innovations in History in the Cherokee Nation”

The History Project of the Cherokee Nation began from a seed that was planted ten years ago when I overheard an employee of the Cherokee Nation stating, “We can’t do that. The BIA won’t let us.” I began to believe that a lack of understanding of our own history in its most proactive aspects, as well as a complete unfamiliarity with our recent history, was contributing to the state of internal self-limitation on the part of the people and employees of the Cherokee Nation. This presentation will describe the efforts we have undertaken to strengthen identity and patriotism through the teaching of our own history to our tribal employees, as well as in communities in the Cherokee Nation. These efforts include developing curricula to teach our history at all grade levels in the public schools of northeastern Oklahoma, as well as to teach our history in the Cherokee language, developing MOUs with universities across the country to reach tribal members and other interested persons who reside outside the Cherokee Nation, and developing participation in the course as a requisite for receiving financial aid for education from the Cherokee Nation. The History Project will be placed in the context of an overall effort to develop social capital among Cherokee tribal citizens.

Suzuki, Peter, University of Nebraska at Omaha

“The Robert L. Weaselhead, Jr. Case on Nebraska’s Winnebago Reservation”

This presentation will provide information on the case of Robert L. Weaselhead, Jr., who was convicted of crimes on the Winnebago Reservation. A member of the Blackfeet Tribe, Weaselhead did not contest the fact that he did commit them. However, the case had wider implications because it entailed the issue of double jeopardy. An analysis of the case shows some disturbing implications arising from the decision rendered by the federal court.

Talbot, Steve, Florence, Oregon

“Academic Indianismo: Social Scientific Theory and Methods in American Indian Studies”

American Indian (Native American) Studies arose as a field in the late 1960s and 1970s as part of the “new Indian” movement and revitalization of Indian culture and identity. By 1999 there were many colleges offering programs or majors in American Indian Studies (AIS), thirteen with graduate degrees, and at least four with Ph.D. programs. Although multi-disciplinary in nature, drawing from art, literature, history, and the social sciences, the question remains: Is the whole greater than the sum of its parts? Is AIS a legitimate discipline, with its own paradigm, theory, and methods, or is it solely an area study focusing on American Indians? We subscribe to the former view. In this paper we examine that part of AIS that relates to the social sciences, specifically history, anthropology, sociology and criminology. We discuss the contributions of several AIS scholars writing in these areas to substantiate our contention that AIS is a legitimate discipline in its own right.

Vlasich, James, Southern Utah University

“Termination and the Pueblo Indians”

When the Pueblo Indians came home from World War II, many observers wondered if they would return to their traditional work in agriculture. The skills that many of them learned prepared them for work in other trades in distant cities. This situation played into the hands of federal officials who initiated a new policy known as termination. The idea was to integrate Native Americans into the American mainstream with the hope that this would rid the taxpayer of financing Indian programs and force native people to give up past traditions. Federal lawmakers said this would give them equality with whites but the underlying theme was to sever the legal responsibilities between the government and its native people. However, many of the Pueblos complained about the new program and feared that it would destroy federal agencies that were important to their economic future. In order to placate Indian concerns and facilitate the transition, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs set up a conference in Phoenix in 1958. There were sessions on irrigation, water rights and soil conservation, which were all major themes of termination. Officials laid out specific programs for the Pueblos that were designed to force them to take over control of all aspects of their agricultural work. However, they had already noticed a general anti-termination attitude among them. Indeed, many of them were aware of the enormous costs they were being asked to pay for modern agricultural methods and that technical assistance would be more difficult to acquire. Termination, then, was a strong signal from the federal government that they had given up on the idea of assimilation through agriculture.

Wheelock, Richard M., Fort Lewis College

“Native Peoples and the ‘Cyberhood: the Internet in American Indian Communities”

The rapid development of the internet has clearly become an important dynamic of global communications technologies. Though tribal communities have been characterized as beyond the “technological divide” in this and other developments of computer-based development, tribes have taken dramatic steps to assure that their voices will not be left out of the conversations which affect them in this new medium. In the interactive communications medium that has evolved, tribes and Indian individuals are quickly finding ways to make internet technologies serve their own interests of self-determination and community development. Like all new communications technologies, though, the internet poses some interesting challenges to internal community value systems which tribes have maintained for generations despite overwhelming pressures. Can tribal communities effectively “nativize” this technology so that its perceived positive uses do not threaten community cohesion?

Wildcat, Dan, Haskell Indian Nations University and Vine Deloria, Jr., Boulder, Colorado

“Indigenizing Education in American”

Almost all Indian education studies, reports and commissions have described, analyzed and bemoaned a Western inspired institution build on curriculum, methodologies and pedagogy consistent with the Western world view. This much-studied educational system was and sadly remains too often directed towards the cultural assimilation of American Indians into the dominant society. Fortunately, some American Indians still live and understand the world indigenously. Today, circumstances – political, economic, technological and spiritual – have brought many in American to “places” where a reintroduction or resurgence of distinctly non-Western American Indian or Indigenous education can be seriously entertained. We have come to places in modern industrial and post-industrial societies where experiences are suggesting there are valuable lessons to be learned by exploring what once existed throughout this hemisphere – Indigenous education systems. This paper will examine what must happen for education to become our own, Indigenized, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, and why it is critical in advancing self-determination.

Wilkins, David, University of Minnesota

“The Manipulation of Indigenous Status: The Federal Government as Shape-Shifter”

A complicating dimension of American Indians under U.S. law are the multiple statuses they possess. Tribes for their part, have a national/political status; a corporate status; and a “discrete and insular” minority status. Tribal individuals, for their part, have a citizen status (tribal, state, and federal) and status as a “subject” of federal Indian law. As a result of these inherent and imposed statuses, American Indians as persons and as nations have some flexibility not available to other minorities or individuals, but also find that such variety of statuses means that Indian peoples enjoy little consistency under the law. This essay explains these various and contradictory statuses by placing them in historical context and will provide a theoretical framework from which we might understand their persistence and meaning in contemporary political and legal thought.

Wilkinson, Liz, graduate teaching assistant, Virginia Tech University

“Hearing the Stories: Silencing the Echo of the Hiawatha Myth”

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow’s “Song of Hiawatha” was wildly popular when it was published in 1855. Into the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, excerpts from it were still being used in elementary school reading books so that Longfellow’s mythical Hiawatha and his invented “Indian” culture provided many children with their sole view of American Indians. Many Anglo-authored children’s texts, such as the recently published “My Heart is on the Ground” from the Dear America series, have continued this Hiawatha-type representation of American Indian peoples, stories and themes. However, children’s texts are now being held to a higher standard of accuracy. My paper explores the inaccurate texts, the shift towards accuracy, the increase of Indian authors such as Joseph Bruchac (Abenaki), and the impact of this shift on children’s literature. Also, I present information on some of the organizations, especially those with educational web sites such as Oyate, that are critiquing American Indian children’s literature in an effort to halt the misappropriation and misrepresentation that still continues.

Willard, William, Washington State University

“Return to the Red Atlantis: Archie Phinney, Nez Perce Anthropologist”

Archie Phinney, the only American Indian to have a degree from a Russian university, was a leader in advancing the concept of a national Indian organization. His work resulted in the founding of the National Congress of American Indians. He, at the same time, was one of the key people in the Organization Division of the BIA. He was a field agent working with tribes to develop IRA tribal governments. His great academic work was in Nez Perce Texts, published by Columbia University.

Bletzer, Keith V., Arizona State University

### “Internal Dialogue Within Narratives: The Positioning of Redemption and Nostalgia”

The use of internal dialogue within narrative expression is one way to bring the listener closer to the events of narration. Talk is elevated to a position of significance within a narrative framework. The means by which this dialogue is framed discloses aspects of the narrator’s motivations in the narrated event, as well as reveals aspects of the narrator’s self-perception of character. By re-visiting the event through narration, the narrator is seeking to re-position the essence of her/his identity as a valorized being. The positioning and re-positioning that take place in the narrative become a moment of renewal, if only in talk. The themes of redemption and nostalgia, and the narrative techniques that surface in internal dialogue, will be explored in this paper, using examples from narratives by English-speaking and Spanish-speaking substance users in the rural southeastern United States. These narrators-who-use build into their stories an acknowledgement of where they went “wrong” and how they would like to make things “right”.

Botting, Heather, University of Victoria

### “Divide and Conquer: The Métis and the Canadian Constitution”

The Métis, Canadian offspring of European men and Amerindian women, who have been referred to historically as half-breeds, half-bloods, and mixed-bloods, were not mentioned in the Indian Act of 1876. Without treaties or any recognition of inalienable rights upon which to negotiate for land, the Métis were thus denied a share in any of the economic, social, or political benefits accorded the Indians or the Inuit. In the Constitution Act (1982), the Métis were finally recognized as one of Canada’s three aboriginal founding people, but with no rights specified in this document, the provincial and federal governments and the Métis have yet to reach an agreement on what this constitutional recognition involves. This paper analyzes the subsequent effects of this constitutional silence which has encouraged rival groups within the Métis Nation to emerge in the competition for access to grossly inadequate government funding.

Bridges, Megan, Mills College, Oakland, California

“Cross-Cultural Comparison of Fathers’ Involvement in Pregnancy and Childbirth

The universal events of pregnancy and childbirth have been shown to involve different traditions and customs among people of different cultures. One aspect of pregnancy and childbirth that has not been thoroughly studied is the involvement and/or participation of fathers in the process. This paper explores how women in cultures identified as having positive involvement of fathers during pregnancy and birth can be described as having a higher relative status for women than cultures that do not exhibit much involvement of fathers. The main source of information for this assessment was the Electronic Human Relations Area Files (eHRAF).

Durant, Judy, Mills College, Oakland, California

“Wounded Hearts and Soaring Spirits, Who Will Tell Me Whose Face I Carry?  
A Study of Transracial Placement of Urban Native Americans”

An active debate between Native Americans, social science researchers, public policy makers, and child welfare providers continues over the appropriateness of transracial adoption and foster care of Native American children. This paper focuses on the personal stories of eight Native Americans who had either been transracially placed as a child or had children who were transracially placed and includes recommendations for better placement strategies. Some important questions discussed include the following. Does the level of openness of adoption/foster placement policy impact reconnection efforts between the transracially placed child and his or her tribal community? And, who bears the responsibility for teaching a transracially placed Native American child about his or her Native American culture?

Esperanza, Jennifer, University of California, Los Angeles

“Crafting Place: (Re)Creating Notions of Place and Culture in the Ethnic Arts Market”

This paper examines the ethnic arts industry of Bali, Indonesia, and moments when “culture”, or rather, various perceptions of “culture”, become articulated and negotiated in interactions among artisans, distributors, and buyers. Specifically, this paper presents data from a recent fieldwork visit to Bali in which two American buyers were observed while scouring the countryside as well as cities for “exotic” objets d’art for their textile, jewelry, and furniture business. During the course of the fieldwork, shopkeepers, buyers, and at times, artisans were observed engaged in conversations which linked notions of ethnicity and culture to material objects and their aesthetic design. This paper will examine the discourse of culture that takes place among artisans, buyers, and distributors of the ethnic arts in order to perpetuate the particular form of commodity fetishism that is based upon the material culture of marginalized ethnic and cultural groups throughout the world.

Foster, Kyna, Western Washington University

“Arkan: The Death and Life of a Serbian Hero”

On January 15, 2000, Serbian war criminal and gangster Zeljko Raznatovic, better known as Arkan, was gunned down outside the Belgrade Intercontinental Hotel. The killing made front-page news all over the world, and there was endless speculation over who had killed the man who was the most powerful gangster in Serbia. This paper, using published reports of Arkan’s death and life, attempts to examine the death and life of Arkan in order to understand how he both affected and reflected present-day Serbian society.

Freeman, Laurel, Mills College, Oakland, California

“Girl Prostitutes and the San Francisco Juvenile Justice System”

The goal of this research was to investigate the actions taken by the San Francisco juvenile justice system to govern teenage girls who are either arrested for prostitution or known to be at-risk for involvement in prostitution. This study is based on in-depth interviews with Probation Officers from the San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department, and service providers who run programs for girl prostitutes and other at-risk youth. This paper attempts to provide detailed, specific information that will help probation officers and service providers design better services and work more successfully with girl prostitutes.

Juhl-Darlington, Jennifer, Mills College, Oakland, California

“E Clampus Vitus: Giving Voice to an Ex-Gold Mining Organization and the Community Where it Exists”

Researchers have studied fraternities and other service groups to examine why people join these groups and what benefits people gain from their membership. This project extends previous work involving fraternal/service organizations by studying E. Clampus Vitus (ECV), an organization created to care for gold miners’ widows and orphans. This study compares ECV’s perception of its community role with that of the community’s perception. Aspects of ECV focused on include history, leadership, activities, membership, membership recruitment, initiation, goals, and community impression. This study was conducted by guided interviews with ECV members and community members.

Lacy, Julie, University of California, Davis

“Resisting Exposure: Discourses of Weapons Detonation in a California Community

In Northern California a military weapons depot explodes more than twenty thousand pounds of obsolete weapons on the open ground daily, producing an enormous plume of dense black smoke over the desert floor. This practice has been associated with cancer in other communities and stopped, but continues here. Local community responses range from defense of the depot to fear that its practices are causing cancer. This research focuses on a nearby community where citizens privately criticize the depot but are publicly silent, despite recent opportunities to be heard by California officials. Much of the literature attempting to explain social action and resistance rely on assertions about economic dependency, political oppression, or social ineptitude. However, using the ethnographic method, this paper suggests that this community exhibits a unique combination of economically adaptive strategies and a particular constellation of social institutions and practices that make it socially imprudent to speak out.

Leh, Anna and Rachel Braet, Sonoma State University, Santa Rosa, California

“Native Americans’ Participation in Archaeology”

As Native American involvement in archaeology increases so does tension between Native Americans and archaeologists. With no legislation mandating Native American involvement, the role Native Americans play in this process is undefined. This paper will examine the various sources of tension between Native Americans and archaeologists, how the tension affects archaeology, and what can be done by both groups to decrease the strain. A specific focus of this paper is the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) that requires that federally funded institutions consult with Native Americans regarding the repatriation of human remains, funerary objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. Currently, few Native Americans are involved in the consultation process. This paper examines one University’s NAGPRA process, presents examples of Native American involvement, and suggests ways to increase Native American participation in repatriation.

Metcalf, Ann, Mills College, Oakland, California

“Patterns of Drug and Alcohol Use During Pregnancy”

Recent literature on drug using women suggests that at least some women change their patterns of use during pregnancy, either decreasing use or substituting perceived “soft” drugs (marijuana, alcohol) for perceived “hard” drugs (crack). This paper reports on data collected from 126 drug using women over four stages of pregnancy. Data, both quantitative and qualitative, are analyzed to assess what changes, if any, the women made as their pregnancies progressed.

Quiroz, Marisa A., Mills College, Oakland, California

“Developing Identities: Imaging the Imaginary”

Research has been done on the population of Mexicans in California, but much of this research has failed to recognize the diversity within this ethnic group. What is identity? What does it mean to be Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano/a, Hispanic, or Latino/a? This paper discusses how young people between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three whose cultural roots are of Mexican origin self-identity, and, given that identification, how they then view others within the same ethnic group.

Raby, Namika, California State University, Long Beach

“Water Resources Management: What Can the East Learn from the West?”

The experience of western US, and California in particular, in water management is considered a useful laboratory for solutions to similar problems elsewhere, and in this case, in developing nations globally. This is reflected in development programming, particularly by the World Bank. Leading from the World Bank Water Policy Paper, 1993, the focus of such programs is on cross-sectoral water management within a spatial unit, in this case the river basin. The California experience, particularly the presence of multiple user groups representing many users of water, the legal and social frameworks of water rights and conflict resolution, the negotiated settlement on water allocation and use, and in particular, user participation in “water districts” are examined with respect to their relevance and transferability to Asian settings. Based on field data from Sri Lanka, India, and the Philippines, this paper will examine the institutional and cultural realities of such a transfer.

Schechter, James, University of Colorado, Boulder

“The Maul of Ideology: The Colonial Splitting of Sudanese Identities

This paper addresses how the Anglo-Egyptian administration in Sudan (1889-1956) exploited dominant anthropological perspectives and administrative techniques in order to rule its subjects. The Anglo-Egyptian administration acted as a Lacanian “Third”, dictating the socio-political components of a national and regional order. This colonial bequest suffuses the current national identity crisis in Sudan, as found in warring parties’ application of a colonial grammar of ethnic difference and “authenticity”. This genealogy of mandated oppositions suggests that putative notions of the “post-colonial” are empirically unjustified. Moreover, this discursive analysis suggests that colonial reference to firm dichotomies of being is best considered as a projection of Aristotelian logic (i.e., the law of contradiction and the self as other) that plagued both colonial rule as well as colonial anthropology.

Scott, George M., California State University, Long Beach

“Seeing Culture Through Novels and Short Stories: Toward an Anthropology of Literature”

Cultural anthropologists have long been interested in myth, folklore, and legend, along with other “oral” traditions. Employing the anthropological concept of holism, they have viewed these traditions in the overall contexts of their respective cultures. Since myth and folklore were embedded in culture, they could then be analyzed for how they expressed core cultural concerns and values. Now as anthropologists have turned to literate cultures, however, it is time to examine written literature as reflections of the cultures in which it is created. It is true that novels and short stories are essentially creations of individuals using their imaginations to expand on their personal experiences and to interpret human life. However, this paper will argue that literature can also be viewed as “cultural text”, as embedding cultural values, attitudes, norms, and patterns the authors have experienced and presented in their works.

Rosas, Christina, Mills College, Oakland, California

“Too Many Labels: Self-Identification by People of Mexican Origin”

In recent decades, people of Mexican origin have had many terms by which to self-identify. These include Mexican, Latino/a, Chicano/a, Mexican-American, Hispanic, American, and Pocha. Most of these terms have a different meaning today than when they were first used. This paper explores the terms by which people of Mexican origin can self-identify and the reasons for their particular choice(s). Political and social issues affecting self-identification are discussed.

Torres, Victor M., California State University, Fresno

“Representing Cultural Models of Pregnancy: A Comparison Between Mexican Physicians and Working-Class Women in Tijuana, B.C.”

According to figures published by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO in 1994, the causes of maternal mortality in Mexico are related to complications during pregnancy. In Tijuana, B.C., 18.6% of those women who give birth in a hospital did so having had little or no prenatal care. Why does this underutilization of prenatal care occur? Frequently, explanations for health-seeking behavior among poor and working-class Mexican women tend to focus on cultural beliefs. This research examined the accuracy of such a cultural explanation by discerning the cultural model of prenatal care of a group of working-class Mexican women and comparing it to the biomedical model, as represented by a group of Mexican physicians. The results demonstrate that both groups actually share a similar model of prenatal care. Therefore, it is important to consider broader, structural and economic variables as key factors that influence prenatal health care behavior.

Umar, Aisha M., Mills College, Oakland, California

“French and US Immigrant Policies: A Comparative Study of the Maghrebins in France and Mexican Americans in the United States”

This paper suggests remarkable similarities between the experiences of Mexican immigrants in the United States and the experiences of North African immigrants in France. Some similarities include the socioeconomic status of the majority of their members, the ways in which their American born and French born children are attempting to redefine their dual identities, and the way in which government policies target these groups. It is proposed that the more similar in goal immigrant policies are, the more similar the experiences of the immigrant groups.

Vazquez, Roland, University of Nevada, Reno

“Making Culture, Conserving History: From Party to Foundation to Archives and Back Again”

What are the mechanisms available to a nationalist party to advance its agenda in the overlapping arenas of culture and politics? “Remembering yesterday today is to promote tomorrow” has been the motto of the Basque nationalist PNV’s Sabino Arana Foundation, the cultural foundation established in 1988 to promote Basque culture outside formal party politics and government institutions. This paper explores the foundation’s internal life, organization, and production and dissemination of culture. One recent project has been the “Historic Archives of Basque Nationalism”, created in 1993 and opened to investigators in 1997. This project raises various intertwining issues including the objectification of knowledge, extrapartisan mechanisms for political regeneration, and the connection between “making culture” and “doing politics”. Ethnographic data is drawn from 1998 fieldwork.

Wang, Hilda, University of California-Berkeley

“Familiarizing the Exotic: An Ethnography of a Strip Club”

This paper is an ethnographic account of how strippers, as a specific cultural group, socially acquire and apply knowledge transmitted within the context of their occupational environment to manage their “spoiled identities” and systematize their experiences with each other, with customers, and with the management.

Wasserman, Eidell, California State University-Fresno

“Issues and Cultural Considerations in Delivery of Victim Services in Indian Country”

This presentation will familiarize participants with some of the common cultural differences and similarities within and between Native populations. This presentation is intended to be an overview of the various cultural aspects that are the foundation for Native Americans’ beliefs and practices and the impact of those beliefs on the development and implementation of victim services programs. The information presented is not designed to be inclusive of all Native American behavior or nuances, nor does it intend to categorize all American Indians into a single culture, as each tribe has its own culture and values. Nevertheless, the unique challenges faced by non-Native victim service providers will be explored in order to encourage a greater understanding of both Native American cultures and the unique challenges in providing services to victims of crime in Indian country.

Abruzzi, William S.

“Competing Land Use in Little Colorado Basin”

During the late nineteenth century, The Little Colorado River Basin was the scene of an organized colonization effort undertaken by the Mormon Church. Key to the success and survival of each Mormon town was its abilities to utilize the natural resources at its disposal. However, competition over those resources and the prior acquisition of critical resources by others had a negative impact on both individual Mormon towns and the entire Mormon colonization effort. Though the competitors have changed with time, competition over resources and the prior acquisition of those resources by others continues to affect these same communities today.

Baty, Marguerite and Roger Baty, University of Redlands

“Searching for Balance: Turkmenistan’s Youth and the Dilemma of Popular Culture”

Throughout history, foreign countries have periodically given strategic attention to the land of Central Asia and its resources, while ignoring its people. Now, once again the region is witnessing competition for access, this time to the rich oil reserves. The youth of Turkmenistan illustrate regional issues regarding conflicting choices. Do they take pride in their folk traditions, or do they abandon them for “modern” ways by embracing popular culture? Does their future accommodate the slower pace of the rural villages, or is success found only in the fast-paced urban environment of the capital city? Such are the questions facing Turkmenistan’s young people as they come of age in a world caught up in rapidly changing expectations and rules of engagement. This paper examines the educational challenges facing Turkmenistan’s youth based on the experiences of an American woman who served in Turkmenistan for two years with the Peace Corps.

Bowen, Marshall E., Mary Washington College

“Beyond the Margins of the Good Earth” Abortive Farming Endeavors In Northeastern Nevada’s Lower Slough Country”

This paper examines the attempts made by two groups of family members and friends to establish farms near the lower end of an intermittent watercourse known as “The Slough,” at the southeastern end of Tobar Flat, some twenty miles from the town of Wells, Nevada. It describes their plans and efforts, explains why they chose to farm in such an unlikely place, and identifies the factors that led to their downfall. It also suggests that when seen at this microscopic scale, distinctions between types of farming were often blurred, and that settlers here were neither “irrigators” nor “dry farmers” in the strictest sense of either term, but were simply people trying to produce crops, by whatever means, in an extremely harsh land.

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

“Pray for Rain: Religion in the Arid West”

Life in the arid/semi-arid west is often described in extremely harsh terms, such as droughts, dust storms, heat and cold. Outside the urban centers the environment is one of sparsely settled agricultural lands. With an emphasis on dry land farming and cattle grazing, the economic existence in arid/semi-arid areas depends heavily upon the vagaries of weather. This paper analyzes whether there is a relationship between aridity and the religious beliefs of the population. In other words, does the lack of rain tend to make the residents of arid/semi-arid areas more or less religious than their counterparts in more humid regions? The data on religious affiliation of residents of arid/semi-arid states are compared with those in the humid/semi-humid states.

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

“The Growing Importance of Arid Land Countries in the International Wine Market”

The international wine industry has expanded rapidly. The United States market has exhibited some of the greatest growth. While U.S. wine producers have significantly increased their supply of wine to the domestic market, much of the increased U.S. demands have been met by imports. This paper analyzes the growth in the U.S. wine industry within a supply and demand framework, along with an emphasis on wine imports. In particular, it addresses the increased wine imports from the arid land countries. Growth in the wine industry is driven by buyer reactions to price, quality and style. The success of the arid land wine producers reflects their increased competitiveness in the international market.

Butler, Edgar W. and W James Hettrick, University of California, Riverside

“Biodiversity and the Human Population in Lower Rio Grande/Rio Bravo Chihuahua Ecoregion”

This paper examines the human population in the Lower Rio Grande/Rio Bravo Chihuahua Ecoregion. The Chihuahua Ecoregion is one of the most biologically rich and diverse desert ecoregions in the world. However, undoubtedly in the future population growth and distribution will have an impact on the biodiversity of this Ecoregion. The demographic factors of fertility, migration, and population distribution will influence which segments of the biodiversity will endure. Population growth along both sides of the U.S. and Mexican border, fueled by the maquiladora industry, tourism and NAFTA, is expected to continue and accelerate in the future. How the population uses the ecoregion is expected to impact the ecosystem by depleting groundwater, polluting the water, engendering conflict over water use, produce water-related illnesses and culminate with expensive land degradation.

Francaviglia, Richard V., Center for Southwestern Studies

“Faith and Environment: Geographic factors and Human Spirituality in the Great Basin”

This paper explores the relationship between the physical environment of the Great Basin and the spiritual beliefs of the region’s cultural groups (including Paiute and Shoshone Indians, Mormons, and non-Mormons.) It reveals a close link between environment (topography, weather/climate, vegetation) and creation/migration narratives. It also offers explanations as to how and why certain geographic features (such as mountains and springs) are integral to the religions of this arid/semi-arid region of the American West.

Glatfelter, R. Edward, Utah State University

“China and Central Asia”

From a Chinese perspective the arid steppes of what is generally called “Central Asia” looks very different from that which is generally found in the West. Central Asia is a part of what the Chinese see as “Inner Asia.” This is a nomenclature derived from the view from the Chinese heartland. Inner Asia is different from China. It is from this perspective that the role of Central Asia in Chinese history must be seen.

This does not mean that Central Asia has been without influence in Chinese history. In fact as John King Fairbank has pointed out, the difference has been instrumental in the definition of China itself. Chinese culturalism arose from the difference in culture between China and Inner Asian “barbarians.” This wide-ranging paper will survey the overall influence of Central Asia on China. Special attention will be paid to the disruptive influence the emergence of independent states in central Asia following the collapse of the Soviet Union has had on the peoples of Chinese Turkestan.

Greene, Richard, Northern Illinois University

“Cropland to urban land conversions versus rangeland to cropland conversions: 1982 to 1997”

Data from the 1997 National Resource Inventory (NRI) indicate that the rate of cropland to urban land conversions have accelerated since 1992 NRI. Conversely, the conversion rate of rangeland to cropland has slowed during the same period. A previous study showed a strong link between the urban development of cropland in the humid-east and the rangeland to cropland conversions in the arid west. This paper attempts to determine if rangeland is still serving as replacement lands for urbanizing cropland in the humid east. The paper also addresses to what extent the eastward diffusion of irrigated cropland has played a role in the recent decelerated rate of rangeland to cropland conversions.

Greene, Richard and Peter Piet, Northern Illinois University

“Population Growth and the Transportation Link Revisited”

A previous study examined the extent to which transportation corridors explain the magnitude, direction and shape of population growth within metropolitan regions. This paper evaluated the spatial-time series methodology used in the construction of the GIS database by digitizing and examining historic maps available at the time of each census year used in the prior study. Differences between the two procedures will be summarized and evaluated with respect to how confident the authors are in recommending wider use of our original methodology. The paper concludes with an analysis of the impact that the Los Angeles urban transportation and resulting population growth has had on that region's arid lands.

Moore, Conrad. T., Western Kentucky University

“Natural Mortality as a Contributor to Bison Decimation”

Evidence obtained from the examination of over 400 documents written from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century indicates, unquestionably, that the Plains Indians indiscriminately slaughtered massive numbers of bison, thus leading to the demise of the species. While much of this was stimulated by Euroamerica-dominated trade in which buffalo tongues and robes were exchanged for baubles, bangles and booze, extraordinarily high rates of natural mortality may have negated any contravening tendency to conserve. Bison, by the tens of thousands, drown each Spring in the Red, Missouri and other deeper rivers of the west. Occasional miring of herds in quicksands, bogging down in snowdrifts, and deaths during steep descents added to the toll

Nawar, Mohamed H.A. and Mohammed A Sabbah

”Socio-economic Performance of Some Farmers’ Community Based Organizations of Irrigation in Egypt”

This paper aims to present the main socio-economic consequences attributed to the application of management of irrigation water at the inter-farm canal level in Egypt as an arid zone. This package includes both a new organizational scheme based on the establishment of Water Use Associations (WUAs) and physical improvement of the canals. Improvement of irrigation efficiency was considered the first aim of this package. Yet, application of this new package did not affect only efficiency of irrigation but also the socio-economic aspects of agriculture in the areas served by these new associations. Some specific socio-economic performance indicators of WUAs were used for this purpose. These indicators include the cost of irrigation, the regularity of irrigation water, the equity of water distribution, the frequency of disputes arise among farmers due to conflicts over irrigation water and the managerial autonomy of the WUA.

A socio-economic survey was undertaken on a sample of farm holders in seven governorates and areas in Egypt. The unit of study is the farm/household unit. A stratified systematic random sample of 1042 farm operators was selected to represent the WUA’s members. A special questionnaire was designed to collect the field data needed. Statistical analyses were undertaken to test the significance of; 1) the socio-economic changes that took are attributed to the application of the package, and 2) the strength and type of relationship that might exist between these changes and some social and managerial independent variables. Preliminary analyses showed that several significant socio-economic changes took place as a consequence of the application of the package.

Reinhartz, Dennis, The University of Texas at Arlington

“Stalin’s Peopling of Central Asia during World War II: Paranoia or More?”

In the Second World War, Stalin moved whole peoples from their traditional homelands in other parts of the Soviet Union to the arid and semi-arid lands of Central Asia, officially, out of fear of their possible collaboration with the invading German forces. Perhaps understandably, the first group was composed some half million Volga Germans in 1941. In 1943-1944 they were followed by about another million Crimean Tatars, Chechens, Ingushi, Karachai, Balkars, Kalmyks, Meskhetian Turks and others. Countless thousands perished on the way to and during their exile. In the 1950’s under Khrushchev, all but the two largest groups, the Volga Germans and Crimean Tatars, were allowed to return to their homelands. This paper will explore these Stalinist population transfers and the policies behind them and their consequences for the successor states of post-Soviet Eurasia.

Reinhartz, Judy and Orlan Ihms, The University of Texas at Arlington

“Reclamation After Strip Mining: Putting the Land Back?”

Over the past three decades, strip mining of bituminous coal in East Texas has been a way of life for both the local communities and TXU. In this semi-arid ranching region, the clay pan soil produces grasses to support cattle and other animals. When mining began in this region, the state dictated that the soil removed must be replaced in the order the layers were removed, holding to the law of Superposition. This approach proved costly to the utility company, and the quality of the soil or the lack thereof remained unchanged. A research project conducted by a university graduate student recommended mixing the soils, and the rest is history. This paper will explore the practices used to clear the land, to mine the bituminous coal which is high in sulphur, to reclaim the land, and to select trees planted over the past 15 years. In addition, attempt to answer the question, “Has it been a seamless transition?”

Sabbah, Mohammed A and Mohamed H. Nawar

“Institutional Setup and Environmental Degradation: The case of Some Reclaimed Desert Lands in Egypt”

This paper aims to test the relationship between the institutional framework and specific environmental degradation problem occurred in some old desert reclaimed lands in Egypt. The problem of water logging in South Tahir has occurred within the context of specific institutional framework since the early nineties. Investigation is based on the analysis of the functional relationship that might exist between the role performance of the organizations at the local and higher levels and the related environmental problem of high water table. Specific performance indicators of the local organizations related to the environmental problem were used for this purpose.

A socio-economic survey was undertaken on a sample of farm holders in an old desert reclaimed area in Egypt. The unit of study is the farm/household unit. A sample of 251 farm operators suffering from the problem was selected. Both quantitative and qualitative techniques were used for the collection and analysis of data. A special questionnaire was designed to collect the field data needed.

Statistical analyses were undertaken to test the significance and strength of relationships that might exist between the problem and some social and managerial independent variables of the organizations concerned. Preliminary analyses show that there are some significant relationships that exist between the environmental problem and some aspects of institutional framework operating in the studied area.

Schoolmaster, F. Andrew and David J. Wachal, University of North Texas

“A Microscale Analysis of Organic Farming in Texas”

The organic food industry now generates revenue in excess of \$6 billion a year, and has been growing by approximately 20 percent annually since 1990. The organic Foods Production Act of 1990 required the USDA to develop national standards and regulations for organically produced agricultural products and to assure consumers that agricultural products labeled as “organic” were in compliance with these standards. Central to this assurance is the certification process. Organic agriculture in Texas has been increasing rapidly and now includes over 36,000 acres of cropland that are certified as organic. Research presented in this paper will: 1) review the certification process in Texas, and other policies influencing the adoption of organic farming practices, 2) examine the crop profiles for organic production for the state, 3) overview the statewide pattern for organic farming, and 4) analyze this intra-county, or microscale pattern of organic farming as a form of sustainable agriculture which could be used to preserve open space and slow urban sprawl in developing counties.

Steenstra, Alex, Eastern Oregon University

“Quantifying Indian water Rights: Aspects of an Alternative Approach”

The crux of the conflict between Indian and non-Indian water users in the arid west is how to quantify Indian water rights. A fair clear, and broadly accepted method will crush the greatest obstacles in this dispute and encourage economic development and cultural self-determination for Indians and non-Indians by dissolving much of the uncertainty surrounding the extent of Indian water rights. Fear, distrust, and uncertainty, however, guide the attempts to quantify Indian water rights and resolve the conflict. This paper proposes five premises as a basis for developing an alternative Indian water rights quantification method.

Skaggs, Rhonda and Teri Hall, New Mexico State University

“An Exploration of Public Attitudes Toward Agricultural Land and the Environment in the Desert Southwest”

In 2000, the New Mexico Environment Department Surface Water Quality Bureau (SWQB) funded a survey of New Mexico residents in order to better understand public attitudes toward the environment, environmental regulations, water quality issues, and agriculture. Data from over 900 mail survey respondents were used to develop attitudinal indicators for a variety of issues. Responses to the survey were stratified by the region, socio-economic and other factors. Relationship between survey responses and secondary data pertaining to regions and sub-regions within the state were examined. The results of the research will aid the SWQB in administration of environmental regulations in the state, particularly with respect to public input and public education components.

Templer, Otis W. and Gary Pumphrey, Texas Tech University

“Groundwater Transfers on the Semiarid Texas High Plains”

Most often, groundwater is used in the immediate vicinity of where it is pumped. On the semiarid Texas High Plains, however, Ogallala groundwater is often transferred great distances and across several watersheds to where it is ultimately used. Lubbock and Amarillo, the region’s largest cities, began acquiring groundwater rights and developing distant well fields in the 1950’s. These acquisitions continue and other towns and local industries hold substantial blocks of groundwater rights. The Canadian River Municipal Water Authority is developing a well field in the Panhandle, where the Ogallala aquifer is less depleted, to use for blending and improving the quality of Lake Meredith water. Other entrepreneurs are attempting to acquire even larger quantities of Ogallala groundwater to supply far-off municipal/industrial interests. This paper: 1) briefly summarizes applicable Texas groundwater law, and 2) examines past, present and potential transfers of Ogallala groundwater within and perhaps beyond this water-short region.

Wilkins-Wells, John and Raymond L. Anderson “Efforts of traditional Irrigation Enterprises to Accommodate Urban Encroachment – Development of a Second Water Supply”

Population growth in the Rocky Mountain region has resulted in substantial urban encroachment onto prime irrigated lands. This paper discusses how traditional canal companies and irrigation districts are adapting to rural subdivision development, in an effort to prolong irrigated agriculture. Urban sprawl reduces land areas of irrigation enterprises while increasing operating costs to cover a variety of disturbances to the irrigation system. This increases the financial burden on irrigators, who in effect are subsidizing urban sprawl with increased assessments to cover costs associated with encroachment. Some irrigation enterprises are supplying untreated water to subdivisions, in an effort to increase their revenue base. It is hypothesized that because of the change in land and water relationships, “secondary water supply” or “dual systems,” as they are called, may represent one of the most effective “firewalls” against urban sprawl, in light of often inadequate county and municipal land use controls to protect prime irrigated land.

Yetişgin, Dr. Memet, Sütçü İmam University, Turkey

“The Central Asian Oasis as a Factor in Russian Expansion into Central Asia, 1850-1900”

The Central Asian oases present a special place in the history of the arid and semi-arid steppes of Asia. They have been subjected to many invasions throughout history. The Russian invasion of the nineteenth century subdued the Central Asian oases in order to achieve economic, political, military and commercial goals. The romantic beauty of the orchards of the oases, the historical and legendary fame of celebrated cities, the delicious taste of fruits and the fertility of agricultural land attracted many Russians. The central position of the oases also provided for the establishment of a [profitable trade between Russia and India, as well as between Russia and China. Imperialistic rivalries of the great European powers for mastery in both the Middle and Near East, especially that of Great Britain and Russia, forced Russia to take active control of Central Asia. After establishing Russian rule in the region, the oases provided raw materials, especially cotton, to the Russian industries and also created a large market for poor quality Russian merchandise. Under Imperial Russian rule, Central Asia continued to be overwhelmingly Turkic in its civilization.

Yoskowitz, David W., Texas A&M International University,

“Perceived Impact of trade in a Semi-Arid environment: The Texas-Mexico Border Region”

This paper reports the findings of a survey conducted in a semi-arid region of the Texas border with Mexico. The objectives of the survey was to identify the perceptions that a cross-section of society in the region has with regards to the environment and increased levels of trade moving through the region. Having surveyed three different cities within the region individuals perceived that there was no change in the air or water quality or the availability of water an open spaces over the time span that they have lived in these communities. However, when asked specifically if trade and population has had an effect on those same issues the majority said that they had. It seems that individuals are aware that changes are taking place in the environment but because it is a slow process they may not feel the change.

Zekavat, Seid and Joseph Earley, Loyola Marymount University

“Econometric Reflections on Arid versus Non-Arid States Using the 1996 National Election Study”

The purpose of this paper is to present an arid/non-arid comparison using data from the 1996 National Election Survey Data Set. Using Britton/Ford arid/non-arid land state classification (Britton, Charles and Ford, FORUM 1998 Environmental Perceptions: An Arid/Non-arid Comparison) the authors present the results of their statistical research regarding the substantive themes from the panel data study of the 1996 Election Survey. For example numerous chi-square analyses are performed to determine whether or not arid and non-arid states show similar responses regarding positions on personal and economic well-being, social welfare issues, racial and ethnic stereotyping and social altruism and social connectedness. The paper concludes with comments and reflections concerning differences between arid and non-arid states.

## Asian Studies

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Carr, Russ, Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services

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

### “The Implementation of the Los Angeles County Asian Pacific Family Preservation Network in the Long-Term Family Self-Sufficiency”

The Asian Pacific population now accounts for about 12% of the Los Angeles County population. In order to provide bilingual/bicultural services for the needs of this unique population and reduce the number of children into placement, Asian Pacific Family Preservation Network was included in the Los Angeles County Implementation Plan for Family Preservation in the Long-Term Family Self-Sufficiency Plan.

This presentation will give participants such as community-based policy makers, administrators, practitioners, trainers and researchers an understanding of Los Angeles County Family Preservation approach.

The topics such as program goals; strategies to do the community organizing work; how services shall be organized and delivered, to whom, and by whom; funding allocation; grouping of agencies within the Asian/Pacific community; measurable indicators, and evaluation process will be presented.

Chen, George P., Augusta State University

### “Party Realignment in Taiwan’s Politics Since the March 2000 Election”

The founding of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) in 1986 was a watershed event in Taiwan’s political history. It marked the end of Kuomintang’s (KMT) one party domination and the beginning of competitive party politics in Taiwan.

As Taiwan’s democratization continued to pick up momentum in the 1990s, political parties began to mushroom, and by the end of the decade some 76 political parties had registered with the Ministry of the Interior.

Political parties offer clear alternatives to voters on major issues. Prior to the March 2000 election, three major political parties had competed in local and national elections.

Though the KMT remained the dominant party, the DPP had steadily gained popularity at the polls, especially in southern Taiwan and rural areas, and the Chinese New Party (a KMT spin-off party) had also become a viable alternative to the KMT in urban areas and among the intellectuals. All three parties nominated their presidential and vice-presidential candidates. In addition, James Soong, a former KMT secretary-general also entered the race as an independent. As a result, DPP candidate Chen Shui-bian won the election with 39 percent of the popular vote.

During and after the election, a number of prominent KMT members rallied behind Soong and subsequently formed the People First Party.

This paper analyzes Taiwan’s political party realignment in the post election period in terms of the changing nature of the major issue in Taiwan’s politics and how it may affect Taiwan’s upcoming Legislative Yuan election, scheduled for December, 2001.

Cheng, Chu-yuan, Ball State University, Indiana

“Economic Integration of China, Taiwan and Hong Kong – Toward the Formation of a Greater Chinese Economic Sphere”

Ever since the debut of China’s economic reform and open-door policies in 1979, economic interactions among the three Chinese communities – Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong have grown tremendously. Two-way trade across the Taiwan Straits rose from \$77 million in 1979 to \$25.8 billion in 1999, an increase of 335 fold in two decades. By 1999, Taiwan has become China’s fourth largest trading partner and her second largest importer. In 1999, China ranked third in Taiwan’s chief exporting market. Simultaneously, trade between Hong Kong and China and between Hong Kong and Taiwan also grew considerably. In 1999, Hong Kong was China’s third largest and Taiwan’s fourth principal trade partner. Moreover, of China’s major foreign investment, Hong Kong and Taiwan together accounted for 58 percent of total. With increasing trade interdependence and the emergence of a Chinese investment web, a Chinese Economic Sphere or what the World Bank dubbed a “Chinese Economic Area” (CEA) has gradually taken shape which will eventually become a Chinese Common Market (CCM) similar to that operating in western Europe.

Choi, Sheena, Indiana-Purdue University

“Trends in Social Choice of Korea-Huaqiaos”

Precluded from Korean citizenship, the ethnic Chinese in Korea (hence Korean-Huaqiao) educated their younger generation in ethnic schools. Admission to Taiwanese universities was often utilized as an initial step for emigration for an entire family later on. As a result, the Korean-Huaqiao population decreased especially among the younger and educated segment of the population.

Recently, however, the trend has changed. The majority of graduates from Huaqiao secondary schools now enter Korean universities. My research reveals that the college preferences have changed in relation to their political and legal status in Korean society. This study explores the changing political realities of Korea, Taiwan, and China, social perceptions toward Korean-Huaqiaos by the Korean majority and vice versa, varying access to educational opportunities, and the increasing or diminishing power of ethnic identities and gender roles, which are all factors in the students’ selection of institutions of higher education, thus, influencing the movement of labor and labor market segmentation within Korea and internationally.

Documents from various sources were used for trend and policy analysis. The results of the analysis were used in in-depth interviews with the Korean-Huaqiao community members to understand why this shift occurred and its overall larger impact on the Korean-Huaqiao community.

Chow, Peter C. Y., City University of New York

“Globalization of Production Network, Intra-Industry Trade and Economic Integration in Asia-Pacific Region”

The purpose of this study is to analyze the factors underlying the expansion of globalization of production network, its resultant effects on the intra-industry trade (IIT), and its impacts on vertical division of labor and regional economic integration. By selecting some export-oriented high-tech industries, this study will evaluate the effects of trade and foreign direct investments on the intra-regional trade and on economic integration in the Asia-Pacific region.

Huang, Alice M., Taipei Economic & Cultural Office in San Francisco

“Expansion of the Higher Education in Taiwan and Its Impact”

Traditionally, Chinese firmly believed education is primary and indispensable keystone of a nation to foster its people. For over fifty years, Taiwan, which has governed by the Republic of China, still keep this philosophy. However, in order to cross over the new Millennium, Taiwan has been campaigning an unprecedented reform on education since 1950’s. Dr. Jin Wu, during his less than two-year tenure as Minister of Education in Taiwan, had sparked the debates on education reform. All of a sudden, education reform became a national issue and attracted every citizen’s attention.

This presentation will give a general introduction to the education reform in Taiwan, and then focus on the current higher education in Taiwan and its impact on the society. Updated statistics and report conclusions on this issue will be provided.

Li, Wen L., Ohio State University

“Institutional Approach to Chinese Studies”

This paper is an attempt to integrate theoretical perspectives from the sociology of development to the study of social changes in China since the communist revolution in 1949. In its search for modernization, contemporary Chinese society has plenty of meaningful and profound experiences that are of significance to sociological discussions. In this paper, we will begin with discussing the theoretical contrast between Maoist and several unique social programs and policies, which justify the claim of China’s great social experiments. Despite their differences, however, both Mao and Deng shared a similar Confucian tradition: the belief that value transformation is the essential perspective of Chinese modernization. This theme is common in both the Cultural Revolution and socialism with Chinese characteristics. We will elucidate the functional prerequisites for China’s institutional development, and to explore how Confucianism can be viewed as a formal theory for social development.

Lin, Phylis Lan, University of Indianapolis

“Islam in China: Images and Challenges”

Anti-Muslim sentiments took root in China during the Ch'ing dynasty. After Mao's revolution in 1948, the Muslims found themselves once again oppressed. Violent campaigns took place by the communist reign to eradicate all traces of Islam and of the ethnic identity of all non-Chinese. But through new technology of communications and travel, the Chinese Muslims are increasing their close ties with the international Islamic communities. In what way has the ethnic violence in the Muslim populated northwest regions in China and the impacts from the Islamic communities in the world, created challenges and image issue of the Chinese Muslims? What are the major causes of ethnic violence in China? What are Chinese government's responses to the demands of Chinese Muslims? In the wake of Chinese economic reform, how does the Chinese alleviate poverty problems among Chinese Muslims in the northwest region and how would the social policy affect Chinese Muslims' nationalistic sentiment? These are some of the issues that this paper intends to uncover.

Ling, Yu Long, Franklin College

"New Developments Across the Taiwan Straits"

After World War II there were several divided states around the world. Eventually East Germany and West Germany united peacefully. North Vietnam and South Vietnam united by force. North Korea and South Korea recently improved their relations with open and softened dialogue. China, however, due to the Civil War in 1949, is still very much divided, and tensions continue to mount.

To examine the situation between Taiwan and China over the last fifty years has been very much like looking through a child's kaleidoscope. Each event that has occurred along the way has changed the overall picture, making predictions impossible. As a rule, when predictability decreases, interest and excitement increases.

The 2000 presidential election of Taiwan is the latest turn of the kaleidoscope. It brought more excitement and uncertainty to the relationship between Taiwan and China. The new president of Taiwan, Chen Shui-bian, and his party, the DPP, have advocated the Taiwan independence platform. That position conflicts in every way with China's one china policy. During the campaign period as well as after the election, China has made its intentions known to the world that if President Chen and his party push for independence, war is imminent. The fact is that the DPP had been an opposition party. In order to challenge the dominant KMT party, it was natural for the DPP to present a radical platform based on reforms. However, once Chen and the DPP came into office, they had to deal with the political reality of big China. Chen and his party are walking a thin line. The purpose of this paper is to examine the current relations between China and Taiwan under Chen's administration. Discussion of the strategies of both sides of the Taiwan Strait, and their current and future bargaining positions will take center stage.

Tai, Hung-chao, University of Detroit Mercy

"Foreign Policy of the Republic of China on Taiwan"

The paper examines the foreign policy of the Republic of China on Taiwan since the inauguration of the Democratic Progressive Party administration under President Chen Shiu-bian in May 2000. The new administration, taking over the reins from the Kuomintang that had been in power for fifty-five years, did not initiate any major reorientation of foreign policy. Instead the theme of continuity is stressed as evidenced in the following areas:

- (1) the choice of top foreign policy makers
- (2) Taiwan-U. S. relations
- (3) Taiwan's relations with other nations

Taiwan's involvement in international organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental.

Usman, Sushil and Nick Mehta, Indian-Purdue University

"Contemporary Patterns of Ethnic and Religious Conflict in Southeast Asia: The Case of Malaysia and Indonesia"

This paper will examine the nature of contemporary conflict in Malaysia. Malaysia, a rich developing country, in Southeast Asia manifests a great deal of ethnic and religious plurality. There are three dominant ethnic groups namely the Malays, the Chinese, and the East Indians. They also practice three dominant religions and that is Islam, Christianity, and Hinduism respectively. The paper will examine the causes and consequences of the conflict and how the conflict is mitigated by economic progress and development. The primary author has lived and taught sociology in Malaysia for nearly four years.

“Economic Integration: From Theory to Practice”

Economic integration can cover a wide spectrum, varying sharply in its degree of communication and cooperation. Such variation in the degree of integration is manifested in a manner in which economic issues between any two members of the integrated unit, or among more than two members can be automatically resolved without affecting the rules governing the inter-member political relationship defined by the prevailing status of political integration. Therefore, political and economic integration must be mutually compatible; otherwise, such an integration as a whole cannot be stable in the long run. To achieve mutual compatibility, adjustments in individual countries/regions will be required, which may go far beyond agreements on defense, external affair and trade. The purpose of this paper is to establish a theoretical foundation for examining the stability of long-run matching and inter-member relationships of an integrating unit, taking into account not only economic but political factors. The theory is the applied to contrast the process of cross-Taiwan Strait economic integration with the long-lasting and still on-going development of the European Union since the Treaty of Paris signed on April 18, 1951, and the Treaty of Rome signed on march 25, 1957.

## Association of Borderland Studies

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Aguilar\_Barajas, Ismael, Tecnologico de Monterrey, Departamento de Economia.

"Water and Sustainable Development in the Lower Rio Bravo, Mexico: Some reflections about the notion of sustainability"

This contribution addresses water and sustainable development in the Lower Rio Bravo, Mexico. It presents the overall results of a four year binational study, conducted by Tecnologico de Monterrey and the Houston Advanced Research Center, with special attention to the notion of Sustainability, mostly derived from the Mexican side. It is argued that the notion of sustainability could be very confusing, and that there is, therefore, the need for more conceptual clarity. The case of water management along the U.S. Mexico border in general and the lower part of the Rio Grande/Rio Bravo in particular, shows that sustainability, almost by definition, implies highly unstable contexts. This finding is also supported by the latest approaches to sustainable development, and maintains overall implications for policy making, especially regarding the need for updated knowledge.

Albro, Ward S, Texas A&M University\_Kingsville

“Border History–Mexican? American? Mexican American? Mas O Menos?”

I have recently given some lectures on Mexican and Mexican American History and Historians and the huge gaps in understanding between the two. I propose to broaden my inquiries to examine the role historians of the border play in the historiography of the two nations. While history has never been the most prominent field of study in the ABS, I believe borderlands historians could play a most significant role in bridging the gap and increasing understanding between students and scholars of both Mexican and Mexican American history. In this paper I will describe the issues involved and illustrate how and why I believe borderlands historians can fulfill this role.

Alvarez de la Torre, Guillermo Benjamín, Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales de la Universidad Autónoma de Baja California.

“Estructura interna de las ciudades medias mexicanas: un análisis geográfico de centralidad.”

Our biggest cities in Mexico are beginning a new process in their urban development. Their population rate growth has diminished and began to establish itself. On the other hand, there is a group of cities who have experienced an increase in their population growth rate, and also in the last twenty years have reproduced their number; we are talking about "middle size cities" (population between 20,000 to 1 million). We have developed a study with the purpose of defining if there is a particular internal urban structure in the northern frontier cities of Mexico or if they are similar to the rest of the Mexican "middle size cities". We conclude that the internal structures of the frontier cities are not so different from the rest of the middle size cities in Mexico, especially with spatial patterns of variables like housing ownership and population age.

Anderson, Joan B. University of San Diego and Denise Dimon, University of San Diego

“A comparison of US and Mexican gender wage gaps by selected occupations”

The purpose of this paper is to measure gender wage gaps for twenty specific occupations that range from professional to unskilled and determine how much of the gaps can be explained by differences in attributes that affect productivity and how much remains unexplained. Further, the paper compares those wage gaps and the proportion explained for the same occupations in the U.S. and Mexico. The comparison of the gender wage gaps between the U.S. and Mexico shows that they are larger in the U.S. for most occupations. In the twenty selected occupations the only exceptions to this are for secretary, machine operator and electrical worker. While there is no discernible pattern in the amount of the wage gap that is unexplained by differences in attributes (education, experience, etc.) by skill level in either country, the overall average size of the unexplained gap is also larger in the U.S. than in Mexico.

Balcázar Rivera, Lic. Ma. Luisa, Instituto Tecnológico de Tijuana

“Competencia Laborales y Capacitación en la Industria de Productos Médicos: el caso de Mediméxico.”

La Industria Maquiladora de productos médicos, en la ciudad de Tijuana, se integra por 27 empresas, 15 de ellas directamente relacionadas con la manufactura de productos médicos y 12 relacionadas con la manufactura de lentes ópticos, protectores y soportes corporales. Se caracteriza por la presencia de " cuartos limpios " y mano de obra intensiva.

El objetivo de este trabajo es la identificación del perfil de competencias laborales de los operadores, jefes de línea, supervisores de línea y supervisores generales en la empresa Mediméxico, que manufactura equipo médico para tratamiento de enfermedades renales, como es el caso de Hemodiálisis. Los resultados indican a una mayor competitividad de la mano de obra directa, como resultado de la identificación de competencias laborales. Las Competencias Laborales sustituyen a las cualificaciones como un atributo del trabajador y no del puesto de trabajo.

Benton, Steven C, University of Texas at Brownsville

“A quantitative study conducted at an open admission South Texas border university which determines the graduation rate of Hispanic students who enter with minimal math skills.”

If Hispanic students enter a border university with less than sixth-grade mathematics ability, what is their expectation of graduating? The university of Texas at Brownsville is an open admission border institution which services both Mexican American and Mexican nationals. A major problem facing our institution is the retention of our students, especially our mathematics students. Several programs have been put in place to improve the retention of our students. This study will help us evaluate these programs.

Biger, Gideon, Tel Aviv University, Israel

“International Boundaries of the Middle East- Past, present and future”

Reasons for the location of new boundaries in the Middle East are basically dealing with past history, the present situation and future desires. By looking at examples from the area, a wider perspective can be achieved.

Boxberger, Dan, Western Washington University and Ariana Pitchon, Western Washington University

“A "Commons" Problem: Indigenous Peoples Fishing the Borderlands”

Studies of Native peoples whose traditional territories lie along international borders lend insight into the effects of political influence, economic development and environmental change. Comparative analysis of borderland populations reveals remarkable similarities in the processes of Native American adaptation. This paper compares the incorporation of Native traditional fisheries into commercial fisheries, their subsumption into the dominant market economy, and patterns of inclusion and exclusion that ultimately result in political or legal action. North American borderland experiences centering around land claims, self-governance and rights to natural resources have significant implications for other areas of the world where indigenous peoples have been impacted by nation-state borders, colonialism, and global economic pressures.

Brenner, Christine Thurlow, University of Texas at El Paso  
Rubaii\_Barrett, Nadai, New Mexico State University  
Salant, Tanis DPA, University of Arizona  
and Weeks, John, San Diego State University

"Criminal Undocumented Immigrants: The Cost to U.S. Counties on the Mexican Border for Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice and Emergency Health Care Services"

The federal government exercises exclusive control over immigration policy. States, and consequently counties, have no control over the flow of immigrants in border communities. While Washington has kept tight reins on these policies, the federal government has ignored many of the costs associated with immigration policies. (Manheim, 1995) In an era of devolution of the financial responsibility of enforcement consequences of federal immigration policy, the local county is caught in a vise. Limited state resources may be available to assist the county, which means that cost externalities fall on the back of the local taxpayer. The State Criminal Alien Assistance program (SCAAP) provides partial federal reimbursement to counties, but those reimbursements only cover the cost of incarceration. This paper examines the demand on workload of each county department and estimates the cost to various departments from the county general fund for all 24 U.S./Mexico border counties. A predictive model will also be discussed.

Brown, Christopher, New Mexico State University

"Exploration of the Border Liaison Mechanism as an Option for Binational Water Resource Management on the U.S.-Mexico Border"

One very promising tool that can facilitate cross-border dialogue and cooperation is that of the Border Liaison Mechanism (BLM), a formal binational vehicle convened by the Consuls General of the U.S. and Mexico in various border twin cities. The BLM has seen considerable success in examining a wide range of border issues, and it has also been instrumental in some pioneering binational water resource planning in the San Diego/Tijuana region. In this paper, I examine the manner by which the BLM has been employed in three US-Mexico Border cities, namely, San Diego/Tijuana, Ambos Nogales, and El Paso/Ciudad Juarez. Specific queries I pose in this comparative research concern the manner by which this policy tool has developed, the range of issues that have been successfully addressed through the BLM, and the future role of the BLM in cross-border environmental and water resource planning and management on the U.S.-Mexico border.

Browning-Aiken, Anne, The Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy, The University of Arizona

"The Cultural Politics of Water Resource Management in the San Pedro River Basin."

The Upper San Pedro watershed, extending from northern Sonora, Mexico, into southern Arizona, is a riparian area shared by ranchers, farmers, miners, and urban residents. A portion of the San Pedro on the U.S. side was set aside as a natural reserve, and SEMARNAP, the Mexican agency responsible for natural resource protection, has attempted to do the same. At the same time, increases in Mexican mining production have resulted in a water table drop and problems in water access for ranchers and town residents near the source of the San Pedro in Cananea, Sonora. Assessment of water issues by U.S. and Mexican municipal officials, natural resource agencies, mine managers, educators, ranchers, farmers and environmental organizations has potential implications for U.S.-Mexico environmental planning and management. For these reasons the San Pedro watershed offers a case study of how stakeholders address political and economic conflicts over water use.

Brunet-Jailly, Emmanuel, University of Notre Dame

"Forms and Functions of Cross-Border Metropolitan Regions: Co-operation and Competition in North America"

Do free trade areas lead, by a process of functional interdependency, to cross-border linkages? How is this process mediated by politics and institutions? Do we find that there are different outcomes on the Canadian and Mexican borders? To test both these questions the present work focuses on two cross-border metropolitan areas.

On the Canadian border, the study focuses upon the metropolitan area of Detroit (Michigan, U.S.A.) And concentrates on the Canadian cities of Windsor and Sarnia (Ontario). On the Mexican border, the study looks at the San Diego Tijuana border region. because intergovernmental relations matter, each study also includes higher level governments.

This paper suggests that free trade areas lead, by a process of functional interdependency, to cross-border linkages, but not of the same kinds. Politics and institutions mediate this process. Competitive mechanism regulate the NAFTA environment and limit cross-border cooperation.

Cabello, Alejandra, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico  
And Mendez, Luis Arturo, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico

“Globalization and the Emerging Global State”

Globalization is not only a process that comprises increases in economic and financial activity. The worldwide increases in production, trade, and investments, supported by dramatic changes in telecommunications and computing sciences that have taken place during the last three decades, have led to the rise of global issues on the management of market advantages and limitations and on sustainable development. Thus, the rise of the global village is leading to the rise of new patterns of world politics and world management. Seemingly, a world state is in the making. However, currently the global agenda on the new global issues is largely determined by the leading developed countries. Their initiatives on the liberalization of economic and financial markets, control of capital flows and real investments, and environmental control have become metapolicies that have been readily implemented by the less developed countries. This paper examines this problem focusing on agenda global for sustainable development.

Cady, Frederic, University of Texas at Austin

“Municipal Elections in Mexico: Variables that Influence the Likelihood of Opposition Victory”

Mexico's first non-PRI government in 70 years on the national level was preceded by significant opposition victories on the municipal level. In this paper, I trace the evolution of opposition victory at the local level in Mexico. I explore numerous variables that can help explain opposition success in this context. Influential variables include a divided PRI, region, wealth, leadership, and job performance, among others. Of all these variables, it seems as if region is perhaps the most explanatory.

Calderon Villarreal, Cuauhtemoc Eduardo Mendoza Cota, (UAC

“Integración del mercado de trabajo en la frontera norte como factor de localización de la industria maquiladora de exportación en México”

En general, los estudios sobre la Industria Maquiladora de Exportación (IME) han puesto énfasis en explicar la localización y desplazamiento de la IME en territorio mexicano, únicamente a partir de la teoría de los costos salariales y la teoría de las ventajas comparativas. Dicha teoría señala que los bajos salarios derivados de la abundancia del factor trabajo y la cercanía geográfica respecto a los mercados de bienes finales, han sido los factores que han determinado el establecimiento de este tipo de inversión extranjera en México. Sin embargo, en el presente trabajo se toman en cuenta además de la explicación tradicional de las ventajas comparativas, los modelos de externalidades de Gleiser, de Jacobs y de Krugman, que toman en cuenta los rendimientos crecientes y economías de escala derivadas de la economías de aglomeración, como factores importantes para explicar la distribución territorial asimétrica de la IME al interior del país.

Cardenas, Cipriano A., University of Texas at Brownsville

“Spanish-Language Journalism in the Lower Texas-Mexico Border”

Hispanic journalism along the lower Texas-Mexico border has, historically, attempted to provide a voice for minority concerns and issues.

Carillo, Jorge, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Intensive Industrial Clusters in the Future of North America”

Industrial assembly plants, known as maquiladoras in Mexico, have become increasingly widespread and diversified in each of the three North American nations. This paper discusses trends in manufacturing and organization of labor by examining the Delphi Corporation, the largest manufacturer of auto parts in the world. In Mexico alone, the company has 2000 engineers. Based on a 5-year study, this case study sheds light on the potential for further development of sector -based clusters in each country, including in the two border regions.

Crews, Mike, University of Texas-Pan American  
And Martin Feinberg,, University of Texas-Pan American

"Empirical Analysis of US Border Student Perceptions Regarding the Utilization of the Internet in Rural Areas."

There is a great concern in both the public and private sector concerning those individuals in our society that are being "left behind" in the current technological transformation in the U.S. This paper examines the perceptions of predominantly Hispanic university students living in the Rio Grande Valley of South Texas in regards to the digital divide in rural areas. The study includes a survey of over 100 students on the U.S. side of the U.S.\_Mexico Border. The results will include statistical significance of the following variables: distance education capabilities in rural areas, business applications of the Internet in rural areas, access to library resources, and social service applications. A key issue that will be analyzed is whether faster access to the Internet is needed to bring new industry to the region and the comparison of rural, suburban and urban areas in regards to utilization and access to the Internet.

Custred, Glyn, California State University, Hayward

“Illegal migration and the US-Mexican Borderlands”

Illegal immigration and drug smuggling are out of control to the detriment of people in the borderlands. This paper describes the problem and its dynamics as well as implications of an unrestricted flow of illegal aliens across the southern border.

Dávila Aldás, Francisco R, Facultad De Ciencias Politicas Y Sociales De La Universidad

Nacional Autónoma De México (UNAM)

“Cooperacion, Integracion y Desarrollo Fronterizo: El Caso De Ecuador Y Peru.”

En la historia de los pueblos latinoamericanos, las fronteras entre unos y otros no sólo han significado bornes materiales para delimitar los espacios geopolíticos sino que, a más de señalar sus respectivas identidades: su ser estatal y nacional, fueron en algunos casos fuente de una serie de conflictos, enfrentamientos y hasta guerras que los desangraron. El caso de las fronteras entre Ecuador y Perú ilustra casi paradigmáticamente lo antedicho. Por fortuna para ambos países, luego de un siglo y medio de disputas, enfrentamientos y guerras, no sólo firmaron, el 26 de octubre de 1998, un acuerdo que terminó con las disputas limítrofes sino que se inauguró una nueva era de cooperación tendiente a integrar ambas zonas y con ello impulsar su desarrollo. En estas circunstancias los esfuerzos por avanzar han sido loables pero, los continuos momentos de crisis económicas y políticas que ambos países han experimentado, en su afán de insertarse dinámicamente en la nueva ola mundializadora, hacen que esta tarea primordial se vea mermada.

de la Puente, Manuel, U.S. Census Bureau, and David Stemper, U.S. Census Bureau and Georgetown University

"The Enumeration of Colonia Residents in Census 2000: Perspectives From Census Field Workers and Ethnographers"

Colonias are generally unincorporated and low-income residential subdivisions, lacking basic infrastructure and services along the border between the U.S. and Mexico. These settlements have been in existence for decades, but the exodus of the poor to colonias began in full force during the 1980s and 1990s. The low cost of land in colonias provided opportunities for home ownership and relief from higher housing costs in border cities such as El Paso and Brownsville.

This paper provides a detailed account of how households on selected colonias along the U.S./Mexico border in the states of Texas, New Mexico, and California were counted in Census 2000. This information comes from two major sources. The first source is ethnographic studies conducted by professional ethnographers working for the Census Bureau under contract. The second information source are focus groups and formal interviews, conducted by Census Bureau staff, of census enumerators, crew leaders, and other knowledgeable individuals who played key roles in the census enumeration. The paper identifies and describes barriers to the conduct of a complete count of colonia residents from the perspective of professional ethnographers and census enumerators and crew leaders. These barriers include: cultural factors, little or no knowledge of English, fluid and complex households, and limited literacy. Based on these data the paper discusses how these barriers were addressed by specific field methods and procedures. An assessment of these methods is provided along with recommendations for the conduct of fieldwork in colonias in the future.

Diesbach, Nicol, Universidad Autonoma de Baja California

“Frontera y Muro Divisorio o Tejido de Relaciones?”

En esta ponencia, me concentro en especial en la palabra FRONTERA que describo primero como externa, a partir del antiguo modelo reduccionista del cientificismo, y después como interna a partir del paradigma integrador que nos propone la ciencia de hoy. El hecho de vivir al lado de la frontera, de cruzarla, de vivir acontecimientos importantes nos obliga reflexionar y penetrar en la intimidad y complejidad de esta palabra junto con la experiencia.

Dolhinow, Rebecca, UC Berkeley

“Outsider on the Inside: Tales of a Gringa in the Colonias of Dona Ana County, New Mexico”

The US colonias of the US-Mexico border region consist primarily of poor Spanish speaking Mexican communities, such as the three New Mexico colonias in which I recently finished eleven months of ethnographic fieldwork. My research on women's community activism and leadership made it necessary for me to have access to both the community as a whole and the personal lives of specific women leaders. The process of gaining entrance into these communities and families was slow as expected, but it was also so much more than I had expected. This paper will address my experiences gaining access to and trust from these communities. The discussion of issues and obstacles encountered includes: difference (race, ethnicity, gender, class, religion, language, life experience, life style), negotiating relations with involved third parties such as non-profit service agencies, overcoming negative attitudes associated with past researchers, and more.

Ellis, Michael G., New Mexico State University

"Hospital Conversions Along the US-Mexico Border. Non-Profits to Profits: Who Wins, Who Loses?"

A recent trend moving through the U.S. hospital industry is now being felt along the U.S.-Mexico border. As community hospitals there face the economic uncertainties of the American healthcare market, some are choosing to convert from their traditional non-profit structures, to "for profit" status. This paper describes that trend and offers a border economists view and analysis of its consequences for healthcare along the U.S.-Mexico border.

Feinberg, Martin, University of Texas - Pan American

Rydl, Lester, University of Texas - Pan American

Vinaja, Roberto, University of Texas - Pan American

“A Pre and Post-NAFTA Empirical Comparison of the Lower Rio Grande Valley versus the Imperial Valley”

This paper will compare border business indicators on a pre and post-NAFTA basis, between the Lower Rio Grande Valley and the Imperial Valley. This empirical comparison may lead to a preliminary assessment of the possible impact of NAFTA on those two border regions. We will compare and contrast socio-economic statistics including population growth, manufacturing employment trends, total employment, new building permits, airline boarding, bridge crossings, truck crossings, export shipments, import shipments, utility connections, per capita income and poverty, and education attainment. In addition, we will assess the possible NAFTA effects on maquiladoras located on either border region. Furthermore, a pre and post-NAFTA empirical comparison of the two border regions infrastructure will be presented with emphasis on housing, water, solid waste systems and transportation. Finally, we will analyze as to whether the trade agreement has led to increased federal, state and local expenditures for border infrastructure improvements. Recommendations will be provided.

Fuentes, César M., El Colegio de la Frontera Norte- Cd. Juárez

“Subcentros de Empleo y Población en Ciudad Juárez, Chih.”

Este ensayo presenta un análisis empírico de los subcentros de empleo y población en Ciudad Juárez, Chih. Este tiene tres objetivos: (1) desarrollar un método para una identificación sistemática de los subcentros de empleos; (2) aplicar éste a Ciudad Juárez; (3) analizar las funciones y distribución espacial de los subcentros. Desde el punto de vista teórico el artículo se nutre de un enfoque urbano de la teoría del lugar central.

Coronado, Roberto, Dallas Federal Reserve Bank-El Paso Branch and Fullerton, Thomas, University of Texas at El Paso

“Menu prices and the Peso”

Of prime interest to border economies is exchange rate performance and currency valuation. Commonly used tools for this task include purchasing power parity (PPP), nominal benchmarks and inflation adjusted trade-weighted indices. The latter have the advantage of relying upon commonly available international macroeconomic data, but overlook microeconomic information that may offer additional insight to issues surrounding exchange rate policy debates. Other efforts have utilized small samples of international product price comparisons to shed light on currency valuation questions. This paper develops one such tool by repeated sampling prices charged for identical menu items sold at restaurant franchises in El Paso, Texas and Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua. A battery of statistical tests indicate that the international currency value of the peso consistently differed from the exchange rate implied by the border region restaurant price ratios in 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

Garcia-Acevedo, Maria Rosa, California State, Northridge

“Mexico's Policies toward the Mexican Diaspora in the United States”

The flows of population from Mexico to the United States (initiated in the second part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century) led to the formation of a substantial and ever growing diaspora in the United States. This diasporic community would have major importance and significance not only for its new host country but with the homeland. Assuming that the dynamics of the flows that have formed the Mexican diaspora have contributed to shape the discourse and outreach policies of the Mexican government, the purpose of this paper is to examine which are the major current visions and future challenges of the Mexican policy toward its diaspora in the United States. This exercise is useful in light of the fact that the new administration of Vicente Fox will have to respond to issues such as the promotion of the civil rights of Mexicans in the United States; the transboundary policy links with community organization (e.g. the clubs de oriundos); and the enhancing of civic governance beyond the borders: the vote of the Mexicans in the U.S. in Mexican presidential elections.

García Velasco, M.C. Beira, Instituto Tecnológico de Tijuana

“La Ingeniería Industrial como apoyo al Estudio de la Competencia Laboral y Capacitación en la Industria de Productos Médicos: casos Mediméxico y Nypro.”

El estudio de Ingeniería Industrial de la industria maquiladora de productos médicos, paralelo al estudio de competencias laborales y capacitación, es el de aplicar y desarrollar metodologías propias de esta que puedan ayudar a mejorar los procesos de ensamble, la calidad del producto, la productividad del proceso, la capacitación del operador, así como facilitar el determinar con mayor facilidad los parámetros de desempeño de las figuras laborales en el grupo ocupacional. La comparación de dos empresas del mismo ramo, aporta información sobre la definición en aspectos en Ingeniería Industrial, higiene y seguridad, condiciones ergonómicas de trabajo, entre otros aspectos. A través de estas mejoras se busca la minimización de los costos, el incremento de productividad y la optimización del uso de los recursos en las líneas de ensamble.

Gerber, James, San Diego State University and Michael J Patrick, Texas A&M International University

“The Impact of Changes in Mexican Commercial Policy on the Retail Sector in the U.S. Border”

Retail sales to Mexican residents are an important source of revenue for U.S. communities on the border. One effect of the opening of Mexico’s commercial policy is the development of a broader and deeper retail sector. To date, the impact on U.S. border communities has been noted, but has not been quantified. This paper proposes to fill this gap by estimating econometrically the changes in cross border purchases by Mexican shoppers. Descriptive statistics and time series indexes of retail sector activity on both sides of the border over the last two decades are considered, followed by estimation of a multi-state, county level, time series model, using quarterly data on retail sales in U.S. border counties. While we cannot identify sales by residency of the purchaser, the impact of sudden changes in the value of the peso provides an estimate of the exchange rate elasticity of cross border sales.

Gomez Pena, Alicia, ITESM, Campus Monterrey  
Cobian Castaneda, Gabriela, ITESM, Campus Monterrey  
Castro Cosio, Maria Antonieta, ITESM, Campus Monterrey  
and Ladron de Guevara Jimenez, Melisa, ITESM, Campus Monterrey

“Elections 2000: The Mexico Agenda in the US Presidential Campaigns.”

This research paper studies the attention the American Press has given to the Mexico Agenda during 2000 electoral campaigns in the United States. Due to the complexity, interrelationship and variety of the subjects it includes, only some variables were chosen to do the present analysis. Among these, economy, migration, democratic transition in Mexico, drug trafficking, and other topics such as human rights can be mentioned. The treatment given to the Mexico Agenda by the American Press reflects the complexity of the relation between the two countries. Throughout the presidential elections in the US the importance given to the agenda varied. This fact shows the diversity of the interests involved, and the important role border issues play. The interaction of the subjects shows the need for a multidisciplinary approach for the understanding of the Mexican agenda.

Harris, William H, University of Texas at Brownsville

“The Pobrecito Syndrome: an Analysis of Institutional Responses to Cultural University on the Frontera”

A central problem confronting any border institution of higher education is maintaining and constantly reassessing the delicate balance between the demands of academia and sensitivity to cultural issues related to the unique nature of the student population on la frontera. At the University of Texas at Brownsville, efforts to bring our student population into the academic mainstream often have unforeseen but entirely predictable results. Well-intentioned efforts at cultural inclusion often result in contradictory or counterproductive consequences. The ways in which we perceive and respond to students' cultural backgrounds frequently lead us to the creation and implementation of policies and procedures that might be charitably described as paternalistic. In other words, poorly conceived attempts at inclusion foster attitudes and behaviors that produce, inadvertently but inexorably, exclusion. This paper will examine some of the ways that this occurs at the University of Texas at Brownsville.

Hettrick, W. James, IS-MS Inc.

Viswanathan, Nanda K., University of Redlands

Pick, James B, University of Redlands

And Funakoshi, Katsumi, University of Redlands

“Urban Planning in the U.S.-Mexico Border Cities”

This paper presents a framework for urban planning in the eight major twin cities of the U.S. Mexico border and surrounding areas. It examines planning on the U.S. side, on the Mexican side, and bi-national planning. Planning is seen to be stronger and more institutionalized on the U.S. side, whereas more politically determined on the Mexican side. On the U.S. side, the eight cities are compared in the modernity and strength of planning. The Mexican-side analysis includes the role of NGOs and maquiladora industry groups. The role of the two federal governments on border city planning is contrasted. Binational planning includes analysis of cooperation in large cities and specialized new cities such as Santa Teresa, New Mexico, and San Geronimo, Chihuahua. Several case studies are analyzed including joint planning in Ciudad Juarez-El Paso, regional planning in McAllen/Edinburg, and the role of the Border Environment Cooperation Commission.

Ivanova Boncheva, Antonina, Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Sur

“Free Trade and Environment”

In the last decades is observed a rapid increase in the liberalization of the trade in the world. Continuously is increasing the volume of trade and more countries are integrating as active competitors to the world market. The capitals are also displaced with extreme ease in the world, causing that the countries implement special policies in order to attract and maintain them to longer terms in support of their economic development.

The objective of this paper is to analyze the dual influence of the increased mobility of goods and capitals on the environment and natural resources, especially in the border zones, the norms and instruments that could regulate the generated effects, as well as the advances of international coordination in this context.

Joy, Haidee, San Diego Miramar College

“A Descriptive & Pictorial Photo Survey of Maquiladoras Located on the U.S./Mexico Border”

The photo survey includes but not limited to photography and description of the most progressive to the least environmentally aware manufacturing plants and sites from the San Diego/Tijuana Border to the Gulf of Mexico.

Kelley, Geoff, Humboldt State University

“Article 27, Land Reform, and Chiapas”

This paper investigates the impacts of the 1992 reforms to Article 27 of Mexico's constitution, which allowed for the privatization of ejido lands (agriculture lands under a land tenure regime utilizing communal access). The area of investigation is the state of Chiapas. Specifically, the paper addresses the history of the reforms, the impacts on the campesino and indigenous classes of Chiapas, and the environmental consequences associated with them. The reaction to the reforms in Chiapas is found to be different from the country as a whole. In other states the sale of ejido lands has been more common since the reforms. This is found to be in contrast to trends in Chiapas where sales are less frequent. This paper further investigates the reasoning behind this phenomenon and poses the scenario regarding the desire to retain these lands, as opposed to the selling of them, as a form of resistance to privatization and the neoliberal economic strategy.

Kepner, William G., U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Watts, Christopher J., Instituto del Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo Sustentable del Estado de Sonora  
Edmonds, Curtis M., U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Maingi, John K., University of Arizona,  
and Marsh, Stuart E., University of Arizona

“Retrospective Landscape Analysis, An Approach for Evaluating Land Cover Change: San Pedro River Case Study”

Vegetation change in the American West has been the subject of much concern and controversy throughout the twentieth century. Over the years, a considerable number and variety of claims have been made regarding cause related to changes in land cover. The evidence for vegetation change has primarily been provided through the use of comparative photography and anecdotal accounts. Rarely, have changes been documented or quantitatively measured at scales as large as watersheds or entire biogeographic provinces. This research examines the potential to measure vegetation change over large areas and determine trends in ecological condition using advanced space-based technologies. Specifically, a suite of landscape pattern measurements were developed from satellite remote sensing, spatial statistics, and geographic information systems technology for a semi-arid watershed in southeast Arizona and northeast Sonora, Mexico. Results from this study will provide the basis for developing landscape composition and pattern indicators as sensitive measures of large-scale environmental change and thus, will further the understanding of disturbance regimes related to human and natural stress in the Southwest.

Knopp, Anthony K., University of Texas at Brownsville

“Challenges to Elite Political Power in Twentieth Century Brownsville”

Emerging from an era of boss control in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Brownsville experienced long periods of elite domination of politics. At intervals, however, challenges emerged which achieved varying degrees of success but did not significantly alter the governance of the city.

Kruszewski, Z. Anthony  
Univ. of Texas-El Paso

“Old & New Challenges on the German-Polish Boundary”

This paper explores recent and present problems on the Oder-Neisse border between Poland and Germany. That border is soon to experience vast changes after the E.U. enlargement is currently overwhelmed by enormous volume of transborder traffic. 69.8 million people crossing in the first half of 2000— a 7.9% increase from a similar period in 1999.

Loucky, James, Western Washington University and Don Alper, Western Washington University

“The Political Ecology of the North American Pacific Corridors”

Efforts to grapple with problems posed by growth as well as past environmental neglect in the border zones of North America are constrained by overlapping political jurisdictions, nation-centered policy processes and the absence of trained specialists capable of working across national cultures. Along the western Canada-U.S. border, sustainable resource management is a stated priority, yet there has been limited progress in developing collaborative approaches to such transboundary issues as water contamination, forest depletion and urban sprawl. Problems on the U.S.-Mexico border are generally even more serious because of rapid population growth, over-concentration in large cities, and heavy pressures on aquifers and surface waters. This paper considers the need for collaborative approaches to the fundamental environmental issues affecting North American border regions and the continent as a whole. Drawing on an institutional partnership linking three universities situated in the borderlands, we outline challenges to developing policy and sustaining cross-border partnerships, as well as their necessity and potential.

Lybecker, Donna, Colorado State University

"Decentralization of Environmental Policy: Mexico's Northwestern Border States"

This paper aims to deepen the understanding of the ongoing decentralization of the Mexican environmental policies along the U.S.-Mexico border. By comparing the environmental policies of Baja California and Sonora, this paper investigates the changes taking place within a framework of a developing, democratizing society. Through the comparison of environmental policies of Baja California and Sonora, this paper will attempt to explain factors that influence the implementation of decentralization of environmental policies and the role of public participation within this decentralization. Finally, the work will conclude by attempting to make some overall comments about the phenomenon of environmental policy decentralization within Mexico.

Maciel, David R., California State University, Dominguez Hills

"El Bandolero, el Pocho y la Raza: Cinematic Constructions of the Chicano"

The Chicano has been the subject of countless films throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Yet, the cinematic representation of the Chicano has been differently constructed through images and discourses by three divergent perspectives: Mexican cinema, Hollywood, and Chicano films. This paper offers an interpretation of the images of the Chicano in narrative films. It combines a contextual analysis with the discussion of cultural and ideological factors that contributed toward the making of the cinematic representation of the Chicano.

Maciel, David R., panel with Jaime Herrera Barrientos, Jose Luis Castro Ruiz, Alfonso Cortez Lara, and Maria Rosa Garcia-Acevedo, California State University, CICESE and COLEF

"El revestimiento del Canal Todo Americano: Implicaciones Transfronterizas"

El Canal Todo Americano (CTA) corre paralelo a la línea fronteriza con México llevando agua del Río Colorado al Valle Imperial. El propósito del gobierno de Estados Unidos de revestir el CTA. En dicho proyecto, el gobierno federal y el estatal de California habrían unido esfuerzos para apoyar la conservación de "su" agua, al evitar filtraciones al acuífero subterráneo y, poder trasladarla posteriormente del Valle Imperial a las ciudades del sur de California, principalmente a San Diego. Sin embargo, existe un aspecto del revestimiento del CTA que no ha sido explorado hasta ahora: sus implicaciones transfronterizas en México, específicamente en los términos siguientes: a) la cantidad y calidad del agua que llegará al Valle de Mexicali para usos agrícolas y urbanos; b) las percepciones de usuarios rurales y urbanos respecto al recubrimiento del CTA; c) el impacto que ha tenido y tendrá el recubrimiento del CTA a nivel gubernamental en México.

Marcelli, Enrico A., University of Massachusetts, Boston

"California in Denial: A Political Economy of Unauthorized Mexican Immigration, 1980-1999"

Building on earlier work that employed a survey-based legal status prediction methodology to estimate the labor market and welfare effects of unauthorized Mexican immigrants (UMI) residing in Los Angeles County during the 1990s (Marcelli 1999; Marcelli and Heer 1997, 1998; Marcelli, Pastor, and Joassart 1999), this paper estimates the economic effects of UMI in the entire state of California between 1980 and 1999 (Marcelli 2001). It next compares the advantages and disadvantages of survey-based legal status estimation methodologies with those of the more common residual (or components-of-change) estimation approaches. Lastly, implications for immigration, immigrant/labor, regional economic development, and welfare policies - given that the estimated number of UMI peaked in 1995 at 1.1 million and declined to an estimated 876,000 as of 1999, and in light of reported negligible labor market and welfare effects - are discussed.

Martinez, Oscar J., University of Arizona

"Current status of the El Paso-based Border Heritage Project"

This presentation will explain the evolution and current status of the El Paso-based Border Heritage Project. Recent developments include the publication of booklets, the planning of a film on immigration, and the reconceptualization of the El Paso Museum of History, which will soon have a new building in downtown El Paso.

McDougall, A K., University of Western Ontario and Valentine, L. Philips  
University of Western Ontario

“Public Interest as a Problematic”

In 1993 the Canadian Transportation Agency heard an application from the Canadian National Railway to expand its international tunnel linking Sarnia, Ontario to Port Huron, Michigan. The hearings generated a number of interventions. Businesses in the Detroit/Windsor area argued that traffic would be diverted from their area. In Sarnia, an Amerindian community argued that the changes would affect their reserve as the tunnel emerged on their land and old land disputes over that land had not been resolved. After public hearings, the Agency ruled on the corporate proposal explicitly in terms of the ‘public interest’. In so doing, it clearly linked the public interest to its policy mandate. In contrast to the International Joint Commission's broad mandate, the decisions of such agencies define the implementation of policy, or application of state power, to specific situations. The application of the law by these specialized agencies can pose a serious challenge to those concerned with broader issues affecting the border. This paper focuses on one aspect of that problem, the specialized construction of public interest in contrast to its assumed broader meaning, in complex matters such as cross-border relations.

Mendoza, Jorge Eduardo  
Universidad Autonoma de Coahuila

“Urban agglomeration, geographic concentration and manufacturing growth in Mexico”

The paper seeks to determine the level of geographic concentration and the urban agglomeration of the Mexican manufacturing sector of the northern border cities in order to investigate the impact of the manufacturing localization trends on industrial employment. An econometric model is developed.

Molina, David J., University of North Texas

“A New Look at the Border Issues: Border Hustlers or Artificial Intelligence”

Studies of Border issues have not dwindled with the rise of the global economy and the collapse of the Soviet Union. Border studies have dealt primarily with the social, political and economic impacts to the region itself and on the whole of their respective countries. In this present study, I am suggesting a theoretical paradigm that may help bridge the traditional approach with the more theoretical approach. Neural Networks are a form of modeling that has had acceptance in the physical sciences, and are the basis for the hopes of building artificial intelligence computers in the future. At the basis of the economic models is the Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) that review agents that have to learn continuously to adapt their behavior to the changing environment and to the consequences of other agents' behavior. I present here a simplified exposition of ANN and discuss how they might have been used to predict certain behavior that has occurred in the U.S.-Mexico border prior to and after the implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Nino Contreras, Lya Margarita, Universidad Autonoma de Baja California

“El trabajo asalariado rural, el caso del Valle de Mexicali, B.C.”

Las crisis economicas del pasado reciente asi como el proceso de globalizacion han afectado a la poblacion mexicana. Sin embargo, los trabajadores agricolas han sido uno de los sectores poblacionales mas afectados. Es asi que el presente trabajo tiene por objetivo mostrar a partir de la evidencia empirica el deterioro del nivel de vida de los trabajadores agricolas del vale de Mexicali, Baja California, asi como la situacion de desventaja aun mayor de la mujer trabajadora agricola.

Oberle, Alex P., Arizona State University

“The Form and Function of Mexican Tourist Pharmacies”

Americans have become increasingly antagonistic towards health maintenance organization (HMOs) that limit health care coverage and frequently do not pay for prescriptions. Consequently, large numbers of Americans travel to the Mexican border to purchase pharmaceuticals. Mexican tourist pharmacies, located just across the international border, serve the needs of these Americans. Although the existence of Mexican tourist pharmacies predates current trends, their form and function have been strongly influenced by changes in American health care.

In this paper I will first illustrate the spatial distribution of tourist pharmacies along the border. Secondly, I will show the generalized spatial distribution of tourist pharmacies within Mexican border towns, I will then detail the types of pharmaceuticals that are commonly sold in tourist pharmacies. This will be followed by an analysis of some of the factors contributing to American's growing dependency on Mexican border pharmacies.

Oldenkamp, Roger L., Chadron State College and Montanari, John R. California State University San Marcos, Headrick, Allison M., and Domicone, Harry A., California Lutheran University

“Looking across Global Economic Borders: A Preliminary Investigation of Differences of Managerial Characteristics of US, Singaporean, and Selected European Union Entrepreneurs”

Much has been written concerning organizational studies across borders where said borders have been political and geographically proximate in nature. Yet, with the widely accepted recognition of an "emerging global village," the concept of "borders" might include non-traditional ones, such as those erected and maintained by differing cultures, religions, or economic systems. This study seeks to identify and categorize efficacious managerial characteristics in firms across boundaries that are less political but more economic and social in nature. A particular subset of business enterprises, those that can be termed "entrepreneurial," is of primary focus of this study. This is due to the substantial job creation and value generation that these kinds of firms can produce within a society. It is thought that if certain "common denominators" of entrepreneurship (those tenets which are generalizable across economic and cultural borders) can be identified, then their explication might result in useful prescriptions for increasing income and living standards within a variety of economic and social systems, particularly among those identified as "emerging economies."

Ortiz\_Garcia, Cecilio, The University of Texas at El Paso

Export -led industrialization, or the maquiladora system, has been the development tool of choice along the U.S./Mexico border for over five decades. Culminating in the enactment of NAFTA in 1992, this economic development strategy has concurrently spurred debate over the development vs. environment dilemma. Operation Bootstrap, the export led industrialization strategy implemented in Puerto Rico in the 1940's turned Puerto Rico into an export processing zone long before maquiladoras became conceptualized as part of the incentive package of industrial development strategies. Moreover, the direct application of U.S. modeled environmental policies in the island, brought about a questioning of the environmental wisdom of this strategy in the fragile tropics. This paper will trace the trajectory of the industrialization vs. environment debate in both Puerto Rico and the U.S./Mexico border, accentuating its similarities and differences. The paper explores ways in which Puerto Rico's experience can illuminate the environmental future of the U.S./Mexico border under the current development strategy.

Pick, James B., University of Redlands , Viswanathan, Nanda K., University of Redlands  
Hettrick, W. James, IS-MS Inc. and Funakoshi, Katsumi, University of Redlands

“Geographical Distribution and Commonality in the South Texas-Northeast Mexico  
Border Cities”

This paper examines the geographical distributions and commonality in the eastern border cities of Brownsville-Matamoros, MacAllen-Reynosa, Laredo-Nuevo Laredo, and Eagle Pass-Piedras Negras. Small area analysis is done for small areas utilizing 1990 U.S. and Mexican Census data. Geographical analysis is done for 16 attributes and cluster analysis performed for overall and four combined sets of characteristics. Among the findings are the following. The total population is concentrated in core zones near the border on the U.S. side, but deconcentrated and away from the border on the U.S. side. By contrast, poverty on the Mexican side is concentrated in peripheral zones, but is large-scale over a wide area near the border on the U.S. side. Cluster analysis reveals that commonality, or the similarities in characteristics on both sides, is much higher in Brownsville-Matamoros and Laredo-Nuevo Laredo versus the other two twin cities, but varies for the four sets of attributes.

Priego-Mendoza, Enrique, Autonoma de Baja California, Mexicali

"Los Villanos de la Frontera"

Diplomaticamente Mexico y los USA son dos pueblos, "dos mercados" fronterizos unidos por la similitud de objetivos de vida y de destino fundados en la armonia y la simetria. El discurso economisista dice que "somos socios comerciales". La divisa aquella del buen vecino es en el lenguaje de los hechos son villanias tales como politica del gran garrote, diplomacia del dolar, extraccion de recursos, invasiones, bloqueos y embargos: intervenciones, incluso por causas humanitarias: o bien, produccion de miseria economica, invasion de inmigrantes "indocumentados". Estamos frente a la situacion de vecindad y colindancia fronteriza de simple y llam enemistad y a partir de los antecedentes coloniales britanicos vs espanoles. La enemistad es en terminos de angloamerica vs America.

Ramírez Oliva, Lic. Cecilia, Instituto Tecnológico de Tijuana

“Competencia Laborales y Capacitación en la Industria de Productos Médicos: el caso de Nypro”

La Industria Maquiladora de productos médicos, en la ciudad de Tijuana, se integra por 27 empresas, 15 de ellas directamente relacionadas con la manufactura de productos médicos y 12 relacionadas con la manufactura de lentes ópticos, protectores y soportes corporales. Se caracteriza por la presencia de " cuartos limpios " y mano de obra intensiva.

El objetivo de este trabajo es la identificación del perfil de competencias laborales de los operadores, jefes de línea, entrenadores, auditores y supervisores en la empresa Ensamblés Nypro, que manufactura equipo médico para tratamiento de enfermedades terminales, como es el caso de jeringas, equipo para transfusiones de sangre, bolsa y botella de diálisis, y productos para tratamiento dental. Mediante el análisis ocupacional, se busca determinar el perfil ocupacional, el perfil laboral y los parámetros de desempeño de las figuras laborales en el grupo ocupacional.

Rocha, Gregory G., The University of Texas at El Paso

The 2000 presidential elections in the United States and Mexico were historic in ways well beyond what was imagined at the beginning of the year. The closeness of the American presidential election made it as historic as Mexico's first ever-presidential election victory by a candidate not affiliated with the Institutional Revolutionary Party. This paper will analyze 631 Juarez and 750 El Paso Election Day exit poll surveys conducted by the Political Science Department and the Center for Interamerican and Border Studies of the University of Texas at El Paso. Demographics, mobilization patterns attitudes and support for the candidates will be compared.

Rodríguez\_Abad, Luis, University of Texas at Brownsville

“Cultural Contact and Institutional Behavior”

Cultural contact and exchange are likely to produce a variety of institutional behaviors which can be traced to different traditions such as Anglo or Mexican, but also to unique adaptation to regional integration. The normative quality of bureaucratic rules is redefined according to contact and exchange.

Schack , Michael, Danish Institute of Border Region Studies

“From Distance to Difference: the difference borders make”

Recent results in empirical border research have given a more differentiated view on borders. Here, borders have many dimensions and theoretically as well as methodologically this can not be without effect. The question in focus is, whether usual used distance-models (which describe borders as distances) can be supplemented with difference-models and thereby explain border regions not as regions adjacent to a state border but as regions where many border drawings (differentiations) in society can be found. In the paper recent empirical research results are discussed on the background of a theoretical and methodological frame of reference, which take this into account. It is concluded that borders often - if not always - are interpreted as borders between societies while the view on borders as being produced within society seems to be more fruitful.

Schmaedick, Gerald L., Northern Arizona University in Yuma

"The Integration of Cross-Border Communities: the Case of San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora and Yuma County, Arizona"

This study looks at past, current and possible future interaction between the communities of San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora, and Yuma County, Arizona. It is a systematic look at the degree of interdependence that exists between the communities and examines its origins and possible future developments and can serve as a model to study other cross-border communities. It begins with an examination of the basic activities that serve as the foundation of the economy in both communities: agriculture, tourism and manufacturing. Comparisons and contrasts in each of these sectors are described and explained. The interaction within the agriculture sector is explored with emphasis on the growing development of primary production in San Luis R.C. and complementary processing and distribution of harvests shipped to Yuma. San Luis R.C. has seen much greater investment in the manufacturing sector with the explosion of the maquiladoras which depend on Yuma for supply and distribution functions.

Schmidt, Samuel, Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez

“Region Building. An experience in the Paso del Norte region”

Borrowing from the Euroregion concept an attempt has been made over the last two years to create the El Paso del Norte region. In this paper an evaluation of the experience will be presented together with a report on a Delphi exercise to explore the obstacles for

South, Robert B, University of Cincinnati

"Maquila Success and Failure: A Macro-Micro Analysis"

Nearly 5500 maquiladoras have been established in Mexico since inception of the Border Industrialization Program. Based upon the number of plants and employees periods of growth and decline can be identified. The period 1965-1974 was a period of modest growth. A second stage 1975-1982 was marked by several years of negative growth while a third period 1983-1993 experienced significant growth. A post-NAFTA stage has the largest increase of plants and employees in the thirty-five year history of the program. Maquila success is the result of low wages, proximity to the U.S., duty-free entry of products, and at a macro scale U.S. economic growth. The reasons for negative growth are more difficult to discern, but more than 1900 maquilas have failed. At a macro scale plant failure is associated with U.S recessions. At a plant level failure is associated with nationality of ownership and product manufactured. In an era of globalization an analysis of maquila failures can provide much insight into off-shore plant success.

Stern Leuchter, Ana V, Fondo Acción :Banamex\_ BID

“Las Maquiladoras De Tipo Social En Mexico.”

La importancia primordial que ha cobrado al industria maquiladora en el desarrollo de México ha motivado m útiples estudios de corte económico , social y laboral. Sin embargo, existe un vacío en el análisis de las maquiladoras de tipo social ubicadas en territorio ejidal al norte del país, conformadas por trabajadores y operarios, hijos de ejidatarios que no cuentan con tierras. Su formación obedecía a proyectos gubernamentales financiados por la Banca de Desarrollo con el objetivo de abatir la pobreza a través de la creación de empleos en el campo.

El resultado de esta experiencia es que los trabajadores han logrado un mejoramiento de sus condiciones de vida y una estabilidad e n el empleo, no obstante, sus ingresos no dejan de ser precarios y no se han convertido en propietarios o socios de estas empresas, como era uno de sus objetivos.

Stoddard, Ellwyn R., University of Texas at El Paso

“Ethnic & Racial Boundary-Maintenance in Australia/New Zealand: Ruminaton on Maori integration and Aborigine apartheid polices”

Maoris, an indigenous ethnic people of New Zealand, claim strong tribal affiliations with traditional claims to its land lost with European Settlement. Through education in English, Maoris are integrated in various degrees, still maintaining working class values as their traditional culture. Australian Aborigines, often classified as the Fourth Race of Man, were physically isolated and legally excluded from European life in Australia. A radical mid-Twentieth Century project took young children from Aboriginal tribes and raised them with European values. But this "stolen generation" is now the shibboleth for those seeking financial assistance to regain their traditional culture.

Suarez Sanchez, Lidia Alejandra, Universidad Autonoma de Baja California

### Representaciones simbolicas, lenguaje e identidad

Existe una serie de relaciones significativas entre las representaciones simbólicas, el lenguaje y la identidad de grupo Cucapá, que se reconstruyen a través de una serie de técnicas sociográficas y de análisis de discurso a partir de imágenes de la misma comunidad. La idea es conocer como intaccionan y se reconfiguran estas categorías en el reciente contexto de la globalidad.

Tanski, Janet M, New Mexico State University

### “The Impact of Trade Liberalization on Capital Concentration in Mexico’s Manufacturing Sector,”

Academic research has often focused on multinational corporations (MNCs) in less developed countries without much regard to the role of “national” corporations or conglomerates. In this paper, I present which suggests that locally-based conglomerates in Mexico play a significant role in the national economy and that during the period of trade liberalization and structural adjustment (1985 to the present) the concentration of economic power under their control has increased. I utilize both standard concentration ratios (based on the economic census) as well as alternative methods to measure market power within Mexico

Taylor, Lawrence D, COLEF – Tijuana

### “Yours for the Revolution... The Role of Jack London in the Baja California Revolt of 1911”

The paper begins with a discussion of London’s development as a socialist activist and, more importantly, as one of the first notable authors of literature involving the laboring class and its problems as principal themes. It analyzes London’s role in helping to raise money and stimulate recruitment for the Magonista revolt in Mexico and how this was reflected in several of his writings during the period. It also examines the press reportage as to his supposed involvement in the Magonista military campaign in Baja California. The paper concludes by exploring the contrast between London’s role in the early stage of the Mexican Revolution with his later outlook as a newspaper correspondent during the period of the U.S. landing and occupation of Veracruz in 1914.

Toudert, Djamel, Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales universidad Autonoma de Baja California, Mexicali

“La organización y el manejo del discurso ambiental relacionado a Baja California en la Web”

En la actualidad, el desarrollo de la Web en México aunque no involucra un número importante de usuarios constituye para muchos actores una solución de bajo costo para colocar su información con la esperanza que sea consultada por un público de largo alcance.

Más allá de las debilidades relacionadas con las tasas de accesibilidad y la baja productividad en línea de los actores mexicanos en general y baja californianos en especial, existe también una limitante inherente a la lógica de organización de la Web que dificulta la accesibilidad a un contenido deseado. Elaboramos una metodología muestral y unas rutinas informáticas para poder rastrear el contenido ambiental en la red dentro del conjunto textual general. Los resultados muestran una organización muy particular involucrando actores con una relación funcional a los recursos naturales. Los segmentos referidos al tema son en lo general ahogados o saturados dentro de superestructuras discursivas que no reflejan de manera suficiente las preocupaciones actuales para mejorar la interacción con el medio ambiente.

Van Der Velde, Martin, Nijmegen Centre for Border Research

“Exploring Borders in Shopping; Borders as mental barriers in shopping behavior”

Even within an evermore integrating European Union, borders still matter to a great extent. The general idea, in the early stages of the integration process, that borders are barriers that could (easily) be removed with the (financial) help of the EU, has proven to be wrong. On the contrary, it looks as if the borders are settling in the minds of people more firmly. These mental borders can be characterized as symbolic and experienced lines, influencing the spatial extent of human behavior. This paper tries to visualize the influence of these mental borders on shopping behavior in a border region. Based on 200 questionnaires completed by inhabitants from two small towns on the Dutch-Germans border, the image of the border is confronted with factual behavior. Theoretically concepts both from behavior- and action-theoretical approach are applied.

Van Houtum, Henk, University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands

“Why do we (re)produce territorial borders? A conceptual exploration on the meaning and interpretation of territorial borders in human life”

In the past few decades there has been an enormous increase in the studies on borders, as well as in the number of scholars and research centres that are studying borders. Yet, within the debate on borders the why question is still remarkably strong neglected. The how of the border, be it how much hindrance is there, how can the barrier be overcome, and how are borders constructed, dominates the present debates. A more profound understanding of this issue might be useful in explaining and understanding the persistence of territorial borders in a supposedly borderless world. It could further the debate between the globalists and the border scholars in a less rhetorical and a more stimulating way. In this paper an attempt to further this debate by collecting and formulating some principal thoughts and observations on this question.

Vargas Leyva, María Ruth, Instituto Tecnológico de Tijuana

“Competencias laborales en la industria maquiladora de productos médicos”

La industria de productos médicos en la ciudad de Tijuana se integra por 27 empresas. Se caracteriza por su flexibilidad de volumen y de producto, en lotes de 50 a 300 000 piezas y de 30 a 2000 productos distintos; otras características son el empleo de “cuarto limpio” o “ambiente controlado”, el uso intensivo de mano de obra, la diversidad de estrategias para el ensamble y su tendencia a convertir a la ciudad de Tijuana en un centro de manufactura mundial.

Este estudio se centra en la identificación de las competencias laborales de la mano de obra directa del sector. Los resultados parciales apuntan al empleo intensivo de mano de obra, en un desempeño laboral con autonomía y enriquecimiento del trabajo y en una redefinición del concepto de “obrero calificado” denominado “ensamblador universal”; a la identificación de las competencias laborales para su generalización al sector, a la determinación de carreras laborales, en términos de movilidad horizontal y vertical, y un programa de capacitación permanente.

Ramirez Oliva, Lic. Cecilia, Instituto Tecnológico de Tijuana

“Competencia Laborales y Capacitación en la Industria de Productos Médicos: el caso de Nypro”

La Industria Maquiladora de productos médicos, en la ciudad de Tijuana, se integra por 27 empresas, 15 de ellas directamente relacionadas con la manufactura de productos médicos y 12 relacionadas con la manufactura de lentes ópticos, protectores y soportes corporales. Se caracteriza por la presencia de " Cuartos Limpios " y mano de obra intensiva.

El objetivo de este trabajo es la identificación del perfil de competencias laborales de los operadores, jefes de línea, entrenadores, auditores y supervisores Nypro, que manufactura equipo médico para tratamiento de enfermedades terminales. Mediante el análisis ocupacional, se busca determinar el perfil ocupacional, el perfil laboral y los parámetros de desempeño de las figuras laborales en el grupo ocupacional. Unas de las características del estudio es la identificación de necesidades de capacitación . Las Competencias Laborales sustituyen a las cualificaciones como un atributo del trabajador y no del puesto de trabajo.

Viswanathan, Nanda K, University of Redlands and Pick, James B., University of Redlands

“Maquiladora Industry in Mexican Border Cities: Geographical Distribution and Economic Trends”

The paper delineates the growth of the maquiladora industry in Mexican border cities over the past thirty years. The paper analyzes the sectoral growth and change. Findings show that the rapid maquila growth has been heavily concentrated in the cities of Ciudad Juarez and Tijuana, and in particular city areas. At the same time, the percentage of non-border maquiladoras has been increasing. It analyzes the spatial distribution of maquilas across the eight major border cities in the 1990s and explains the patterns based on economic characteristics of the Mexican twin cities and their U.S. counterparts. For instance, Tijuana’s emphasis on electronics stems from labor force composition, greater Asian ownership, and proximity to San Diego. In comparing maquiladora manufacturing with non-maquiladora manufacturing, results show the contrasts in worker skill levels, domestic supply sourcing, markets, and types of products. Several case studies further explicate the industry growth and change.

Wilson, Ph.D., Tamar Diana, University of Missouri-St. Louis

"Globalization Amidst Marginalization: Case Studies of Women Workers on the U.S.-Mexican Border"

A study of a colonia popular in Mexicali conducted from 1988 to 1992 showed that women were involved in a number of what could be described as "marginal" jobs, which, nevertheless, provided a subsidy to the border economy, to capitalism and to capitalist enterprise. This paper will present case studies of three women involved in occupations representative of the founding generation of "Colonia Popular", established in 1982. Teresa, born in Mexico City, joined her second husband in Mexicali, where the family worked collecting and recycling cardboard and metals from the municipal dump. Guadalupe, born on a rancho in Zacatecas, lived and worked with her family in Jalisco and Sinaloa before they came north to work as brickmakers in Mexicali. Socorro, born in a pueblo in Chihuahua, worked as a domestic in Mexico City before migrating with her husband first to Rosarito, where she worked cleaning tourist hotels, and then to Mexicali.

Angus, Fiona, University of British Columbia

"Key to the Midway: Masculinity at Work in a Western Canadian Carnival"

Arising out of an intensive participant-observation research project in which the researcher traveled with a Western Canadian carnival for several months in 1996, working and living as a carnival employee, this ethnographic study of workers in the carnival explores the intersection of gender, race, and social class that provides a work force who willingly undertake jobs that are characterized by hardship and exploitation. The subjective understandings of the workers towards their work and living conditions underscore the salience of gender (particularly protest masculinity) and social class (lower tier of the working class) and illuminate the finding that, far from seeing themselves as oppressed, the workers celebrate their work and the physical toll that it takes on their bodies.

The carnival is male-dominated, and the social construction of masculinity combines with the heavy physical demands of most of the carnival jobs to produce a work environment with conditions that defy common-sense understandings of safety and endurance, but which the male workers, through their adherence to masculinist ideals of strength and heroism, use to express their glorification of heavy, physical labour. The research also demonstrates how racialization processes outside the carnival predispose male Aboriginal and Metis workers to seek and find employment in the carnival, and that, despite the dominance of White owners and workers, no evidence of discriminatory labour or social practices was located within the carnival culture itself.

Also examined is the issue of mental labour in a working-class environment, not from the traditional standpoint found in most academic discussions of the mental-manual oppositional dichotomy, but from the perspective of the practitioners themselves in the carnival's games, where the use of interpersonal skills is critical to their financial and social success. Despite the relatively few women in the carnival, their presence serves to validate one of the key tenets of protest masculinity — the norm of heterosexuality. Most of the young women in the carnival practice "emphasized femininity", a kind of femininity constructed in relation to masculinity, and designed to attract the eyes and bodies of men. This thesis examines some key concepts in protest masculinity and emphasized femininity, such as violence, mental and manual labour, and social activities, blending in issues of gender, racialization and social class, to add to the growing literature on working class cultures.

Beran, Carol, St. Mary's College

“Alice Munro's *West*”

Although critics often speak of Canadian writer Alice Munro as a regionalist whose stories have introduced readers to Southwestern Ontario, many of Munro's stories are actually set in the Canadian West, particularly Vancouver. The western stories complement the Ontario stories by presenting interactions of characters from more than one region of Canada, by depicting contrasting lifestyles and perspectives, and by offering a more complete picture of lives of girls and women.

“North American Transportation Planning & Policy: Where Are We Going and Why Can't We Get There?”

The passage of the North American Free Trade Act in 1993 has dramatically changed many aspects of the economic relationship between Canada, the United States and Mexico. The amount of trade among the three countries has increased significantly, however, NAFTA's success has illuminated the consequences associated with the lack of a truly continental transportation system. The enhanced trade has resulted in increased highway, railroad, air and sea traffic, demonstrating serious weaknesses in existing transportation infrastructure and policies as delays and congestion overwhelm transborder corridors. Until a more efficient continental transportation system is developed, the economic benefits associated with free trade cannot be fully realized.

Planning such a transportation network will not be easy and will demand the cooperation of all three national governments. Before the implementation of such a system can begin, major policy decisions will need to be addressed. First and foremost, there is a serious lack of data describing transportation activity between the three countries. This makes it impossible to develop the necessary forecasting models required to identify the actual corridors utilized, which is essential for planning purposes. Second, the border must be planned as an integrated system. Congestion and delays may be caused by gaps in physical infrastructure, poor interconnectivity between systems or poor border administration, especially inadequate staffing levels. Studies to pinpoint capacity and causes of border congestion have been conducted along the U.S.-Mexico border, but no systematic study has been conducted along the Canada-U.S. border. Also, while agreements such as the Shared Border Accord suggest that new technologies and Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) will be the answer to congestion problems, early indications suggest that solutions other than technology will be required. Third, the U.S. has identified 43 major "NAFTA Transportation Corridors," and is underway planning and improving these using funds from the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century's (TEA-21) National Corridor Planning and Development Program (NCPD), and the Coordinated Border Infrastructure Program (CBI). In contrast, neither Canada nor Mexico has a national transportation infrastructure program in place. Although the Canadian government recently set aside \$2.65 billion for transportation infrastructure improvement, none has been specifically targeted toward border corridor improvements. Fourth, transportation policy and planning has been almost exclusively limited to highways and truck transportation. Other forms of transportation, especially rail, need to be considered and receive attention both in terms of policy and funding. Fifth, trilateral planning on transportation issues must consider the related issues of immigration, security and safety.

Cody, Howard, University of Maine

“The Canadian Alliance, the New Democrats, and the 2000 Federal Election in the West”

The originally western Canadian Alliance and New Democratic parties attempted to reposition themselves to maximize their votes in the November 2000 federal election. For the Alliance and its new leader, Stockwell Day, this required a distancing from the party’s populist, socially conservative, and evangelically inspired western identity and policies to appeal to Ontario voters. By contrast, the NDP attempted to reestablish its once strong western base by showing its sensitivity to western concerns. Still, in the election the Alliance once again carried the west, while the New Democrats showed no evidence of recovering their lost support in the region. We examine how and why the west voted as it did in the election. We identify the campaign’s salient issues and address how the two parties handled them. Also, the NDP’s partisan deconsolidation and the regionalization of Canada’s politics are assessed with speculation on a fifty party system’s appearance. The implications for the west, and for Canada, of a regionalized party system lacking a viable party of the left are considered. Finally, the paper offers suggestions for reforms to Canada’s party and electoral systems that might accommodate several distinctive regional party systems while advancing national interests in federal policy making.

DeMello, Stan, University of Washington

"A Roundtable: Planning First Nations Social Work Education in the Face of Power: An Agenda for Resistance & Renewal"

Social, economic and political issues experienced by First Nations and Native American communities in Canada and the U.S. continue to spark sharp confrontations between federal, state or provincial (Canada) and First Nations communities. The roots of these conflicts are deeply embedded in the unflattering historical relationships between these groups. The oppressive history of these painful relationships is etched in the dark memories of Indian peoples. They include the horrors of racist state-sanctioned policies and the subsequent intergenerational post-traumatic stress of residential schools, cultural and social genocide. The on-going efforts of governments to “assimilate and civilize” Indian peoples continues to be an arena of social, political and economic struggle and resistance. Often to the bewilderment of bureaucrats and racists alike, First Nations have consistently resisted and survived these efforts to dominate and colonize through creative community-based responses, ranging from civil disobedience to complex and sophisticated social & political actions.

Social workers involved with First Nations people and communities are often perplexed about how to engage with this struggle for social justice. While effective cross-cultural skills are helpful, social workers need more in-depth knowledge and training.

Understanding the historical nature of the oppression and becoming allies in the struggles faced by Indian peoples in North America will require social workers to have well-honed political advocacy, community development and organizing skills & knowledge, tailored to the special needs and aspirations of First Nations. This will require active collaboration and a genuine enduring commitment and partnership with First Nations in order to understand the complex dynamics and diversity within Indian Country.

Over the past 5 years the First Nations Adult & Higher Education Consortium (FNAHEC) in Alberta, Canada, has been actively planning, organizing -and most recently (in collaboration with the University of Calgary) delivering a First Nations social work education (BSW) on the Blood Indian Reserve in Canada. A required course on First Nations Community Development Planning within this program has served as a “flagship” course for developing a unique response to social work that is community-based and controlled. This course has had faculty and participants (Native & Non-Native) involved from both the U.S. and Canada generating rich potentials for social work research and future mutually beneficial exchanges.

Earle, Neil, Duarte, California

“The Skiff that Wouldn’t Float - Newfoundland as the Perpetual Exception: ‘The Union with America Party’, 1947-1948”

In the immediate post-World War Two period the British Dominion of Newfoundland faced a political and cultural moment of decision. Ruled by a London-appointed Commission of Government since 1934, Newfoundland politicians in the late 1940s geared up to argue the choices of a return to Responsible Government, Confederation with Canada or a continuation with the status quo. A fourth alternative soon elbowed itself forward on November 25, 1947 with the announcement of an enigmatic “Union with America Party” soon to gain more credibility when espoused by prominent businessman Chesley A. Cosbie as the Party for Economic Union With the United States. The Party for Economic Union movement was headed by two flamboyant media personalities from Newfoundland, Don Jamieson and Geoffrey Stirling, the latter a publisher with media ties to Colonel “Bertie” MacCormack, the Hearstian-like editor of The Chicago Tribune. Jamieson and Stirling faced an uphill struggle from its beginning, not least because the last thing the United States wanted was to call more attention to itself as a dominating military presence on the island, a factor of the “destroyers for bases” deal that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain had initiated in 1941. Indeed, the evidence is now there to show that one of the main reasons for Canada’s interest in Newfoundland as the tenth province was the American military and economic presence.

Nevertheless the determined Crosbie and his media trumpeters Jamieson and Sterling were able to bark and barked loudly. The Economic Union with America movement was both a last gasp reflection of the commercial realities of the old North Atlantic Triangle and a pointer to Canadian-American tensions in the early Cold War period. Far from being a fascinating “might have been,” the Economic Union movement underscored both the bizarre realities of the new American imperium in the 1940s and the claim of Newfoundland to stand forth as a perpetual representation of differentiation in the Canadian experience.

A strange echo of the Party for Economic Union movement emerged in 1995 amid the uncertainties about the Quebec Referendum. Some in the Maritime Provinces speculated openly about closer association with the United States, mainly because those close ties went deep indeed.

Hecht, Alfred, Wilfrid Laurier University, Lucas, Sue, University of Connecticut  
and Lödging, Michael, Free University of Berlin

“Income Variations of Canada’s Elderly Population: Spatial and Temporal Trends”

As the elderly population of the western world expands, the answer to the question ‘from what sources do the elderly receive their income’ becomes increasingly important. Using Canadian Census data, this paper examines the source of income of Canada’s elderly population in the period 1991 - 1996. A 2% sample of individual Canadian incomes is analyzed according to their components; wages and salaries, private pensions, government pensions, old age security, and investment income. It is hypothesized that government sources of income will provide the majority of funds for the elderly in poorer areas, while private pensions and investment income will be the primary generators of wealth in more prosperous areas. Furthermore, it is hypothesized that these differences in income are urban/rural as well as gender specific and are growing over time. The long term regional wealth implications are therefore significant for Canada.

Holland, Kenneth M. and Julie A. Lebo, The University of Memphis

"The Impact of FTA and NAFTA on Higher Education Policy in Canada and the United States"

This paper explores the changes that have occurred in higher education policy in Canada and the United States as a result of the implementation of the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in 1989 and the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1994. To what extent did the drafters of the FTA and NAFTA believe that changes would be necessary in Canadian and U. S. colleges and universities for the two countries to take full advantage of the economic opportunities presented by more liberal trade? What references to higher education do the two agreements make? Special attention will be paid to the Mobility Project, an outgrowth of NAFTA designed to encourage exchange of students and faculty among Canadian, U. S. and Mexican universities. What are the goals of the project and to what extent has the project achieved these goals? In particular, what opportunities and challenges does NAFTA pose for universities in Western Canada and the Western United States? Comparisons will be made with the changes in higher education policy that have occurred in the European Union as a result of growing economic and political integration.

Chu, Jou-juo, National Sun Yat-sen University

“Finding a Niche? Taiwanese Immigrants in the Vancouver Settlement”

This paper has three objectives and is made up of four sections. It first examines the relationship between Canada’s immigration policy and recent patterns of ‘Chinese (in its broadest sense)’ immigration to Canada, considering that it is this policy that provides the legal and administrative context in which Taiwanese immigration has occurred. In the second section, it compares the differential distributions of the immigrants from China, Hong Kong and Taiwan in two or three selective categories of immigrant class and explores the possible implications behind these figures and percentages. The third section of this paper places a sole focus on the settlement experiences of Taiwanese immigrants investigating their motives to immigrate, the social networks they rely on to make such decisions as finding jobs and setting up a business. In the conclusion, this paper attempts to address the very theoretical question that anyone interested in ethnic economy cannot avoid to encounter – what parameters are needed for a viable ethnic economy to emerge and bloom.

Lancaster, Amber, University of Alaska Anchorage

"Mapping Spaces: Locating a Historic Place in Virtual Reality"

The Internet and its metaphorical space have been investigated by several theorists, such as Janet H. Murray and Marie-Laure Ryan, among others. As a spatial environment, the Internet creates a sense of place, providing a specific location for places we long to visit. Though it does not exist physically, the Internet provides a multisensory experience, which instantly immerses users into a simulated, virtual place. Using the hypertext historical narrative of Samuel Hearle, an eighteenth-century explorer of Canada, this paper will trace the connections between an actual journey and a virtual journey, situating real-world event in imaginary ones. This paper will look into the following issues concerning the virtual place: the use of travel metaphors to describe cyberspace, and participation within cyberspace as narrative construction. On the threshold between external reality and our own minds, users explore new places and submerge into a participatory narrative. The directions they take while exploring Hearle’s journey ultimately shape the narrative they construct, bringing to “life” a historic place.

Larochelle, Gilbert, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi

"Public Space, Argumentation and Democracy in the Debates over Quebec Sovereignty"

Nowadays, the debate on the sovereignty of Quebec seems to have been saddled with a mode of thought that goes beyond the scope of constitutional studies, and into which a tendency to relegate most of the stakes has emerged among experts and politicians over the past thirty years. A number of signs show that the debate has become, more than ever, inseparable from the question of including a society project, of bringing into being a new concept of public space. The *National Commission on the Future of Quebec*, held before the 1995 referendum, was an opportunity to have recourse to deliberation practices that departed from the classical forms of representation inherited from Enlightenment. Yet, the method of the exercise overshadowed the proposed intention to shed light on the theme. This paper is an attempt to demonstrate that decisive political reform was called for, despite the proliferation of erratic arguments, particularly through the constant reminder of the primary, even instrumental importance of a society project in the vision of political independence. This paper maintains that the widening of the debate by the people became a strategy to refocus on the legitimacy of public space, to lead the argument through a different avenue than that prescribed by the leaders, and to reshape the conceptualization of the sovereignty issue itself.

Lochead, Karen E., Simon Fraser University

"The Characteristics of Native Title in Canada and Australia"

My paper presents a critical comparative analysis of the judicial definitions of native title in Canada and Australia. Although both judicial systems now recognize native title as a *sui generis* right to land at common law and have extensively defined native title's characteristics, I assert that the judicial definition of native title in Canada is notably more expansive and provides the indigenous peoples of Canada with a much more meaningful native title right than the judicial definition of native title in Australia. This, I argue, is due in part to the relatively longer history of legal and political recognition of native title in Canada but more importantly to an emphasis on social justice by Canadian courts compared to an emphasis on equality by Australian courts. This argument is developed through a comparative overview and analysis of landmark court decisions on native title in Canada and Australia.

Lucas, Sue, University of Connecticut

“Dimensions of Diversity Among Canada’s Urban Elderly: Age and Gender”

This research uses enumeration data from the 1991 census to examine the composition of the elderly population of three cities, Kitchener-Waterloo, Halifax and Victoria. Principal Components Analysis (PCA) is used to identify family status factors which describe the elderly population in terms of its demographic, household, and dwelling characteristics. Sources of differentiation common to all three cities are identified by a joint PCA of all data. Individual analyses of city specific data reveal sources of differentiation unique to each city. The results of the joint and individual city analyses show that the old-age dimensions derived by the PCA are differentiated by marital status (being married or widowed), advanced chronological age (85 and over) and gender (being female). Old-age factors derived by the joint analysis are primarily differentiated by two variables, age and gender; whereas the dimensions identified by the individual analyses are principally differentiated by gender.

MacDonald, Kristin Selinder, University of Nevada, Reno

“Falsification of Place: Production of Geographical Perceptions of British Columbia by Hollywood”

Hollywood is increasingly making the decision to move film and television productions to Vancouver, British Columbia. Beyond a favorable exchange rate that thus lowers the total cost of American film productions, a large body of literature notes the importance of Hollywood to British Columbia, and Canada as a whole, as a revenue source. The economics of popular media is important, but it would appear that additional encourage filmmaking north of the border. British Columbia provides a unique sense of place not available on a sunny, California movie lot. However, the vast majority of productions filming in and around Vancouver and its environs (if a specific location is identified in the plot at all) typically attempt to disguise city landmarks or environmental details to provide a generic, “falsified” or fictionalized setting. Familiarity with a region enables negotiation amid obvious cultural and environmental inconsistencies as presented by popular media. The ways in which something as seemingly innocuous as popular culture constructs or skews perception of geographical location, space, and time suggests the power of globalization. Place falsification affects the interpretation of filmic plot and space authenticity, thus influencing the necessary suspension of disbelief to accept the “created” space and time as based in geographically “real” British Columbia. Ultimately, Canadian identity and sense of place is reflexively mediated by American entertainment.

McDougall, Allan K, and Lisa Philips Valentine, University of Western Ontario

“Discourses of State and Other: Parliamentary Ratification of the Nishga'a Treaty”

The Nishga'a Treaty was ratified by the government of British Columbia, the Nishga'a people and then by the Parliament of Canada after lengthy debate lasting from October 1999 to April 2000. The treaty settled a long-standing First Nation land claim in Northern British Columbia. Its provisions set precedents on many fronts: the Nishga'a were removed from the Indian Act, they gained some control over natural resources, and band social regulations extended to members elsewhere in Canada.

This paper focuses on the ratification debate with emphasis on constructions of Western Canadian society and politics used by defenders of the Treaty and by its critics. The contrast between equality as commonality and as distinctiveness, combined with defence of statist procedures versus local autonomy, places the ideological cleavages of contemporary Western Canada in stark relief.

Pawley, Howard, University of Washington

"Canadian tea leaves: What the recent Canadian election reveals about the current state of Canadian politics"

"The recent Canadian election was considered by many to be the ugliest in the nation's contemporary history. In addition, the election suffered from the lowest voter turnout in many years. What went wrong? How can vitality be restored to Canadian politics? Regionalism again played a major role. What does this mean for Quebec and western Canada? What are the prospects for the reinvigoration of the New Democratic Party? Professor Pawley, former New Democratic Premier of Manitoba, will speak on these and other aspects of contemporary Canadian politics.

“Transboundary Relations with and without Boundaries in Cyberspace”

Both an axiom and a cliché, the forty-ninth parallel is the World's longest undefended border. It is a wall defended in reality by battalions of armed forces, immigration and customs officers, and local law enforcement officers along the physical border, and by small armies of lawyers and bureaucrats armed with laws and regulations in Ottawa and in Washington, D. C. Concurrently, the forty-ninth parallel is a porous membrane, a symbolic cultural and social shield of highly variable effectiveness.

Information in cyberspace flows freely and rapidly through the porous membrane except when it does not. Examples range from otherwise almost unattainable government documents, newspapers and journals to ubiquitous e-mail messages between colleagues, and from premature Federal election results and other officially embargoed information to ubiquitous pornography. Unlike airplane passengers, truck loads of hard goods, and international postal service, official border guards and unofficial cultural guardians have much greater difficulty coping with -- let alone regulating and defending against -- electronic information flows and even electronic commerce.

The border sanctions protection from and opportunities created by the realities and contradictions of transboundary relations. Activities within cyberspace contribute dramatic examples of both characteristics simultaneously.

Spenner, Emma, Western Washington University

"One Society or Many? Harmonizing and Differentiating Canadian – Especially Western Canadian - Society"

Political borders, which delineate divergent political, social, economic, and demographic systems, affect the management of shared natural resources. Transboundary environmental management will attract increasing global attention as trends of population growth and natural resource scarcity drive coordinated solutions for environmental problems. Water pollution, in particular, will be a high priority for many nations because of the undisputed importance of water to sustain life and the unyielding characteristic of water to flow freely across political borders. The study of the Abbotsford-Sumas aquifer offers a unique model to investigate the nature of shared resource management problems within two divergent cultural regions (western Washington and southern British Columbia), bisected by a political boundary (U.S.-Canada border). The border communities involved in the management of this localized transboundary issue may identify and manage a different set of priorities and methods than those derived from Ottawa and Washington D.C.. This research aims to analyze, measure, and rank the “effectiveness” of the all groups, both political and non-political, attempting to coordinate management of the aquifer. The hypothesis for this study is that community-based groups are likely to be more effective in addressing localized transboundary issues than the highly structured political groups. The identification of the most effective method for managing transboundary shared resources will be invaluable, as countries become increasingly reliant on shared resources. The Canada-US border is a perfect opportunity to study transborder cooperation because of its peaceful history, relatively culturally integrated population, and, for the most part, lack of language barriers.

Stump, Jan, University of Alaska Anchorage

“Journey Toward Whiteness: Northern Explorations in Jane Urquhart’s *The Underpainter*”

A northern landscape, a frozen terrain, a voided canvas – all possible spatial metaphors for Jane Urquhart’s postmodern novel, *The Underpainter*, a novel set at the northeast boundary of the United States and Canada. Words and images from an artist’s lexicon fill the text of *The Underpainter* and contribute – along with the non-linear, non-temporal narrative structure – to the overt spatial dimension of the novel. Narrator Austin Fraser tells his story from an elevated position, reflecting on the layered and obscure canvas of his life. “I was moving toward whiteness,” comments Fraser, an allusion to the literal, as well as figurative, journeys of his life. Most of the travel within *The Underpainter* is northward to the Great Lakes Ontario and Superior, where Fraser discovers vivid landscapes ripe for artistic interpretation and representation. Such patterns of movement are explored by Susan Stanford Friedman in her spatial narrative theory that foregrounds travel across geopolitical, intercultural, and interpersonal. According to Friedman, travel occurs in all self/other confrontations as identity – individual or cultural – is formed and changed through encounter. This paper explores the literal and metaphorical landscape of Urquhart’s narrative, using an analysis of these spaces as a fruitful way to expose layers and complexities of meaning.

Taylor, Lawrence D., COLEF, Tijuana, Mexico

“Diefenbaker's "One Canada" Concept and Its Impact on the Development of Canadian Nationalism”

The paper's principal aim consists in examining former prime minister John Diefenbaker's "One Canada" concept and the development of Canadian nationalism during the late 1950's and early 1960's. It will begin by tracing the origins of Diefenbaker's ideas on this question within the context of Canada's economic growth and expansion as a result of the postwar boom. It will also discuss the significance of the "One Canada" concept in the light of other developments of the period, such as the increasingly important role of the country's northern regions in the national consciousness and the Quiet Revolution in Quebec. The paper will also attempt to assess some of the more long-range repercussions of this idea, particularly with regard to the resurgence of Quebec nationalism and the rise of new political groupings in Western Canada over the last decade.

Thoms, Bill, Professor Emeritus of Law, UND and Nancy Bord, Distinguished Professor of Economics, Regent University

"Privatisation Prospects for VIA RAIL"

Since 1976, Canadian rail passenger services have been operated by a Crown Corporation, VIA Rail Canada. While railroads all over the world (Britain, New Zealand, Japan, South Africa, etc.) are being privatized, passenger service is still operated in Canada by a governmental entity. Canadian National Rys. have been privatized, as has Air Canada. Amtrak, in the US, is mandated to achieve profitability by 2003, which it is doing through heavy participation in the express and mail business, carried along behind the passengers on express trains. Dr. Bord and I will present the case for privatization along with examples from other countries, and some institutional barriers to a free enterprise solution for Canada.

Li, Wei, University of Connecticut and Lucas, Sue, University of Connecticut

"Does the City Matter? The Composition of Canada's Urban Chinese Population"

This research uses individual 3 percent data from the 1996 census to examine the ethnic origins, linguistic attributes and citizenship of the 'Chinese' populations of three contrasting Canadian cities: Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal. The Chinese population is defined using the newly included variable 'visible minority'. Crosstabulations of this variable with linguistic variables, ethnic origin, place of birth and citizenship are used to examine differences in ethnicity, citizenship, mother tongue, home language and knowledge of non-official/ official languages between the three cities studied. It is hypothesized that significant differences exist in both the ethnic origin and linguistic attributes of the Chinese population of Montreal compared to Vancouver and Toronto. Less significant differences in citizenship and place of birth are anticipated to exist between Montreal, Vancouver, and Toronto. The results show that differences do not appear to exist among the Chinese populations of Toronto/ Vancouver and Montreal as far as the language spoken at home, mother tongue and knowledge of non-official languages are concerned. Crosstabulations with ethnic origin also reveal few differences between the Chinese populations of Toronto/ Vancouver and Montreal.

Wellman, Keri, University of Alaska Anchorage

“The Screaming of the Machines: Domination of Women and Landscape in *Away*”

Jane Urquhart's *Away* is a novel that explores the “sense of place” of three generations of women. Mary, Eileen, and Esther have a literal sensation of place – a magnetic pull towards certain geographical locations. But it is more than simply admiring a pleasant landscape – a tide pool, a lake, a river – it is a primal instinct. The women of the novel are aligned with the natural web of life – a web that is disrupted by male enterprise. In an attempt to mechanize and control the natural order of life, entrepreneurs, scientists, and politicians inflict critical wounds on the land and on its inhabitants. Just as men modify the role of the women in the narrative, various industries alter its landscape. This ecofeminist analysis of *Away* looks at how women are related to the landscape; both the women and the environment are damaged by the machines of male dominion.

## Chicano Studies

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Vega, Santos C., Hispanic Research Center, Arizona State University

### “Community Documentation Research for Artistic Depiction of Chicano Heritage”

A study of a community research process to find out what art form/medium depicted the Mexican American heritage and culture in Chandler, Arizona. The research process also sought to find out what artistic activity/context for public presentation of the art form/medium could be used, and what vision statement comprised the art form/medium selected. The process began March 15, 2000 with the initial presentation to the Chandler Arts Commission. In the following months a proposal was accepted, a panel, a survey, a focus group were included in the process. The process provided a recommendation to the Chandler Arts Commission for an art form/medium. The survey and focus group generated the material on which was based the artistic activity/context for public presentation and a vision statement. Other communities can learn from this process for conducting research leading to artistic documentation and artistic depiction of Mexican American heritage or other cultural heritage

Lucero, Aileen F, Metropolitan State College of Denver

### “BEYOND CENSUS 2000: THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY”

The Census Bureau recently announced plans to replace the census long form with a survey known as the American Community Survey (ACS) which will provide more timely and relevant data annually. This paper will examine the ACS and discuss how it will serve the needs of our communities by providing demographic, economic, and housing profiles of communities every year rather than between censuses. This paper will also present plans for ACS data products as well as Census 2000 data products to be released in 2001.

Vega, Santos C.; Hispanic Research Center, Arizona State University and  
Pete Dimas; History Department, Phoenix Community College

### “Community Documentation Research for Chicano History in Barrios”

A community research process for obtaining historical information about positive Mexican American contributions in the community of Chandler, Arizona is explained. The process includes the formation of an oral history group. The same process is planned for Phoenix, other communities and Barrios Unidos in Arizona. The experience of Golden Gate Barrio is discussed. The Golden Gate research resulted in a book by author Pete Dimas. The community research project is explicated and demonstrated by the participatory action research projects completed and those projects yet on-going. (85 words) MSWord 97

## Chronic Disease and Disability

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Altman, Barbara M., Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

### "Health Status and Disability Among the Native American Population"

Analysis of a sample of Native Americans and Alaska Natives eligible for IHS services and living on or near a reservation has shown that in 1987 this population had a higher prevalence of disability than the general US noninstitutionalized population (Altman, 1990). Other data coming from IHS records indicate that Native Americans have higher rates of injuries from accidents. Such injuries can and often do lead to impairments with subsequent disabilities. Much of this data, based on surveyed HIS users and services provided to the IHS eligible population, do not give an accurate picture of health status and disability among the total Native American Population. The object of this analysis is to use National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data to give a more accurate view of health status and disability among this population. Pooling several years of NHIS data (1994-1998) will provide a sample of sufficient size to examine these indicators and will reflect the total Native American Population in the United States, not just those who are eligible for IHS services. Findings will describe the health of this population and indicate the type and level of disability reported.

Barnartt, Sharon, Galluadet University

### "Trends in Disability Protests in the US and UK, 1970-2000"

This paper asks to what degree similar patterns to the US are seen for disability protests in the UK. The analyses are based on data about protest events collected from media sources, especially newspapers, and from organizations themselves. Over 50 variables are coded for each protest event. The data set at present includes almost 750 US protests and over 50 UK protests through 1999. Searching for cases (protests) will continue in order to update the database through the end of the year 2000 and also to locate additional UK protests. Comparisons between the two countries will be done by decade on numbers of protests, types of protest issues, types of targets, and types of organizations. Preliminary results suggest that the patterns for the two countries are very different. Protests began in the US much later than in the UK and have only begun to occur with any frequency in the last decade. The protests have been related to fewer types of impairments, have included fewer types of demands, and have fewer organizations involved than in the US. However, the same pattern of increasing involvement of single issue, multiple disability organizations is seen.

Bean, Irene Woods, Tennessee State University

"Antiretroviral Therapy Among African American Women"

The Centers for Disease Control (1999) reports that the number of newly reported HIV cases has remained unchanged in the United States while AIDS cases have declined as a result of active antiretroviral therapy. However, despite this decline, the overall number of cases has increased among African American women (CDC, 1999). The purpose of this paper was to develop a culturally sensitive brochure on HIV antiretroviral therapy for African American women. This project is based upon the "Lack Educational Model" which identifies the lack of socioeconomic status, lack of education, lack of a single sex partner, lack of culturally sensitive educational information, and lack of health resources available for these women. As a result of the "Lack Model" (Bean, 2000), a 12-item questionnaire was distributed to African American women age 18 through 54 years of age. The findings revealed that African American women are being educated about the antiretroviral therapy but are not utilizing the services. Their knowledge was based upon their available regimen.

Briscoe, Vanessa Jones, Tennessee State University

"Gerontology Nursing Education and Desire to Work with the Elderly"

Nursing education programs must prepare for the 1.1 million full-time geriatric nurses who will be needed by the year 2030 to meet the demands of the growing number of older adults (USDHHS, 1996). Most of this nursing care will be provided by nurses completing studies for the undergraduate programs. The introduction of geriatric content in undergraduate nursing is essential to foster in nurses an increased willingness to work with this client population and to prepare competent graduates who will be prepared to meet the special needs of the aging client. The purpose of this quasi-experimental study is to determine the impact a gerontological nursing course and practicum has on effecting students' knowledge, attitudes, and intentions to work with older adults. This study will include two groups of junior level baccalaureate nursing students attending two public universities located in the Southeast. The experimental group will be enrolled in and required to complete a gerontology nursing course with well older adult clinical experiences. This group of students will be compared with junior level baccalaureate nursing students from a different institution that integrates gerontological content within its curriculum.

Chopra, Sarvjit K., University of Delhi

"Pseudo Science and Mental Health: Indian Situation"

The present paper falls in the area of Health Sociology and is aimed to illustrate the role of Pseudo Science in mental health. The survival and prosperity of human society depends primarily on the health and well being including mental well being of its members. The basic urge to survive and enjoy good health has given rise to contrast social endeavor to devise ways and means of curing illness. Thus there exists no society irrespective of its simplicity or complexity of functions without a broad spectrum of medical knowledge and beliefs. Tradition and modernity have existed side by side in every aspect of life in India. In the field of medicine too, India has tradition as well as modern medical system in practice. These medical systems are Ayurvedic System, Unani System, Homeopathy System, Allopathic System and the Folk System or what we may refer to in this paper as Pseudo Science.

Emerson, Janice S. and Husaini, Baqar A., Tennessee State University

"Predictors of Breast Cancer Screening in a Panel Study"

This study examines the predictors of breast cancer screening participation in a panel study of African American women over age 40. Among the key predictors we investigate is the effectiveness of breast cancer education programs that taught women about breast self-examination and recommended preventive screening. Participants were recruited from 30 African American churches, two low-income housing projects, and from a health fair at a historically African American University (N=364). Analysis of variance is used to compare means across three mammography status groups. Using multinomial logistic regression we find that the educational intervention has a significant positive impact on increasing rates of mammography net of other factors. Further mammography rates are higher among those with frequent church attendance and with lower levels of depression. A discussion of these findings is provided.

Garnelo, Luisa and Adele Benzaken, University of Amazonas, J. Gary Linn and Yvonne Stringfield, Tennessee State University, and Perry Brown, Florida A&M University

"Perceptions of HIV/AIDS Among Indigenous Adults of the Upper Rio Negro Region of Brazil"

The first cases of AIDS to be diagnosed in the Upper Rio Negro region of Amazonas, Brazil were recorded in the city of Sao Gabriel da Cachoeira in 1996. Indigenous peoples of the Upper Rio Negro region are a physically vulnerable population with limited resources that can be used to combat HIV. This study evaluated the effectiveness of culturally appropriate HIV prevention education materials developed in several languages of indigenous people living in the Upper Rio Negro region of Brazil – Baniwa, Curipaco, Tukano, and Nheengatu. Seventy-nine Indian health agents from indigenous communities in the Upper Rio Negro region of Brazil were trained to be HIV/AIDS educators at a six-day seminar in Sao Gabriel da Cachoeira. The project used a non-equivalent control group pretest/post-test design which compared the experimental group (79 health agents participating in the seminar) with 82 health agent controls on changes in knowledge, attitude, and behavioral skills leading to reduction of risky sexual behaviors (e.g., lack of condom use, indiscriminate sexual behavior).

Heibra, Ibrahim, West Virginia University, Robert S. Levine and Cynthia Moriarity, Meharry Medical College

"The Need for Firearm Counseling in a Cohort of US Veterans"

In order to develop a safety program to increase injury prevention related to firearm storage among the population of veterans, we obtained preventive medicine histories from inpatients admitted to the acute care internal medicine unit over a one-year period beginning in February, 1997. In all, 290 eligible men were admitted (i.e., men who were neither terminally ill nor rendered incapable of communication by either illness or therapy) and data on firearm storage was available from 260. In addition to a question about firearms in the house, we recorded demographic information as well as other potential preventive needs (as per recommendations of the US Preventive Service Task Force) as well as a Beck Depression Inventory, Mini-Mental Status Assessment, and an AUDIT score for alcohol abuse. Bivariate analysis showed that the need for firearm counseling was strongly associated with the need for counseling for seatbelt use (chi-square=34.45 p=0.001), OR=5.93 (3.2, 11.1) and need for counseling to avoid excess sun (p=0.05).

Husaini, Baqar A., Tennessee State University

"Effect of Race on Dementia and Healthcare Cost Among the Medicare Elderly"

This HCFA funded study examines effect of race on the prevalence of dementia and healthcare costs among Medicare elderly, and prevalence of dementia with mental comorbidity and its influence on healthcare costs. We used a 5% random sample of Medicare elderly of Tennessee during 1991-1993 (n=33,688). The total sample included whites (90%), females (68%), and those with an average income of \$12,429 and an average age of 77. Among those classified with a psychiatric illness (n=5,339), dementia was diagnosed among 25.6% patients (n=1,366). Dementia was higher among African Americans than whites (33% vs. 25%), higher among females than males (27% vs. 23%), older than younger elderly (44% vs. 7%), and those with stroke rather than without stroke (34% vs. 22%). Finally, healthcare costs were higher for dementia than non-demented (\$14,446 vs. \$12,045) and dementia with depression than dementia with other comorbid conditions. These findings are discussed from the Medicare payment perspective.

Keglar, Yolanda, Tennessee State University

"An educational Intervention for HIV Positive African American Women and Their Infants"

The purpose of this project was to design a community education intervention program for high risk and HIV positive women. This intervention was twofold: 1) to provide educational materials on treatment and prevention of HIV vertical transmission, and 2) to address the social needs and stigma associated with HIV-positive women. In the United States, the majority of women with AIDS are from minority racial and ethnic groups. African Americans comprise 57 percent of women with AIDS (Barkan, Melnick, and Preston, 1998). As the incidence of HIV infection increases among women of childbearing age, increasing numbers of children have become infected through vertical transmission (CDC, 1997).

Lawson, Scharmaine and Barbara Brown, Tennessee State University

"The Lived Experience of Domestic Violence Among African-American Women"

The purpose of this study is to explore the lived experience of domestic violence in battered African-American women. The American media and the professional medical and psychological literature continue to focus on the problem of abuse in this country. The reported prevalence continues to be high. When defined as having been at least pushed or shoved, 38.8% of women reported lifetime abuse and 22.7% reported physical assault by their partners within the past year (Wagner, Mongan, Hamrick, & Hendrick, 1995). Grounded theory was used to guide the research. This theory was selected because it gives the informant an opportunity to tell the essence of their story. The qualitative research design of phenomenology was the method of choice. This method is designed to describe the subjective, lived experiences of people and to comprehend the meanings that they place on their experiences (Omery, 1983). Data collection involved using in-depth interviews, demographic surveys, and field notes. Grounded theory was used to analyze all of the data. The findings from this project consist of three themes which are Anger, Physical Abuse, and The Need to Leave the Abuser.

Linn, J. Gary, Iris Padilla, Shonreh Dos, Tennessee State University, and Judith St. Onge, A.C. York VAMC

"Injection Drug Use Among Homeless Adults with Chronic Mental Illness in the Midsouth"

This study tested an intervention to reduce sexual risk behaviors in a high risk impaired population: homeless men with mental illness. One hundred participants were recruited from a psychiatric program currently implemented in two separate shelters for homeless men located in Nashville, Tennessee. The majority were African-American, had a chronic psychotic disorder, and a comorbid substance use disorder. In a comparison group clinical trial, men were assigned to an experimental cognitive-behavioral or a control intervention, and followed up over six months. The experimental intervention, Sex, Games, and Videotapes, SexG (Susser et al., 1994) was comprised of six sessions which were specially adapted to the culture and lifestyle of homeless men in Middle Tennessee. The control intervention was also a six-session HIV education program, but it was more traditional in terms of method and content. Sexual risk behavior was the primary outcome. Repeated measures analysis of variance and covariance techniques tested intervention effects with regard to changes over time in outcome measures (Vee scores) for SexG and comparison groups. Specific contrasts comparing SexG and comparison group means at each follow-up point were conducted to assess program effects upon outcome variables.

Maliniak, Pamela and Paula Michal-Johnson, Villanova University

"Effects of Stress, Use of Alternative Medicine and Spirituality on Women with Auto-Immune Diseases"

This paper identifies the literature illustrating self-efficacy issues, stress-reactivity, spirituality, alternative medicine use, communication strategies and ability level regarding the chronic diseases Multiple Sclerosis, Lupus, Fibromyalgia, and Chronic Fatigue Immune Dysfunction. Further, it presents the preliminary findings of a study of 400 women with AI diseases, 100 per each disease category. Women are disproportionately affected by these diseases. Three inventories used in this study include: INSPIRIT, a measure of spirituality by Kass, Friedman, Leserman, Zuttemeister & Benson, 1991), a tool devised by Deaconess Hospital researchers at Harvard Medical School; The Life Events Questionnaire by Norbeck (1984) and the WHO-DASH (2000), a measure of ability and functioning capacity. It is hypothesized that women who use alternative medicine will have higher levels of self-efficacy than those who use only biomedicine. In addition, this study offers one of the first profiles of this population, comparing responses from women across the four-auto-immune disease conditions.

May, Gary E., University of Southern Indiana

"Serving the Community: Implementing a Disability Studies Center in a University"

The USI/Epi-Hab Center for Disability Studies was made possible by a gift from Epi-Hab of Evansville, Inc. The Center was established in 1999 and implementation began during the Fall Semester, 2000. It will provide disability-related community programming aimed at increasing employment of persons with disabilities, award student scholarships based on academic standards and the student's assessment of the status of disability issues in contemporary society and description of actions they may take to impact disability issues. The seminar will explicate the orientation, goals, methods, structure, and management of the Center and the expected outcomes. The relationship between the Center and the broader community will be discussed as well as the possibility of replication in other communities. The descriptive nature of this seminar will provoke creative thinking about possibilities in other communities. Collaboration between the Center and other community organizations: Business Leadership Network; the Chamber of Commerce's Workforce Development initiative; Governor's Planning Council for People with Disabilities, and others will be described.

Rummary, Kirstein, University of Manchester, UK

"Cash Services as the Route to Independence for the Disabled in the UK"

Mixed economy welfare states such as the UK and USA are wrestling with the issue of how to deliver welfare services to disabled people in such a way which maximizes their independence whilst reducing the "burden" or cost of services to the state. However, the views of disabled people themselves on how to define and achieve independence has usually taken second place to other governmentally-driven criteria for success. Since 1996, English local authorities have had the option of allowing disabled citizens to choose to take cash instead of social care services, a scheme that is very popular with disabled people, but is optional and does not include payments for health-related services. This presentation draws on research with disabled people who have chronic and complex health needs for whom the distinction between "social" and "health" care is arbitrary and government-imposed, who have opted to receive such payments in lieu of "social" care services. It examines how disabled people themselves have used such payments to maximize their independence through buying "social" AND "health-related" services. The presentation will then examine the implications of these findings for the way in which welfare states design and deliver services for disabled people.

Schlenker, Emily, Tennessee State University

"A Working Design for a Healing Space on a Forensic Psychiatric Inpatient Unit"

This project was carried out with the cooperation of the clients in a chronic forensic inpatient unit in a large state hospital. Client diagnoses included schizophrenia, depression and bipolar disorder, substance addiction, and various personality disorders. The intention was to involve the clients in the creation of a therapeutic milieu as a means of facilitating their participation in treatment plans and regimens, with a long-term goal of more appropriate interpersonal interaction and social function. An outdoor courtyard was available on this locked unit. Paved with bare concrete, this space afforded little in the way of supportive environmental characteristics, and was used largely for smoking and pacing by the clients. Several important components of an outdoor therapeutic space were employed, as were safety and security considerations. The clients were encouraged to become involved in the planning and design process. Their ideas and suggestions were incorporated into the final design of the courtyard space.

Scott, Gulnur and Gloria A. Simpson, National Center for Health Statistics

"Emotional and Behavioral Problems Among Children in the USA"

Based on parents' reports in the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), it is estimated that 4% of US children aged 4-17 have been unhappy, sad, or depressed, 6% have Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, and 8% have a learning disability. These emotional and behavioral problems can affect persons of any age, sex, race/ethnicity, or income group. They not only affect the individuals, but also their family members, and other members of society. In this analysis, estimates from the 1997-98 NHIS, a nationally representative household survey with a sample size of 27,935 children are used to examine the socio-demographic characteristics of US children who have these and other emotional and behavioral problems. Factors examined include age, race, sex, family structure, type of health insurance, and region. Utilization of special education, mental health services, and unmet medical needs will also be analyzed.

Willis, Leigh A., The University of Alabama, Birmingham

"Mental Illness, the Gaze and Late Modernity"

Total mental illnesses effect 400 million people worldwide (WHO, 2000). In the US approximately 27 million (1 in 10) people are afflicted with some form of mental illness (NIMH, 1999). Some view these estimates as high and may question the prevalence of mental illness in America and worldwide. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to discuss two potential causes for the current prevalence of mental illness. First, the current prevalence of mental illness is explained as a result of medicalization. This portion of the argument draws upon the Michel Foucault's concept of the gaze to discuss the constant redefinition of mental illness. The second portion of the argument explains the current prevalence as the result of increased social stressors common in late modernity. Social conditions and stressors in late modern societies are discussed as they relate to the onset of mental illness through the biopsychosocial model of disease. This paper concludes that in fact both explanations hold weight in explaining the current prevalence.

## **Criminal Justice and Criminology**

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Armstrong, Troy L. and Barbara Mendenhall, Center for Delinquency and Crime Policy Studies

“Youth Gang Research In Indian Country Recent Development”

Approximately five years ago, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) funded the Judicial Branch of the Navajo Nation to conduct the first carefully structured research project to examine the growing presence of youth gangs on the reservation. This effort represented an important first step to describe and understand an apparently new phenomenon in Indian County, tribal youth gangs. Following completion of this study, OJJDP has again funded the two lead researchers on the study to conduct a modified replication but on a much expanded geographical scale across a number of other selected reservations and urban settings. The broadened scope of inquiry should facilitate the development of a far more extensive body of well documented findings about Native American youth gangs - origins, organization, activities, and promising preventive/interventive responses. This paper delineates the research design being utilized, the sites (both urban and reservation) being targeted for study, and the kinds of issues being explored.

Archambeault, William G. - Louisiana State University

“Hiding American Indian Populations in Crime and Correctional Research Reports.”

A systematic analysis of federally funded correctional, criminal justice and criminological related research studies, published since January 1, 1997, support the conclusion that American Indian justice and correctional needs continue to be ignored in the Twenty-First century as they were in past centuries. With few notable exceptions, Native Americans corrections, demographic and justice issues are not given comparable depth of attention or analysis that are given to the issues of other minorities such as African-Americans or Hispanic-Americans. Questions of racial and governmental bias toward American Indians are explored.

Blurton, David M. and Gary D Copus Fairbanks, Alaska

“Alaska Native Inmates: The Demographic Relationship Between Upbringing and Crime”

The Alaska Native population, like many other minority populations, is disproportionately represented in the correctional system. Alaska Natives represent between 30% and 40% of the State=s inmate population at any given point in time. The disproportionate occurrence of social maladies, including criminal activity, in Native American populations has been partially attributed to cultural conflict which induces anomie, social disorganization and personal disorganization. The authors of this article have studied the demographic history of Alaska Native inmates to investigate the existence of relationships between where inmates have been raised and the crimes they committed as adults. The article examines whether the effects and occurrence of cultural conflict varies according to the place of upbringing being rural or urban. The results suggest the hypothesis that the effects of cultural conflict are most pronounced in rural Alaskan communities.

Brock, Deon, Fort Hays State University,  
Tammy Nash, Fort Hays State University,  
Phil Ethridge University of Texas-Pan Am  
Mike Copeland, Fort Hays State University, Rob Scott Fort Hays State University

“Drug Crime in the Rural Midwest”

The purpose of this study is to examine criminal activity in rural America, particularly drug-related activity, by analyzing trends in offending for different rural regions in the mid-west. Our study has two main objectives. First, we intend to discover how many defendants in these rural areas are drug-related offenders as compared to other types of offending. Second, we propose to discover differential offending, with an emphasis on drug offending, based on location of each area (one over 300 miles from any major metropolitan city; two within 50 miles of two different major metropolitan cities).

Brown, Dennis - University of Nebraska at Kearney

“Values Clarification The Affective Domain and Criminal Justice Ethics”

Through the use of the affective domain, a person can examine their own values. How does one feel about criminals? Values clarification occurs when new information confirms existing beliefs. This paper discusses what happens when students are asked to view illegal behavior through the eyes of the criminal (role reversal). The student is required to portray him/herself as a rapist, burglar, murderer, etc, to an unknowing outside audience. This vehicle for learning allows the person to experience both from an audience and personal perspective what it "feels" like discussing reasons for choosing a criminal life style. Student comments on how this exercise affects their ethical judgments are explained.

Capeheart, Loretta - Sul Ross State University

“Reacciones Criminal A Critical Theory of Mexican-American Crime”

Just as each ethnic group in the United States has its own experience, the Mexican-American experience is unique. While many Mexican-Americans did not immigrate to the United States, but were instead enveloped into the United States following the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848), many others have since immigrated. The oppression of Mexican-Americans has depended on many factors throughout U.S. history including immigration and geographic location. This work develops a critical theory of Mexican-American Crime with consideration of the history and geography of Mexican-American oppression.

Casillas, Carolyn and G. Larry Mays - New Mexico State University

“The Impact of Indian Gambling on Crime in New Mexico”

In 1988 Congress passed the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act to promote and control Indian gaming in the United States. Since the mid-1990s there has been a proliferation of Indian casinos in the State of New Mexico. Currently there are 11 casinos and most of them ring the cities of Albuquerque and Santa Fe. One of the factors traditionally assumed to accompany the establishment of casino gambling is an increase in crime. This paper will examine whether there have discernable changes in crime rates or crime patterns in New Mexico as a result of the development and expansion of Indian gaming.

Chaires, Robert - University of Nevada, Reno

“Assessing the Assessment Movement: Some Implications for Criminal Justice Education”

The idea of assessing public education is not new. The mechanics of it can be traced back to the common school movement in the early 19th Century and issues of curriculum relevancy. The 20th Century history of K-12 education is often the story of attempting to quantify and evaluate what is good curriculum and pedagogy. The last decade of the 20th Century has seen an ever-stronger movement to access higher education. Yet, assessment today is not a unified movement. Rather, it is three distinct movements: Technologically mediated instruction; Teaching-Learning; Accountability. Each has its own proponents and opponents, and each often works without an understanding of the others. For an interdisciplinary enterprise such as criminal justice, this disconnectedness offers some disturbing implications. Not the least of these is a strong pressure for standardization of curriculum and pedagogy. Four future visions of possible impacts of assessment on criminal justice education are put forth.

Forsyth, Craig - University of Louisiana, Rhonda Evans - Texas A & M University

“Examining some of the Micro Determinants of Outcomes in Cases of Capital Murder”

Traditional models of the disposition of capital murder cases have examined structural variables, such as, sex, SES, race of victim and defendant, and the interrelationships between them. This paper looks at more micro issues in cases of capital murder. This research focuses on the issues that seem to effect the management of these cases, which determine outcome.

French, Laurence Armand - Western New Mexico University

“The PL-280 Progression: Federal Enclaves Act to the ICRA.”

In its infancy, the U.S. federal government attempted to articulate its relationship with American Indians. Congress set the stage with passage of the Enclaves Act in 1817 while the Marshall Court established the "dependant sovereignty" concept. From there federal Indian policy waxed and waned from physical removal (ethnic cleansing) to more subtle forms of cultural genocide such as Allotment, Indian reorganization, Termination, and Relocation. Here, PL-280, the allocation of state criminal and civil jurisdiction in Indian country, was seen as a component of the 1950=s termination policy. This unilateral attempt to abrogate treaty-funded federal responsibilities to the tribes was never popular within Indian country and no tribe endorsed it. The effort to unilaterally entice more states to accept the provisions of PL-280 ended with passage of the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968. Nonetheless, those states empowered with PL-280 authority remain a threat to Indian sovereignty.

French, Laurence Armand - Western New Mexico University

“Presidential Politics and Indian Policy Shifts”

Much has been written on U.S./Indian policy from the Congressional and federal court’s perspectives since these federal influences dominate the written policies and cases relevant to U.S./Indian relationships. However, an equally interesting approach is the attitude and influence of the U.S. President during the time of major policy shifts relevant to Indian country. Here, the policies and influence of Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Lincoln, Grant, Harding, Wilson, FDR, Eisenhower, Johnson, Nixon, Reagan and Clinton, among others, shaped not only Indian policy but how that policy was to be interpreted and enacted by virtue of their selection of the Secretary of War and later the Secretary of the Interior B those responsible for carrying out federal policies in Indian country. This paper looks at this relationship as it pertains to major Indian policy shifts.

Gaffney , Michael J. and Nicholas P. Lovrich - Washington State University

“Perceptions of Problems of Public Order: Differential Citizen Views at the State, Regional, City and Neighborhood Level”

Citizen assessments of public problems form one of the main bases for the collaborative co-production of public order which is a fundamental tenet of Community Oriented Policing. This change in perspective from the professional/expert model of law enforcement, however, relies upon the correct ascertainment of these citizen perceptions. A key element of this process of problem identification is the difficulty in defining the relevant “community” in question. Problems potentially receive different citizen assessments at different levels of community aggregation. This paper explores the markedly different perceptions held by citizens concerning the same public-order problems when assessed at the neighborhood, rather than the city, level; similarly, it compares these differences with perceptions at the regional and state levels. This cross-jurisdictional analysis is based upon recent surveys of citizens in several Northwest cities and across Washington, and allows robust evaluation of these differing perceptions and their potential impact on collaborative efforts.

Gilbert, James N - University of Nebraska at Kearney

“Crimes of the Collar”

This paper examines the unique aspect of criminality among the American clergy. Specifically, the question of the extent of clerical crime is explored, and the associated difficulty of adequate data collection and analysis. Additionally, the paper will explore whether specific reported patterns of criminality exist which are more prominent among particular American religious denominations. Finally, the methodology used by mainstream denominations to screen prospective clerics for criminal propensity will be discussed, as will internal rehabilitative efforts and case resolution.

Gould, Larry A. - Northern Arizona University

“The Alcohol, Colonialism and Crime: An Interesting Relationship”

Intentionally or unintentionally the introduction of alcohol by colonists to Indigenous People has contributed to the current state of circumstances under which many Indigenous People live today. This research reviews the social, political, individual, cultural and economic impact of alcohol on Indigenous Peoples. There is little doubt that the introduction of alcohol by Europeans into Indigenous populations has had a long term negative impact on the social structure Indigenous Peoples. It is suggested in this research that to some extent alcohol was used not only as a means of profit for Europeans, but as a tool of colonization and subjugation. It is also argued in this research that in some segments of the European based population alcohol continues to be used as a tool to demoralize, demean and disenfranchise Indigenous Peoples, while enriching whites.

Holscher, Louis M. - San Jose State University

“Ebay Auctions and Violations of Copyright Laws

Trademark counterfeiting and product piracy has been called the business crime wave of the 21st century. It is a worldwide phenomenon and costs the U.S. economy billions of dollars per year. The focus of this paper is the use of Ebay auctions in copyright infringements. For example, there are an estimated 40,000 pornography websites with profits in the millions. Except in a few situations, e.g., child pornography, there has not been widespread or consistent policing of items sold over the Net or auctioned on Ebay. In many instances, it is caveat emptor. Particular problems include the selling of duplicated software, and the offer for sale of photographs, films, videos, /cd-roms, and recorded music that potentially infringe upon the owner’s copyright. This paper examines the legal issues and enforcement efforts in this area, and discusses the steps being taken by online companies, such as Ebay, to filter out illegal items, and protect both the buying public and the intellectual property rights of owners.

Huggins, Denise - Texas Women’s University

“A Study of Female Offenders in Two Correctional Facilities in the State of Texas”

The purpose of this study was to examine the lives of female offenders incarcerated in Texas prisons. The main focus was on the everyday activities that make their life in prison more or less tolerable. Activities that often included many of the same daily routines they participated in during the time they were in the freeworld, as well as a new variety of activities that are thought to be based strictly on prison behavior. For example, love relationships or sexual relationship among women who usually participate in heterosexual relationships in the freeworld, or those inmates who form pseudofamily groups as a substitute for the families they have on the outside. Finally, the study examined how these activities impact the prison and if such activities play a negative role in the prison environment. This was accomplished through both a quantitative and qualitative approach conducted within the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

Lentz, Susan - University of Nevada – Ren

“False History as Precedent: The Curious Historiography of Justice Clarence Thomas”

The United States Supreme Court is the only federal institution which has the power to declare history and such a declaration becomes not only legal precedent but also a restatement of reality. In recent years, the opinions of Justice Clarence Thomas have utilized historical documents at the founding of this country to legitimize limitations on individual rights in the name of Natural Law. This paper will examine historical perception and the sources of historical error in several recent opinions of Justice Thomas.

Lu, Hong Lu and Kriss Drass - University of Nevada

“Status and Dispositions in Theft Cases in China

This research examines the relationship between offenders status and criminal case dispositions in an inquisitorial system. We describe the distinctive features of socialist legal theories, justice process and recent structural changes in China. Two competing hypotheses are generated. The contemporary legal principles and process seem to suggest that status variables have no effect on case dispositions. In contrast, penal philosophies of the past and the present and changes in social structure and crime patterns indicate that offenders status is likely to affect case dispositions. Results of a multivariate tobit analysis for a sample of court cases involving theft in China reveal that defendants status has significant effects on case dispositions. The net effect of some status variables on the likelihood of detention, length of detention, the likelihood of prison, and length of prison sentence is consistently significant, though its effect becomes indirect on the likelihood of prison and the length of prison when controlling for detention variables.

Luna, Eileen - University of Arizona

“Incarcerating Ourselves Tribal Jails and Corrections.”

Tribal jails and correctional facilities are proliferating in Indian Country. The shift from jails run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to those run by tribal governments themselves gives rise to new challenges and opportunities. This paper is based on the author's national survey of American Indian Tribal Police. It will explore the history of this shift, data regarding tribal jails and corrections, essential elements for tribal incarceration, and the implications for tribal policy.

Nichols, Mark, B. Grant Stitt - University of Nevada, Reno, and David Giacomassi, - University of Memphis

“The Economic Impact of Casino Gambling: Perception of Residents in New Casino Jurisdictions”

Casino gambling is frequently touted as a means economic development and community improvement. This is particularly true in the area of job creation and tax revenue generation. Clearly, casinos are labor intensive industries. However, do they reduce unemployment? More importantly, do they provide good paying jobs with good benefits? Similarly, casinos frequently face additional taxes (e.g., revenue taxes and entry fees) not imposed on other businesses. Do casino tax revenues benefit the residents of the communities in which they are located through improved municipal services, higher property values, or lower taxes? These questions and issues are explored using community survey data from eight new casino gambling jurisdictions. The findings have important implications, as public perception is playing an increasingly import role in public policy toward casino gambling.

Perry, Barbara - Northern Arizona University

“From Ethnocide to Ethnoviolence Historical Continuities in Native American Victimization”

The contemporary phenomenon of ethnoviolence - otherwise known as hate crime - has its roots deeply embedded in the historical persecution of Native Americans by representatives of the state and private individuals alike. Genocidal policies and practices of the past have their present counterparts in anti-activist and anti-treaty violence, as well as isolated acts of violence against individual Native Americans. This paper traces the threads that bind together the (d)evolution from ethnocide to ethnoviolence.

Quinn, Jim - University of North Texas & Larry Gould - Northern Arizona University

“The Perceived Needs of Texas Parole Officers: Personal, Administrative and Systemic Predictors of Treatment and Reintegration as Correctional Priorities”

This paper is based on survey responses from 559 Texas parole officers and supervisors. It focuses on respondent's reports that treatment and related services are critical to their job performance by parole officers. Analyses tentatively explain the distribution of these needs in terms of both systemic and local contingencies. In particular, many key services in Texas appear unavailable or insufficient to offenders and officers seem acutely sensitive to this inadequacy. The paper also explores the effects of officers' personal traits and workload on their beliefs about releasees needs and thus contributes to the literature on the ideologies of community corrections officers.

Shaw, Victor N. - California State University-Northridge

“Substance Use and Abuse: A Social Reaction Perspective”

The social reaction perspective alerts all social authorities about the possible negative effect of their respectively perceived positive reactions to substances, substance use, and substance users. Social authorities include families, schools, community organizations, employers, medical establishments, social service agencies, cultural institutions and the criminal justice systems. The self-perceived positive actions they usually take toward substance use and users include diagnosis, prevention, treatment, disciplining, expulsion, condemnation, shaming, and incarceration. The possible negative effects from such punitive or stigmatizing actions vary from substance to substance, user to user, society to society, generation to generation, and era to era. use in a multitude of substances. This paper develops a social reaction perspective on substance use and abuse. Included in the paper are the following sections: sources of inspiration; theoretical framework from definition, theoretical image, theoretical components, and theoretical applications, to empirical tests; and policy implications for public health, social control, life and community, and work and organization.

Siedschlaw, Kurt D. - University of Nebraska at Kearney

Many issues face the Indigenous youth within the United States today. Youth on the Native American Reservations are dealing with substance abuse, violence, gang activities and an extremely high rate of suicide. This paper examines the status of juvenile justice on two Midwest reservations and the efforts to address the needs of the youth within the justice systems of those two reservations.

Stitt, B. Grant, University of Nevada, Reno,  
David Giacomassi - University of Memphis,  
and Mark Nichols - University of Nevada, Reno

“Casinos as Disruptive Influences in Communities

Casinos have been accused of bringing with them into new communities all forms of social ills. The present paper examines the effects that casinos have had on eight different communities that have had casino gambling for at least four years and asks residents to comment on possible disruptive influences that could be tied to casino presence. These include not only crime in general, but publicly visible nuisance crimes such as drinking in public, vandalism and prostitution. Also assessed are perceived increases or decreases in physical decay of the communities, presence of garbage or litter on streets and sidewalks, homelessness, prevalence of divorce, suicide, and bankruptcy and traffic congestion. The results of this analysis should be of relevance to communities considering casino gambling as a new community attraction.

Winfrey, L. Thomas - New Mexico State University,  
Greg Newbold - University of Canterbury,  
Houston Tubb - U.S. Customs Service

"New Zealand and New Mexican Inmate Perspectives on 'Other' Criminals: Correlates of Respect for Offender Types in a Comparative Context"

Criminologists have long recognized that prison inmates do not view crimes and "other" criminals in a monolithic lock-step perspective. That is, they express nearly as much diversity of opinion on these subjects as does the general public. The current study explores the respect ratings assigned to a variety of criminal types by 170 inmates serving time in two medium security prisons, one in New Zealand and the other in New Mexico. We explore correlates of these ratings, including such things as current and prior criminal record, age, ethnicity, level of prisonization, time served and sentence length, among others. Moreover, we include comparisons based on the place of residence, New Zealand versus New Mexico. We tie our findings to the existing literature on inmate attitudes toward crime and criminals.

Yates, Donald and Ken Egbo - Oklahoma State University

“Analyzing Citizens’ Response to Community Policing in Ponca City, Oklahoma: A Third Year Assessment”

This study reports the results of a three year period monitoring of the implementation of a pro-active neighborhood community policing initiative in Ponca City, Oklahoma. Several neighborhoods in this community of 30,000 population located in north central Oklahoma have been the setting for three separate neighborhood surveys in connection with the Ponca City Police Department’s launching of the Westside Neighborhood Project. The project involves the efforts of that city’s police department in introducing Problem-Oriented Policing into this group of neighborhoods. The current initiative involving the present adoption of a pro-active neighborhood-based crime control and prevention strategy incorporate as well as an evaluation component in monitoring the project’s effectiveness and success. This research presents the findings in association with the evaluative role and aspects of the Ponca City Westside Neighborhood Project initiative.

**Economics**  
**(Association for Institutional Thought)**

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Adkisson, Richard, New Mexico State University

“Eminent Domain and Intellectual Property: If Ever the Twain Shall Meet”

The fifth amendment of the U.S. Constitution guarantees that no U.S. resident will be deprived of their property without due process and just compensation. As long as these criteria are met, the government can claim private property by eminent domain. Historically, most eminent domain proceedings have involved real property and many legal principles have evolved regarding governmental takings. Over time, intangible property, particularly intellectual property, has become an ever more important topic in both economic and legal circles. The possibility arises that, at some time in the future, the government may determine that the public interest would be best served by taking control of someone’s private intellectual property. What is less clear is whether current legal principles and methods of determining just compensation will be adequate if a taking of intellectual property occurs. Whether they are, or whether new issues will arise, is the topic of this paper.

Aldana, Carolyn B, California State University, San Bernardino, and Maria Claret Mapalad, Alfred University

"The Gap between Economic and Social Progress Within the U.S."

Since 1970s, social scientists have found evidence of a growing gap between economic and social progress at the national level. This paper investigates whether the same pattern exists at sub-national level using county level data and newly constructed well-being indexes. Particular attention will be given to highlighting any significant differences between metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties. Well-being of female heads-of-households and minorities will also be examined, as both groups make up a significant share of the population in metropolitan counties.

Bowles, Douglas H., University of Missouri, Kansas City

“A Developmental Theory of Human Nature”

Classic liberal social theory exerts a profound influence on global civilization in part due to its normative commitment to the development of radically articulated individuality in opposition to the assertion of collective social interests. This commitment aggravates what may be termed the "enduring tension" between individual and collective interests, elevating it to the level of what may be considered a social problem. At the same time, the classic liberal commitment to radical individuality has arguably contributed to an explosive growth in material productivity in western civilization over the last three hundred years, making a significant contribution to the solution of the social problem of widespread material deprivation (although there obviously remain serious problems of maldistribution). Numerous other social costs and benefits may be attributed to the commitment to radical individuality.

This paper presents a formally and succinctly articulated theory of human nature in eight propositions, with a commitment to both its collective social and individual interests. Only with such an explicit foundation to our social theory, it is argued, can we preserve the benefits of classic liberal theory's commitment to the social facilitation of the development of individuality, while simultaneously solving the social problems that development creates for us. The eight propositions presented are designed to serve as the basis for an ongoing project in the comparative and systematic treatment of the theory of human nature as a justified and bona fide field of interdisciplinary study.

Brown, Christopher, Arkansas State University

“The Stock-Flow Debates Revisited”

The exegesis of J.M. Keynes's liquidity preference theory culminated in the stock-flow debates of the late 1940s and early 50s. The issue under debate: Are the yields of bonds (or other securities) determined by the supply and demand of the existing stock of (previously-issued) bonds? Or, are bond yields produced as a flow equilibrium—that is, by the equality of the demand and supply of new issues? The purpose of this project is to re-examine the stock flow-debates from a history of thought perspective. Among the questions to be investigated: Was the stock-flow dichotomy an accurate, or misleading, representation of the real difference between liquidity preference and the Classical theory of interest? Another issue: Is the contemporary dispute among in the Post Keynesian literature about enduring importance (or lack thereof) of liquidity preference a recrudescence of the stock-flow debates of the 1940s and early 50s?

Casolari, Amber, University of California, Riverside

“Targeted Welfare Programs”

Social policy necessarily reflects the ethical view of policymakers that is based upon their ideal of a decent society. Welfare policy, in particular, reflects social views of the poor. These subjective considerations manifest themselves in concrete policies, such as targeting particular individuals or household structures and targeting the structure of the benefits either in cash or in-kind. I will question the implicit assumptions that underlie welfare policy while considering policy effectiveness and relevant ethical concerns. First, I will discuss historical evidence and the findings of several studies that examine the effectiveness of welfare policy, to ascertain whether these policies meet the intended objectives. Second, I will discuss the ethical considerations of programs designed with this set of assumptions.

Chowdhury, Savvina, University of California, Riverside

"The Informal Sector in Egypt"

The Egyptian State is currently pursuing market reform policies. While these have successfully stabilized key macroeconomic variables, the State has failed to address the broader institutional structures that affect people's livelihoods. Faced with structural barriers such as an inequitable distribution of assets and limited access markets, a large proportion of the population has adapted by creating alternative community-based institutions that have come to be known as the informal sector. This paper argues that the Egyptian informal sector is by no means a marginal, disorganized or transitional phenomenon in Egypt, but rather a livelihood strategy that people have used to resist, subvert and transform their institutional context. Using data from the recent Household Expenditure Survey, the paper attempts to gauge the significance of the informal sector as a source of income, employment, housing and education.

Forstater, Mathew, University of Missouri, Kansas City

"Beyond Myrdal: Another Institutionalist Approach to Discrimination"

Myrdal's work has long been the cornerstone of the Institutionalist approach to discrimination. This paper: 1) looks at some recent and not-so-recent (but overlooked) critiques of Myrdal that Institutionalists should consider; 2) examines some overlooked contributions to the analysis of race, class, and gender in the pragmatist/institutionalist tradition; 3) considers some recent contributions to the economics of discrimination consistent with institutionalism; 4) proposes a way forward in developing an institutionalist approach to race, class, and gender that can address pressing real issues in the contemporary political economy. It is suggested that such an approach offers a real alternative to more recent "postmodern" approaches to related issues.

Foster, Gladys, University of Colorado, Denver

“Globalization: Benign or Evil?”

Globalization: Is it the integration of capital, technology, and information across national boundaries (as Thomas Friedman describes it) or is it the Big Bad Corporation managing world commerce for profit--capitalism run amok? Whether benign or evil, globalization is here. The question for us as citizens of the world is how to develop institutions that will help to make it more user friendly. The Internet can help by pushing power down to the people.

Gieb, Elizabeth Zahrt, Lewis and Clark College

"Are American Indian Reservations Well Served by the Banking Industry?"

The economics literature on the underdevelopment of American Indian reservations can be divided into three general models: property rights, core/periphery, and institutional. Absent from the explanations of underdevelopment within these models is an assessment of the role of formal and informal financial institutions serving these reservations. This paper begins an analysis of this issue by first, measuring the extent to which reservations are underserved by formal financial institutions relative to similar rural areas, and second, identifying the existence of informal financial institutions in these reservations.

Groenewegen, John, Erasmus University, Rotterdam

“Is Bad Capitalism driving out Good Capitalism?”

Two ideal types of capitalist systems are distinguished: shareholder and stakeholder capitalism. In the former shareholder value maximizing, short term efficiency, external markets, exit and small government at distance, prevail. In the latter stakeholder optimizing, long term efficiency, internal markets, voice and participating government prevail. Using concrete examples of the capitalist systems in Continental Europe and Asia it is illustrated how elements from the shareholder model penetrate the stakeholder model. From the perspective of stakeholders then bad capitalism is driving out good capitalism. In the paper two issues are discussed: 1] the examples we observe are cases of dominance of the shareholder model? Or are the elements molded by the receiving system in such a way that new institutions arise? 2] the institutions in the continental European countries designed for the participation of different stakeholders have evolved in a specific way; do these institutions allow for an 'americanisation' of western European and Asian capitalism?

Hake, Eric R., Eastern Illinois University

“Corporate Finance as Industrial Organization”

Most theories of corporate finance focus on its use by individual firms as a tool to finance new investment, or at the macro level, as a system that channels funds from savers to borrowers through the capital markets. This perspective fails to recognize the most significant feature of modern finance, as a system for coordinating the ownership and management of industrial assets. The rapid expansion of financial asset values (credit) and the corporate form during the 1895-1904 merger period are due in large part to the latter function of corporate finance. Following Veblen, this paper seeks to address the shortcomings of the modern history of finance by exploring the relationship between several late 19th century phenomena: changes in accounting theory, merger finance, and the capitalization of goodwill. As developed in the paper, proof of Veblen's theory of finance will be based on a comparison of fixed asset/financial asset ratios for combinations and their constituent firms.

Ho, P. Sai-wing, University of Denver

“Globalization and Southern Development: Equilibrium Analysis versus Cumulative Causation Analysis”

In some sense, trade liberalization is perhaps the most prominent aspect of the globalization process. For about two hundred years, trade and welfare theories have largely come to be formulated and consolidated within the neoclassical framework of equilibrium analysis. These lead one to conclude that unrestricted North-South trade should be mutually beneficial. In fact, Southern attempts to restrict trade would result in inefficiencies, and hence, inflict harm on itself. Starting from the 1950s, though elements of them could be detected much earlier, some analyses that focus on uneven development were constructed. In one way or another these are founded upon cumulatively causative, rather than equilibrium, processes. This paper purports to compare and contrast these two methods of analysis and the conclusions that can be drawn when they are respectively applied to assess the impact of globalization on Southern development.

Hushbeck, Clare, AARP

“Welfare Reform’s Impact on Grandparents and Other Relatives Caring for Children: A State-Level Perspective”

The number of grandparents and other relatives raising children (with or without formal custody or guardianship) is growing, and many such households face substantial financial burdens when children are added to the family unit. One out of every five children in the US lives in a poor family, for children living with a grandparent or other relative caregiver, the ratio is one in four. Under the rules governing the successor to traditional welfare, most of the responsibility for low-income program design and administration rests with the states. Because the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRA) of 1996 was oriented toward addressing the needs of children being raised in poverty by single mothers, it has yielded policies that were not designed to pertain to grandparents and hence may be inappropriate for their circumstances. While many states exempt persons beyond some minimum age (often 60) from the work requirements of the PRA, even younger grandparents--particularly those with meager work histories and low incomes--find the financial, psychological, and physical burdens of employment plus caring for one or more children daunting. Even caregivers who are exempt from work mandates and/or are financially comfortable may encounter significant barriers to getting adequate services for the children in their care, particularly medical services and school enrollment. This paper examines how the states are dealing with this growing phenomenon of children being cared for in non-parental households, and to what extent state laws and practices have been crafted or modified to accommodate the needs of these children and their caregivers.

Jung, Keun Hwa, University of California, Los Angeles

“Consequences of Globalization in the East Asian Countries: The Case of South Korea”

This paper examines the processes and consequences of globalization in the developing countries. I use the term globalization here as ‘integration and extension of economic activities across the national boundaries’. I argue that globalization resulted in economic crisis in East Asian nations and broke up their past economic systems which had achieved remarkable success among the developing countries. I also insist that the subsequent institutional changes have been relatively more abrupt and the social effects more violent. Specifically taking the case of South Korea, one of the ‘East Asian Four Dragons’, I address the following questions:

- (1) What institutional changes have been motivated by the globalization?
- (2) What are the consequences of the Globalization in the developing countries?
- (3) Who are the beneficiaries and victims of Globalization?
- (4) What will be the future of the globalized developing countries?

Klein, Philip A., and Owen Nankivell

“An Institutionalist Perspective on Globalization”

One hears much nowadays about the challenges of globalization. They encompass both obstacles and opportunities that have both shrunk the globe and multiplied the degree of interdependence. One can consider these either by beginning at the general level or by beginning at the local level. In this paper we shall do both. Today’s global economy is characterized by, among other things, the volatility of international capital flows, extreme movements in stock markets, and the instability of exchange rates that threaten the ability of any nation state to direct its own economic destiny. An institutionalist view will be offered which seeks to reconcile the apparent lack of control over the global economy with the need of each nation, including the U.S., to ensure that the wider context does not inhibit the pursuit of any nation’s social goals by economic means. The threat of globalization may be well nigh insurmountable at the local level. It is at the local level in a democracy where the difficult task of creating a healthy economy begins. Employment prospects, levels of per capita income, industrial patterns and their environmental impact, etc. emerge in forms either consistent or antithetical to a viable global economy. The second part of the paper will focus on innovative work being done in Britain to demonstrate how a national accounting framework can assist local communities as they try to control their economic and social futures.

Knoedler, Janet T., Bucknell University, and Dell P. Champlin, DePauw University

“Provisioning in the Global Economy”

What is the purpose of an economic system? Is it to provide the greatest opportunity for wealth accumulation with no guarantees for individual outcomes? Or is the goal to provide the greatest opportunity for the provisioning of all members of society? In some respects, this has been the central political and economic conflict of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Ronald Reagan, Milton Friedman, and James Buchanan have championed freedom of opportunity for the individual, while Franklin Roosevelt, John Keynes and Karl Polanyi have argued instead for a broader definition of prosperity. According to some observers, this debate is now over. The new world order is a world of free markets, unfettered capitalism, and winner- take-all outcomes. However, for development economists, globalization has brought not the end of the conflict but an expansion into new regions and new issues. An economic system that focuses only on the opportunity for personal enrichment may achieve success according to narrow measures of economic success, but it may also break down completely. Against the apparent prosperity of the U.S., we have the dismal failures of Russia and Congo. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the practical meaning of economic provisioning in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and to propose the appropriate economic ideology for this new era.

Marcelli, Enrico A, University of California, Los Angeles

“From the Barrio to the `Burbs’: Immigration and Urban Sprawl in Southern California”

There has been little systematic work investigating the extent to which individual characteristics and regional “structural” factors influence new immigrants’ residential choices. Combining (1) 1990 PUMS, (2) 1980-1990 Dun and Bradstreet, (3) 1983-90 Consolidated Federal Funds Report, and (4) 1990-1998 INS data for the five-county southern California region, this paper asks two questions. First, were legal immigrants during the 1990s in southern California settling primarily in cities upon entry or were they increasingly settling in the suburbs? Second, in addition to individual characteristics, what influence did geographically-specific ethno-racial group concentration, job growth, and anti-poverty public expenditures have on newcomers’ residential choices? Results show that immigrants are increasingly likely to settle initially in the suburbs and that both individual characteristics and structural factors are influential. We conclude by discussing how U.S. immigration and welfare policies both encourage and mitigate urban sprawl in southern California.

Mohanty, Lisa, University of California, Riverside

"Access to credit: A study of Minority Women in California"

This paper explores the borrowing and lending patterns for minority women living in various metropolitan areas in California. In order to account for economic and social differences across races, this study focuses primarily on the home loan approval and application rates between Asian, Black and Hispanic females. Moreover, this paper examines whether neighborhood and personal characteristics of the applicant affect the probability of loan approval. For instance, it has been found that minority females are more likely to be single householders and tend to live in predominantly minority neighborhoods. A limited-dependent probit model is developed and tested by using data from both the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) from 1992-1999 and the 1990 U.S. Census.

Munkirs, John R., University of Illinois, Springfield

“The Motor Vehicle Industry: An Institutional Perspective”

Over the last several decades the production and distribution of motor vehicles has evolved and matured to a point where a new production and distribution paradigm is now clearly discernable. In this paper I will examine both the instrumental and pecuniary relationships and behavior patterns that now exist in this industry. Further, the analysis is done from the perspective of a geopolitical worldwide perspective as opposed to the more traditional nation state based types of analysis.

Natarajan-Marsh, Tara, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

“Immediacy Vs Sustainability in Pursuing Livelihood Security”

This study focuses on analyzing rural poverty in dry land areas of southern India. The study argues that it is not possible to separate who is poor from why they are poor and therefore takes a descriptive approach to the study of poverty in the context of seasonality. Such an approach is based on establishing and understanding a complex, interwoven, web of causation and identification between the myriad of economic, social, cultural and ecological factors that interact to cause and deepen poverty. In taking Sen's (1981) view that poverty is to be viewed as capability deprivation rather than in terms of inadequacy of incomes, it changes the approach to policy intervention and public action that deals with averting deprivation. The avoidance of poverty and recovering from seasonal and periodic shocks that deepen poverty depends largely on capabilities and entitlements of an individual and/or a household. This study aims at understanding what actually comprises capabilities and how these in turn determine livelihood strategies entitlements of an agent and/ or household. Their livelihood strategies, which are extremely diverse and complex, consist not only of income earning mechanisms but also on social capital and endogenous savings-investment-insurance mechanisms. By further addressing questions regarding the sustainability of these strategies when agents and/ or household are faced with shocks to their livelihoods, it renders a dynamic aspect to Sen's theory on entitlements and capabilities.

Neale, Walter C., Professor Emeritus, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and William C. Schaniel, State University of West Georgia

“J.S. Furnivall, Autonomy, and Development”

J.S. Furnivall, in *Colonial Policy and Practice*, developed a model of a nasty colonial plural society: Co-residents of different cultures meet only in markets and courts; members of each culture owe no loyalty to members of other cultures or to the rules of the colonial power. The result is administrative and moral chaos and a decline in the general welfare. Development is impossible because there is no agreement on what to do and how to do it. The development of railways, mines, and factories benefits only a few and, contrary to common perception, progress cannot increase welfare. Only the prior achievement of welfare can lead to general economic progress. But achieving welfare requires autonomy. Only people in control of their own lives—i.e., people with autonomy—can agree on criteria for general welfare. The postcolonial era provides opportunities for the emergence of common ideas on welfare—but it does not guarantee that happy result. Some newly independent and radically reforming nations become involved in internal struggles that foreclose the emergence of appropriate common values, and involve themselves in the rubbleization of institutions: e.g., some African nations, Afghanistan, Russia, and perhaps others.

Ostas, Daniel T., University of Oklahoma

“The Social Construction of Law, Markets and Morality: An Institutional Perspective on Corporate Social Responsibility”

This article offers an institutional perspective on the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). It begins by rejecting the implications of the radical version of individualism that shapes much of the CSR literature. In particular, it rejects the assertion that managerial discretion is limited by exogenous legal and market forces, focusing instead on the ways in which managerial choice shapes legal and market phenomena. The discussion demonstrates that managers enjoy a “moral free space” into which they inject moral values when addressing CSR issues. The analysis then turns to the source of a manager’s moral values, discussing the role played by the rhetorical structure of neoclassical economic thought and formalist visions of law in shaping those values. A holistic and evolutionary view of the social construction of morality is offered. The paper concludes with a series of hypothetical case scenarios illustrating the implications of the social construction of law, markets and morals for responsible corporate activity.

Peach, James T., University of New Mexico

“The Ultimate Resource Revisited: Uncertainty, Uncertainty, Uncertainty”

There are still two dominant views of the relationship between population growth and economic conditions. The Malthusians and Neo-malthusians stress that we are ultimately doomed by population growth to low living standards per capita. Modern environmentalists add that the environment is doomed as well. Others, in the tradition of Adam Smith, regard population growth as benign and perhaps an essential requirement of economic growth. Along these lines, there has been much discussion of what happens to economic growth in a world characterized by a stable or declining population. The basic theme of this paper is that both camps miss the fundamental fact that reasonable demographic assumptions lead to widely varying projections of future population growth. Rather than worrying about exponential population growth or a declining population, demographic uncertainty is the key issue to be addressed.

Schneider, Geoffrey, and Winston Griffith, Bucknell University

“Economic Development Since 1970: A Comparative Analysis of the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa”

Despite similar colonial experiences and having obtained political independence from Britain about the same time, Caricom countries and the former English-speaking colonies of sub-Saharan Africa have had contrasting economic and social outcomes. This article seeks to explain why sub-Saharan African countries have performed more poorly than Caricom countries by focusing on the institutional factors that influence growth and development. Specifically, it hypothesizes that the poor performance of sub-Saharan African countries has been due to geographical location, strategic considerations, less access to foreign markets, political instability, poorer governance, less structural transformation, and lesser inflows of foreign investment. Furthermore, the institutions of sub-Saharan African countries have adapted less readily to opportunities available within the global capitalist system. The article begins with a discussion of the evolution of economic structures in both regions starting about the time of political independence, and then examines the elements that have contributed to the differences in the performances of the two regions.

Smith, Jonathan P., Linfield College

“Is Conspicuous Consumption a Macroeconomic Phenomenon: An Empirical Investigation.”

In *The Theory of the Leisure Class*, Veblen noted that for consumers... “It is much more difficult to recede from a scale of expenditure once adopted than it is to extend the accustomed scale in response to an accession of wealth.” Veblen observed this behavioral phenomenon in the “leisure class” of the late nineteenth century. By testing for changes of the marginal propensity to consume in the categories of personal consumption expenditure over the course of the business cycle, this paper searches for empirical evidence that this phenomenon is present in contemporary society and all social strata within the society as manifested in U.S. macro data.

Stirling, Kate, University of Puget Sound, and Mary Beckman, Lafayette College

“The Poverty of Economics in Explaining the Poverty of Women and Children”

The fifty percent decline in welfare rolls over the last six years is heralded by many as a great success and often attributed to the welfare reform act of 1996. However, the focus of welfare reform is first and foremost for recipients to get a job – any job – and get off welfare; much less attention is paid to the obstacles to paid employment that women on welfare face, and how getting a job and getting off welfare affects the families’ overall well-being. The objective of this project is to gain a fuller understanding of the impact of welfare reform on poor women and their families than that provided by the conventional statistical measures. Instead, an economic ethnographic approach is utilized. We are particularly interested in allowing the voices of women on welfare to be given an opportunity to be represented in the current dialogue on the success of welfare reform.

Sturgeon, James, University of Missouri, Kansas City

“Oil, and All That”

This paper examines the structural organization of the world oil industry, and changes to it, since 1980. It also explores a series of policy options for increasing or improving production and consumption, especially in politically and economically unstable parts of the world, e.g., Russia, Indonesia, and other areas where production increases may be possible, e.g., China. Finally, there is a discussion of long-term prospects for and consequences of continued consumption of oil, especially as it bears on issues of environment and quality of life.

Swaney, James I., Wright State University

"Co-evolution as a design problem"

Human-devised institutions and technologies must be re-designed so as to permit human systems to evolve along a path far less destructive of nature's ecological systems. This paper approaches this problem from the ideological perspective of the land ethic, using the design paradigm of William McDonough, who asks, "How can we love all the children of all species for all time?" Specifically, what sorts of changes in our economic framework, from the structure of property rights to the reward and punishment mechanisms of economic and social institutions, are consistent with Leopold's understanding of humankind's fundamental interdependence with the earth and McDonough's vision of abundance with environmental compatibility through clean design?

Tool, Marc R., Professor Emeritus, California State University, Sacramento

“Fagg Foster on Ism-ideologies”

Foster's theoretical characterizations and assessments of ism-ideologies are both unique and significant. Unique in their reflection of, and dependence on, instrumental social value theory; significant in their pertinence for contemporary problem solving. Solutions to problems are still perceived as ism applications as in the contemporary pursuit of global capitalism. Foster refutes all such claims and provides an alternative approach to inquiry and institutional change that does provide for enhanced provision of the material means of life. He demonstrates that all politico-economic isms create more problems than they resolve; they reflect misconceptions of the nature of the social process and the human beings who participate in them. Their criteria of judgment are time and experience bound. No ism-ideology can claim scientific warrantability. Foster's instrumentalist and institutionalist approach is reflected in his theory of continuing institutional adjustment that does provide for substantive problem solving.

Vukovic, Tatjana, University of Nevada, Reno

“The Nature, Characteristics, and Role of Institutions in Croatia’s Economic Transition”

Croatia is in the process of economic transition. Croatian government is trying to build a new dynamic system that should include development of a modern national state, development of a new legal system and private ownership that rests on a rule of law. This thesis uses the institutional method to understand the problems of economic transition in Croatia.

From an institutional perspective, society is organized by institutions in which formal and informal constraints are interactive. Formal constraints are social rules, like law and constitutions and can be changed over night. Informal constraints are social conventions, values and beliefs people hold. Their change is a cumulative process through time. Institutional method incorporates a crucial feature about the characteristic of institutions that produces path dependence. We can see the example of this in Croatia regarding to the most important question: creation of property rights. Two different social systems that existed in Croatia in the past have strong impact on the creation of institution of property rights. Private ownership, before Communism, and public ownership in period of Communism, makes the process of privatization complex and complicated. The theoretical analysis in this thesis implies that successful privatization, and whole process of economic transition, must take into account the characteristic of institutions and organizations and be completed by policies that lead to adaptively efficient economies.

Watkins, John P., Westminster College

“Nonconvexity, Napster, and Non-exclusivity: Some Contradictions of the ‘New Economy’”

According to Romer, the information revolution is characterized by nonconvexity stemming in part from spillover effects. Since output is reproducible at little or no cost, such industries held the promise of expanding growth and rising profits. Profits, however, requires making the use of the output exclusive. The case of Napster is illustrative. First, the new technology alters the manner in which artists earn money, resulting in an evolution of the type of artists who will benefit, and how they benefit. Second, the new technology means that for record companies and recording artists to continue to earn profits, they must find a way to make access to their music exclusive. The nonexclusive nature of information technology highlights the meaning of exchange value, and the predatory nature of profits. The new technology expands the use value of information, while reducing its exchange value.

Webb, James L., University of Missouri, Kansas City

“The Social Construction of Social Construction”

Contentions about the role of institutional, social, and cultural factors in the choice and articulation of scientific theories include the view that scientific objectivity inevitably led to currently accepted scientific theories, independently of such external factors. Opposed views argue that institutional constraints, academic politics, careerism, etc. and class, gender, ethnic and nationalist prejudices outside it play an important role. At the extreme, scientific theories are seen as cultural artifacts with no more claim to credibility than primitive myths. The consequences of social construction of scientific theories for the development of effective social science is considered from a pragmatic perspective. First, a discussion of human color vision (Giere) shows that all empirical knowledge is inescapably perspectival: absolute scientific objectivity is untenable. Next, the effects of cultural/social factors on the choice and articulation of scientific theories are examined in three areas: choice of research questions, biases in evaluation of evidence and differences in world-views. The discussion concludes by arguing that pragmatism provides an alternative to both scientism in social science and extreme cultural constructivism, both of which accept the same absolutist premises and consequently debilitate social science as a constructive force for solving social problems.

Webb, James L., University of Missouri, Kansas City

“Economics of the Illicit Drug Trade: Some Implications for Prohibition Policies”

U.S. drug prohibition policies emphasize supply-side sanctions: source country eradication, international interdiction and criminal sanctions for domestic trafficking. The efficacy of these policies depends upon the economics of the industry. The discussion focuses on those elements directly involved in the production, distribution, sale and purchase of illegal psychoactive substances. Little specialized expertise and few specialized resources are required for the production and distribution of illegal substances. Networks supplying drug traffickers tend to be loose and shifting confederations in which information is highly imperfect, significantly lagged and asymmetric between buyers and sellers, generally in favor of sellers. The prohibition regime results in a very high value-to-weight ratio and very high profit margins, especially at the retail level. The economics of illicit drug trafficking suggest that current policies will continue to fail. Targeting “kingpins”, interdiction of international smuggling, criminal prosecution for use of illicit drugs and eradication of crops used to produce the botanically based drugs are likely to be ineffectual, given the economic incentives. Alternatives to current policies include obtaining and using accurate information, distinguishing among different psychoactive substances on a reasoned basis and considering separately the consequences of drug prohibition from those of the prohibited substances themselves.

Wiens-Tuers, Barbara A., Pennsylvania State University, Altoona

"Asset accumulation and employment arrangements"

This paper will look at the relationship of nonstandard labor and asset accumulation, and in particular, home ownership. Research has suggested that the effects of spells of certain types of nonstandard employment not only have short-term effects on wages and benefits, but have long term negative consequences for future wage growth. One measure used as a proxy to assess stability and the level of family income is whether a worker in a specified employment arrangement is buying or renting their home. Homeownership is used as a signal that the household has the ability to obtain credit due to the level and stability of income flow. Lack of job stability and/or low income may be reflected in lower rates of homeownership.

Wisman, Jon D., American University

“Creative Destruction and Community”

With the ascendancy of the political right over the past two decades, there has been celebration of Schumpeter’s conception of capitalism as a dynamic process of creative destruction. What has been celebrated is the manner in which capitalism continually revolutionizes production, lowering prices, creating new products, new technologies and new firms as it destroys old ones. However, as Schumpeter made clear, capitalism’s creative destruction does not stop at the boundaries of what the right sees as the economic sphere. Instead, it revolutionizes all of social life, including traditional communities. And herein lies the contradiction: the right also celebrates traditional community. This paper explores the varied manners in which capitalism’s evermore rapidly paced creative destruction impacts upon communities. It then probes for potential options that might enable the benefits of creative destruction to be had at far less social costs.

Wray, L. Randall, University of Missouri, Kansas City, and Marc-Andre Pigeon, Jerome Levy Economics Institute

“Incarcerations of the Surplus Population: America’s Solution to the Unemployment Problem”

Over the past quarter of a century, the American justice system came to rely increasingly on long prison terms to punish ever rising numbers of convicts. At first, this may have coincided with rising crime rates, but even when crime rates began to fall throughout the 1990s (perhaps due to better economic performance but also due to demographic shifts that reduced the number of males of the ages at highest risk of criminal behavior), incarceration rates continued to rise. A variety of forces have thus come together to push for greater use of prisoners as a source of labor. Chief among these is probably the rising costs of incarceration, but also of importance is a growing recognition that most prisoners will eventually leave prison and most of these have few skills that would enable them to obtain work. In the absence of universal access to employment, we fear that increased employment of prisoners will inevitably displace low-skilled nonprison labor. We also fear that private employment of prisoners could generate adverse incentives and potential for abuse. Most importantly, however, we believe that focusing on employment of prisoners misses the main problem, which is lack of employment opportunities for young males without a high school degree. Indeed, we suspect that falling labor market participation by such males was a driving force behind rising crime rates. We have identified the attenuation of "military Keynesianism" as a contributing factor in the reduction of opportunities for the lowly educated, because approximately 2 million "jobs" were eliminated for young males with mainly lower educational attainment. Of course, the military was just one portion of the "labor market" that downsized opportunities for young high school dropouts. Certainly, we do not mean to suggest that it is simply lack of employment opportunities that forces young men to turn to a life of crime, nor do we believe that increasing the number of jobs available to the "pre-prison" population of young male dropouts will resolve America's crime problem. However, we believe that a first step toward a solution would be to create a public service employment program that would stand ready to hire all who are ready, willing, and able to work. We suspect that even after such a program is put in place, substantial reformation of the US criminal justice system will need to be undertaken. The two-century long American experiment in imprisonment may some day be seen as a failed deviation from traditional Western methods of justice; we suspect that the massive incarceration experiment of the last 25 years will certainly be seen as a colossal failure by almost any measure.

Young, Ben E., University of Missouri, Kansas City

“Environmentally Friendly Economic Growth”

The Industrial Revolution of the late eighteenth century is now some two hundred years in process. Japan, Europe, and the United States surge ahead while Africa, South Asia, and Latin America lag behind. Instead of converging, the rich and poor worlds are diverging in the midst of growing economic inequality. East Asia has lost its miracle economy as did Brazil and Mexico earlier. Meanwhile the world's population has passed six billion and continuing population growth is projected for the less developed countries. Environmental problems continue to grow and neither capitalism nor socialism has adjusted to the mounting ecological pressures. Urban sprawl dominates the American landscape and grows in a cancer cell, helter skelter fashion. The American economic engine that is driving the global economy is seen as crucial to the economic growth of the rest of the world. Is this inefficient economic machinery the best solution to improving human welfare? Perhaps we should consider some alternatives. Some of the policy choices are discussed in this paper.

Zalewski, David A., Providence College

“Democracy, Confidence, and Globalization in South Korea”

The economic cost of the Asian financial crisis has motivated economists to reconsider the effects of confidence on capital flows and real activity. An interesting comparison is the rapid recovery in South Korea and stagnation in Indonesia. One explanation for this difference is the level of political confidence. Democratic institutions in South Korea enabled government officials to manage conflict, while Indonesia's authoritarian leaders protected their own interests, exacerbating political instability that discouraged investment. Although democratic institutions aid economic recovery, political stability may encourage speculation and financial instability. This occurred in South Korea, which experienced dramatic stock market volatility during 1999-2000. Although Korea has avoided another collapse, its increased financial fragility and susceptibility to external shocks suggest that economic stability requires effective financial regulations as well as democratic institutions.

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

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Blose, Laurence E., Grand Valley State University and Gerald E Calvasina, Southern Utah University

“The Impact of Employment Discrimination litigation on the Market Value of Publicly Traded Firms”

Stock market reactions to announcements regarding employment discrimination lawsuits are examined. The study finds that there are no statistically significant excess returns associated with settlement announcements and decpision announcements. Announcements of new lawsuits however, are accompanied by a weak and barely significant excess return. These findings are contrary to findings of strongly negative excess returns by other studies over earlier study periods. The paper suggests that he different results arise from changes in the discriminatory behavior of the firms over the study period. Additionally, the paper finds that despite provisions for punitive damages in the Civil Rights Act of 1991, excess returns associated with announcements regarding employment discrimination lawsuits subsequent to the change in the law are not lower than those prior to the law.

Borgia, Daniel J., Florida Gulf Coast University

“The Impact of NAFTA on Agriculture: The Case of the Florida Tomato Industry”

The objective of this research is to determine the extent to which the 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has impacted the Florida tomato industry. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was an important albeit controversial movement by three major North American Countries (the United States, Canada and Mexico) to initially reduce and eventually eliminate tariffs and non-tariff barriers on trade in goods and services. Although implemented in January 1994, NAFTA eliminates tariffs gradually resulting in virtually no tariffs on the majority of goods and services among member –countries by 2003.

Borgia, Daniel J. and Deanna O. Burgess, Florida Gulf Coast University

“Solving the Small Business Financing Problem: Factoring Accounts Receivable When Your Client Can’t Borrow.”

It is no secret to bankers that a young and growing business’ ability to succeed is often determined by the management of its cash flows. A rapidly expanding company with an excellent product and booming sales will be hamstrung if it is unable to quickly convert its receivables into the cash necessary to fund its operations and growth. The period of time between when a company must pay its materials and labor costs to generate sales and the time when they actually collect the cash from the sale is called the “cash gap” or “cash conversion cycle.” Unfortunately, for most of these young and rapidly growing firms, access to traditional bank financing is often limited.

Buerger, Kurt H., Angelo State University and Linda M. Nichols, Texas Tech University, Lubbock

“Growing Support for International Accounting Standards

The International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) agreed with the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) in 1995 that the IASC would develop a set of “core standards” to be considered as a basis for cross-border listing and capital raising purposes in all world markets. These core standards were substantially completed in 1999. In May 2000 IOSCO recommended that IOSCO members permit incoming multinational issuers to use the IASC core standards to prepare their financial statements for cross-border listings and offerings. Then in June 2000 the European Commission announced that it would make proposals before the end of 2000 which would require all EU companies listed on a regulated market to prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standards. We will discuss these developments and suggest ways to incorporate them into business classes using European firms’ English-language financial statements based on International Accounting Standards.

Faircloth, Sheri, University of Nevada – Reno

“The Ex-Dividend Behavior of Small Company Stock Prices and the 1997 Taxpayer Relief Act.”

Enactment of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 and the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 reduced the capital gains tax rate for non-corporate taxpayers from a rate not to exceed twenty-eight percent to twenty percent, except unrecaptured section 1250 gains and collectibles. Sales after May 6, 1997, were the first to possibly benefit from the tax changes. This paper studies the ex-dividend price behavior of *S&P 600 Smallcap* stocks for one-year periods before and after May 7, 1996 by examining the equilibrium condition:  $(P_{cum} - P_{ex})/D = (1-t_o)/(1-t_{cg})$ . Comparing the ratio for the two periods allows for testing of the existence of the tax clientele effect for the marginal seller. The results indicate there is evidence of the tax clientele effect but the magnitude of the effect depends upon the extent to which actual market conditions agree with the assumptions of the tax clientele effect theory and the no-arbitrage theory.

James, Robert G., California State University at Chico

“Futures; an Unbiased Forecast of Exchange Rates?”

It is well known that the futures exchange rate is a poor forecast of the future spot exchange rate. In fact, many believe the current spot exchange rate is a better forecast of the future spot exchange rate than the futures price—that the futures exchange rate is a biased estimate. In this paper, it is argued that the futures price may be an unbiased estimate of the future spot price. Previous rejections of this unbiasedness assumption may be due to incorrect applications of empirical tests, not inefficient markets.

Maniam, Balasundram, Sam Houston State University  
Gary N. Boercker, Sam Houston State University  
Kathy Hill, Sam Houston State University

“Investment Opportunities in Argentina, Dominican Republic, Columbia, and Brazil in the Electrical Power Generation Area”

This paper will discuss the investment opportunities in the area of Electrical Power Generation in the Latin American countries of Argentina, Dominican Republic, Columbia and Brazil. The paper will briefly review the history and culture of each nation; the economic health and population demographics that impact electrical usage will be presented. The projected economic growth for the next ten to fifteen years will be discussed as will the expected political stability of each nation. The potential market and current growth and current investments will be reviewed to determine the competitive nature of the markets, and look at the rewards available. As investments in this industry require considerable capital a review of past practices of the World Bank and private financiers will also be presented.

Pencek Thomas, Meredith College

“The Russell 2000 Futures Index and Its Forecasting Ability”

The Russell 2000 stock index futures contract is a relatively new one. It first began trading in 1993 on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. The underlying index is considered to be representing small company stocks. It allows an investor to hedge a cash position in small stocks. In recent years, small company stocks have provided for the some of the largest profits for investors. However, it has also provided for greater than average risk. Stock index futures are an avenue to reduce this risk. Furthermore, stock index futures may be considered to be future unbiased predictors of the future Russell 2000 index. Some participants in this market are considered to be professional traders. Therefore, it could be reasoned that the prices in this market represent the expectations of professional traders as to the direction of the future Russell 2000 index. Another reason for such a study is to help small companies when to go public and issue

Tiwari, Kashi Nath, Kennesaw State University

“Financial Synchronization,”

Even though market synchronization ought to be the norm under competitive market conditions, various financial markets do not appear to move in tandem let alone be proportionately. These markets are affected by the changes in economic conditions and world events. Psychology plays a significant role in affecting derivatives markets. Symmetric information improves efficiency and synchronizes markets. Problems associated with specification, identification, and estimation is minimal when there is a clear transparency in policy and information. Psychology-based market reactions are generally short-lived since they affect only financial markets and not the real markets. Only the fundamental changes in the real sector bring about a nonreversible change in the marketplace. Expectation of a recession has affected the value of the dollar negatively against euro and yen. Although a recession is not a certainty, it did help improve the value of euro, while the European Central Bank interventions did not help euro at all

Tiwari, Kashi Nath, Kennesaw State University

“Stock Market Stability with Tax-Cuts and Fed-Cuts,”

To stabilize markets, the Fed cut the federal fund rate in January 2001. On the fiscal side, a supply side tax-cut may be in the offing to boost the investment sector. While rate cuts directly affect financial markets, tax-cuts directly affect the production and consumption sectors. Each of these policies has time lags in terms of their effectiveness. Lower interest rates enhance expectations of economic expansion with direct effects on investment demands and consumer demand for durable goods. Stock market reacts instantly and positively to these higher expectations. Tax cuts provide incentives for business expansion and they increase demand for all types of consumer items. Interest rates appear on the cost side; that is, changes in interest rates contribute to the economy by changing the cost of borrowing for businesses and consumers. Effects of interest rate cuts may be short-lived. Tax cuts affect the revenue side with a long lasting effect.

Adrangi, Bahram, and Mary Allender

### “Foreign Flow of Capital and U.S. Stock Returns”

It is often argued that foreign flow of investments into the U.S. financial markets, affects yields of various investment instruments. For example the Wall Street Journal on October 31, 1995 argues that foreign demand for U.S. bonds created a strong bond rally in the U.S. pushing yields on the bench mark 30 year bonds down to 6.35 percent. Furthermore, the lower yields persuaded American investors to redirect some of their investments into equities, precipitating a spectacular price rally in equity markets.

The origins of capital flows into a country’s financial markets are in the current account of the balance of payment. Deficits in current account may be viewed as deficits in the income statement of a corporation, thus, current account deficit should be financed by foreign borrowing. The issue of current account deficits and foreign borrowing is particularly important for a country such as the U.S. because the U.S. has evolved from a net exporter and lender after the WWII to a borrower. Through the 1960’s, the U.S. enjoyed a positive current account balance driven by its positive trade balance. This afforded the U.S. the resources to lend badly needed capital to Europe and Japan. During the 1970s and through 1982, the U.S. managed to keep the current account in balance, however the imports were exceeding the exports of merchandise. After 1982, both the U.S. current account and the trade account showed deficits. Thus, the U.S. became the world’s largest borrower of foreign capital. In the late 1980s and 1990s the current account deficit has ebbed somewhat.

This paper looks at the impact of the current account deficit in the U.S. on U.S. stock prices. Will a rising current account deficit have a negative impact on stock prices and therefore the U.S. economy? This is an important question given research on the sustainability of current account deficits.

Banaian, King,

### “Ukraine and the IMF: An Assessment”

After hyperinflation and three years of economic decline, the election of a new president in Ukraine in 1994 brought a program for stabilization and growth from the International Monetary Fund. The track record has been mixed since then, with growth not occurring until 2000. I document the history of Ukrainian economic reform programs under IMF auspices over the 1994-2000 period. One is compelled by the record to wonder if we could have done better. By studying the IMF and World Bank models – implemented in financial programming exercises that accompany IMF programs – I review forecast performances over the period. It is clear from the record that real GDP forecasts were too optimistic, and that periodic currency crises overrode other policy goals. Structural deficiencies of the transition economies may explain some of the model failures in the reform programs. The roles of economic freedom and corruption, however, should also be recognized.

Banaian, King,

Property Rights, Democracy and Democide: Evidence from Principal Components Analysis”

Research by political scientists has suggested that government-caused deaths, or democide, occur less frequently in democracies. There is also substantial evidence that property rights are more secure in more democratic nations, and that these economies tend to grow faster and become more prosperous. So which is it, democracy or property rights, which reduce democide? The high degree of multicollinearity between proxies for democratic and property rights-respecting institutions and phenomena makes the answer to this difficult. In this paper I use principal component or factor analysis to build measures of democracy and respect for property rights. These are then used to estimate the demand for democide. The results suggest that measures associated with greater respect for property rights are more strongly correlated to reduced loss of life from government coercion than democracy alone. Indeed, one might find evidence of *too much* democracy being deadly.

Cherry, Todd L., Ph.D. and Stephan Kroll, Ph.D.

“Crashing the Party: The Impact of Strategic Voting in Primaries on Election Outcomes”

The effect of primary formats on voting behavior and candidate fortune has been the topic of recent political, academic and legal arguments. We address these debates by examining voter behavior and election outcomes across primary systems in the laboratory. While we find the rate of strategic voting is generally low, such behavior varies across primary formats and significantly impacts the outcomes of primary and general elections. Results suggest that more open primary systems generate more strategic voting, but contrary to expectations the more open systems do not necessarily lead to more moderate election winners. We find that strategic voting actually causes the semi-closed format to generate more moderate winners relative to other primary systems. Also, the semi-closed format is found to provide the greatest collective welfare for voters while the closed system yields the lowest welfare relative to other systems.

Cory, Dennis C., \* and Anna Rita Germani

“Control of Environmental Risk Through the Application of Criminal Sanctions: Legal and Economic Considerations Under the Clean Water Act

Public enforcement of the Clean Water Act (CWA) has been characterized by the increased use of criminal sanctions over the past decade. This sanctioning trend has developed in direct response to the passage of the Sentencing Reform Act (SRA) as part of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984. New sentencing guidelines were established in 1987 under which courts were required to impose sentences which reflect the seriousness of the offense, provide just punishment for the offense, and afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct. Legal trends are documented for both industrial and agricultural violations as a result of applying the new federal sentencing guidelines to CWA cases. The efficiency implications of the SRA are evaluated in the context of a model of the public enforcement of environmental law. It is concluded that fault-based standards of liability and the use of mixed fine/incarceration sanctions are appropriate for agricultural violations of the CWA

Eckel, Catherine C. and Philip J. Grossman

“Group Identity, Cooperation, and Team Production

Group identity and solidarity may suppress an individual's private interest relative to the group interest. For example, much production takes place within a team framework. Team output is affected by the extent to which members of the team identify with the team and feel solidarity with the other members. High degrees of identity and solidarity may limit individual shirking. Likewise, group identity and solidarity may affect the production of public goods. Well-defined, cohesive groups may be more successful in deterring free-riding behavior. This paper explores the extent to which group identity and solidarity can deter shirking and free-riding behavior in a group production setting. Group identity is conferred on subjects. Created group identity is chosen over existing group identity to ensure that all subjects recognize their own (and others') group identity. Subjects then participate in a repeated-play public goods game, framed as a team production problem. Analysis of these experiments compares subjects' (and aggregate group) decisions based on whether they were in a "strong" identity group or a "weak" identity group.

Ekanem, Enefiok, Fisseha Tegegne, Safdar Muhammad and S. P. Singh

“Manufacturing Business Location and County Characteristics: Some Empirical Evidence

Through the 1950s and 1960s, rural manufacturing in the United States flourished, adding about 1 million jobs to the economy during each decade. Because of this expansion, the economy depended less on agriculture. Despite the strength of Tennessee’s economy, there has been a steady movement of manufacturing jobs from urban to rural areas of the state as a consequence of the availability of manufacturing space and labor force.

This paper (1) examines how selected county characteristics are correlated with patterns of manufacturing business location, and (2) discusses the economic development policy implications of observed pattern of manufacturing location. Pooled data (1989 to 1997) from selected counties are used in providing econometric estimates. Information from the Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Department of Commerce are used in analysis and provide the basis for discussing relevant economic development and policy issues.

Gallet, Craig “Health Information and Behavior in the U.S. Cigarette Industry”

This paper investigates changes in the demand and supply of cigarettes throughout the period associated with government efforts to increase the awareness of the health risks of smoking. Using a gradual switching regression procedure, a model of oligopoly behavior is estimated, which allows for changes in demand, as well as the nature of competition.

As the results show,

throughout the 1960s and 1970s, not only did the demand for cigarettes decline, but the degree of competition in the industry also weakened. Furthermore, the marginal impacts of various demand and supply determinants changed over time. Such changes are linked to government efforts to reduce the prevalence of smoking.

Grossman, Philip J and James Shanley

“Public Goods and Public Bads and the Level of Cooperation in Experiments”

This paper tests for behavioral asymmetry in subjects participating in a public good game and a public bad game. The two games are strategically equivalent and theory would suggest behavior should not differ between the two games. Though strategically equivalent, the games are framed differently and experimental studies have shown that the framing of a decision may influence a subject’s behavior in this type of context. In the public good game, the subject must take action to great the public good. Subjects have tokens (which have a positive monetary value) which they can either hold or invest in a public good that benefits all members of their group. In the public bad game the subject must refrain from taking action. Subjects’ tokens have a negative monetary value and the public good already exists. Subjects then decide whether to hold their tokens or to deposit them in the public pool, reducing the value of the public good.

Hutchinson, Bruce, Mark Bing, and Leila Pratt, The University of Tennessee

“The Deadweight Loss of Gift Giving”

When giving a gift, someone makes consumption choices other than the final consumer. It follows that there is a distinct possibility that the gift given will not match the preferences of the receiver. In other words, gift giving can result in deadweight loss.

This paper will estimate the deadweight loss of gift giving based on data collected from a survey of undergraduate students at the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga.

Kesselring Randall G

“Military Spending: Is the Peace Dividend Real or Illusory”

. The post World War II period has provided fertile ground for analysis of the effects of defense spending on economic prosperity. However, the period of time following the end of the Vietnam War provides interesting data for the developed world and for the United States in particular. The period of time from 1978 to 1985 is somewhat unique for the United States. During that time the U.S. was not involved in a shooting war but it, nevertheless, increased, substantially, the percentage of GDP dedicated to national defense. This rapid increase is credited by some with forcing the old Soviet Union to spend itself into ruin. Yet much research persists in arguing the economic benefits of military spending. The current paper tests this hypothesis using combined time series and cross sectional data for the G-7 countries during this critical period of time.

Khan, Ahmed J

“Education and Economic Growth in Developing Countries: Role of Traditional Learning System and Distance Learning in India and Pakistan

This study analyses the role traditional and non-traditional education play in the economic growth of highly populated countries such as India and Pakistan. These two countries together account for almost 23 percent of the world population. More than 75 percent of the people live in rural areas in extremely poor conditions. It is estimated that 70 to 80 percent of the population in these countries have never had any form of schooling. Since illiteracy is unchecked, people lack the knowledge and required skills to obtain jobs and elevate their standard of living. In the first section, the study utilizes school enrollment ratios as proxy to determine the impact of traditional education on economic growth (rate of growth of per capita GDP). The next section analyses the role and implications of distance learning by focusing on different means of communication and instructional support systems in these countries. The preliminary findings suggest that coefficient of raw labor (low skill) is negative and insignificant, indicating that raw labor may not significantly contribute to economic growth.

The coefficient for school enrollment ratios (traditional education) is positive but statistically insignificant implying that investment in education may be characterized by a substantially long gestation period. The study discusses the inadequacy of the traditional education system to meet the needs of rapidly growing rural population. It further investigates the role and implications of alternative system of education (distance learning) and its contribution to economic growth. The study concludes by suggesting that distance learning may be the most efficient and cost effective tool to eradicate illiteracy. It reemphasizes the notion that a well-educated skilled labor force is the building block for economic growth.

Lange, Carsten and Christine Sauer

“Dollarization and Seigniorage in Latin America.”

Recent currency crises have led to a resurgence of interest in dollarization, the unilateral adoption of another country's currency as legal tender in the domestic economy. Especially in Latin America, policymakers and economists are weighing the pros and cons of such a move as they push for an expansion of trade and economic ties with North America. This paper examines the costs of full dollarization due to a loss of seigniorage in the dollarizing country. Using two different measures of seigniorage, we first assess the importance of this source of government revenue for several Latin American countries. Next, we forecast the amount of seigniorage loss under various plausible scenarios for future growth and inflation. The size of the (estimated) losses can provide some insights into which countries are likely to pursue dollarization. Finally, we consider the effects of compensating monetary actions and alternative monetary regimes such as a currency board.

Lewer, Joshua

“International Trade Composition and Medium-Run Growth: An Analysis using Granger Causality and Vector Autoregression Models”

The motivation for this article stems from Mazumdar's (1996) hypothesis that international trade composition impacts a country's ability to achieve transitional economic growth. In his article, Mazumdar suggests that developing economies, generally known for exporting consumption goods and importing capital goods, benefit more from international trade than do developed economies. In addition to static gains, developing economies experience a decline in the replacement costs of capital as the relative price of capital falls with trade. This article tests Mazumdar's hypothesis that international trade composition matters for medium-run growth for 28 selected countries. A trade composition variable is created using unpublished SITC export and import data of both consumption and capital goods. Incorporating this variable into a linear equation, a simple Granger Causality test and a more extensive VAR test are performed. The empirical results are suggestive, and indicate some support for the hypothesis that trade composition "causes" medium-run transition.

Lin Shuanglin,

“Excessive Fee Collection in China”

Excessive fee collection in China by central government agencies and institutions, as well as local governments, has drawn growing criticism from business enterprises and the general public. There are several thousands of administrative and operative fees, compared to 23 types of taxes. This paper analyzes the current situation on fee collection, examines the reasons for the rapid expansion of fees and the consequences of excessive fee collection. Fees are often arbitrary, illicit, much higher than the cost of the good or service provided, and many fees are even not directly related to any good or service. The expansion of fee collection is a result of fiscal decentralization, slow growth of budgetary revenue, the expansion of government branches and institutions, and lack of the rule of law. Excessive fee collection has increased business costs and reduced their incentives to invest, has led to an increase in government consumption, and has increased corruption. The paper also provides some policy suggestions.

Luksetich, William

“Rent-seeking and Nonprofit Organizations”

The variation in the number of nonprofit organizations across states have been attributed to community heterogeneity, and that nonprofits arise to meet that demand and needs of the indigent. However, the greatest expansion of nonprofits in the 1990's were among environment/animal and education organizations. Robert McClelland has recently presented evidence indicating that the number of nonprofits across states can be explained, at least in part, by the dollar value of grants and contracts provided by governments. While his work indicates that the number of nonprofits depends on government funding, nonprofit demand for funding also affects its availability, i.e., the results suggest rent-seeking behavior by nonprofits.

An econometric model is estimated whereby the number of nonprofit performing arts organizations and environmental organizations and the dollar amount of grants and contracts are simultaneously determined. Results indicate they are simultaneously determined, suggesting rent-seeking behavior by these types of nonprofit organizations.

Liu, Holly \* and Jeffrey Williams

“Scalping Behavior in the Dalian Future Market

In futures markets, there is a type of traders called “scalpers”, who voluntarily approximate the role of market makers collectively (Working, 1967; Silber, 1984). The existence of scalpers in future markets provides an ideal opportunity for studying the effects of market making behavior in a continuous auction market. The specific hypotheses tested here are: *Hypothesis 1*. Scalpers’ trading increases the intertemporal liquidity of the market; *Hypothesis 2*. Scalpers’ trading as a stabilizing effect on price, i.e., scalpers’ participation negatively affects price volatility; *Hypothesis 3*. Those who trade against scalpers loss money.

The data used in this paper are seven months of transaction data from the soybean futures market in the Dalian Futures Exchange in China for the period ending April 2000. The data set contains every transaction, marked with broker and customer identities, transaction prices and quantities, buy or sell indicators, as well as a time stamp.

Lybecker, Dr. Kristina M

“Stripping the Wolf of his Sheep’s Clothing: Anticounterfeiting Strategies for Multinational Pharmaceutical Firms”

The TRIPs Agreement was a necessary though not sufficient condition for achieving global protection for intellectual property. Increasing pharmaceutical piracy and less-than-whole-hearted enforcement efforts highlight the need for complementary private strategies. Multinational pharmaceutical firms have an incentive to bear the costs of establishing legitimacy in the markets of developing countries, but should approach all anti-counterfeiting efforts cautiously. This paper outlines a number of strategies for multinational pharmaceutical firms, addressing both firm and market factors that may influence the choice of strategy. While the analysis only addresses firm factors and potential strategies, it does point to the importance of the economic environment and the potential consequences of mitigating factors in evaluating each strategy. The analysis should provide some direction to those facing counterfeit versions of their drugs in developing countries.

Mamit Deme, Ghassem, Homaifar, and Frank Michello

“External Shocks, the Demand for Money and International Reserves: An Empirical Investigation.”

This study formally develops the relationship between the demand for money and the stock of international reserves and econometrically examines the Granger causality between the two variables as well as between the two variables and other international variables. Assuming that fluctuations in the demand for money leads to fluctuations in the international reserve position of an economy, the study also develops and econometrically examines both the short-run and the long-run behaviors of the demand for money in an open economy framework. The study is conducted based on data collected on South Korea, the Philippines, and Thailand.

Mukum Mbaku, John, Ph.D

“Fighting Poverty and Deprivation in Africa: The Continuing Struggle

Several studies have attempted to determine why most post-independence attempts to deal with poverty and deprivation in Africa have failed. Among reasons advanced to explain continued policy failure in Africa is incompetence on the part of civil servants and politicians. We argue that the most important determinant of continued poverty and underdevelopment in Africa is the absence of institutional arrangements that (1) properly constrain civil servants and politicians and minimize their ability to engage in opportunistic behaviors (e.g., corruption and rent seeking); (2) enhance indigenous entrepreneurship and hence, wealth creation; and (3) promote peaceful coexistence of groups. Thus, in order to deal more effectively with poverty in the African countries, it is necessary that each country engage in state reconstruction to arm itself with a new dispensation characterized by transparent, accountable and participatory governance structures and an economic system that guarantees economic freedoms.

Munyon, Tim

“The Cuban Embargo: Economic and Political Effects”

After diplomatic tensions between the United States and Cuba escalated, the United States enacted a complete economic embargo to the Caribbean island in 1961. In the wake of the embargo, the Soviet Union began to subsidize Castro’s government and the general economy. These subsidies lasted until the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1989, after which point the Cuban economy suffered tremendous contraction in real growth. A parallel is drawn between the Soviet economic pullout of 1989 and the United States’ embargo, including an analysis of the embargo’s effects had not the Soviet Union intervened. Finally, the utility of the embargo is analyzed in lieu of current economic conditions and its political effectiveness.

Mikesell, Raymond, University of Oregon

“Intergenerational Equity in Environmental Projects Affecting Future Generations.”

This paper deals with the valuation of social benefits received by future generations from environmental expenditures today. Traditional social benefit-cost accounting yields very small present values for large benefits to societies several generations in the future. If the benefits of preventing global warming were estimated at a trillion dollars 100 years from now, we could not justify expenditures of more than \$8 billion. My paper critically examines recent approaches to this problem and suggests solutions that do not involve benefit-cost accounting.

Nsiah, Christian

“An Empirical Study On Some of The Causes of Changes in Exchange Rates”

With the growing importance of exchange rates in our modern world, there is an upsurge in research work as to what makes exchange rates fluctuate. In the real world, there are many factors that can cause exchange rates to fluctuate. Using quarterly data, this study will examine the relative influence of interest rate differentials, per capita income, productivity, and relative inflation rates on the value of the dollar against the Dutch Mark during the 1981-1998 period. The study will apply co-integration techniques to examine the long-run behavior of the exchange rate.

Okenfuss, James W., P.E.

“Evaluation of Day-Ahead Market Prices for Wholesale Electric Power in California: Contrasting Neoclassical and Institutional Theories of Deregulation”

The California Legislature, responding to groundswell of popular support, enacted sweeping regulatory changes to the electric power market within the state. The passage of AB 1896, changed California into a competitive marketplace for wholesale power. The quasi-governmental agencies formed to conduct the power sales, commenced operation on April 1, 1998.

After two years of operation, the expected savings for the Californian electricity consumer have yet to materialize. In fact, prices have increased up to three hundred percent. Where rates are frozen, stable prices exist, but with frequent blackouts. This paper looks at the main features of AB1896 applicable to power generation. The research focuses on the Day-Ahead Market Price mechanism of the California Power Exchange. This data is used to demonstrate why neo-classical economic theory did not predict the resulting price volatility and reduced reliability. The data is then developed into a working institutional theory for the deregulated electric market.

Qureshi, Dr. Halima

“Health and Economic Development: A Cross-Country Analysis”

In the literature of economic development, several factors such as investments, technology, education, and market structure have been studied extensively to determine their impact on development. However, the impact of health status on economic development has largely been ignored in these previous studies. When studying developed nations where the working population typically has a health status much above the minimal global standard, ignoring health status indicators may not be a problem as indicators such as education, age, gender and other characteristics provide a better predictive value for human capital. When, on the other hand, studying the output growth in low income economies, the health status of the working population is an important determinant of the value of human capital. As Sachs (1997) points out, tropical countries grew 1.3 percentage points more slowly each year than those countries in temperate zones, which seems to reflect the cost of poor health and unproductive farming. The World Development Report (1993) also found that health status is a highly significant predictor of economic performance. Their results are based on an analysis that examines the relationship of growth in income per capita between 1960 and 1990 in about seventy countries to the initial level of national income, the initial education level and an indicator for health status. Using a simultaneous equation model, Wheeler (1979) also found health status to be an important determinant of productivity.

Although there are some studies on the relationship between health status and economic development, these studies are far from being complete. This project aims to make a meaningful contribution into this promising area where there is so much ground to be explored. At the macro level, with the help of the available data, this research wants to look deeply into the relationship between different indices of health status and economic development in low and medium income economies. We also want to look at how the incidence of different types of diseases (such as diarrhea, tuberculosis, and respiratory infections) effect economic development. Research conducted along these lines may enable us to formulate appropriate health policies to be included in strategic economic development goals in low and medium income countries.

Peterson, Dr. Elaine J.

“What Drives Crime Rates? Will the Recent Decline in Crime Rates Continue?”

Relationships between crime rates and potential economic, sociological, and demographic forces explored in the existing literature are reviewed. The relative magnitudes of these relationships and practical implications for social policy intended to reduce the costs of crime are discussed. An exploration of the potential effects of recent trends and reasonable expectations for the future of these factors is used to consider whether the recent decline in crime rates will continue. A proposal to study the effects of related factors that have not been explored, but may be of interest because of their practical implications for public policy is outlined.

Singh, Surendra P.

“Factors Influencing Entrepreneurs and Business Set Up: A Comparative Study in Rural Java, Indonesia.”

The development of small-scale enterprise in developing countries is seen as a way of targeting aid at the poor and creating job opportunities for the disadvantaged. Small enterprises are also important because of their geographic location and the increasing participation by women as entrepreneurs in developing countries.

Development of small-scale enterprises is directly or indirectly impacted by entrepreneurship. A number of social scientists have contended that entrepreneurship and other high level human skills are key variables that link the sociocultural milieu with the rate of economic development. Entrepreneurship is the result of certain thought patterns rather than a setting or business. A knowledge of entrepreneurship is important for developing strategies to encourage business and job creations in rural areas.

The purpose of this paper is to examine what factors are responsible for motivating small scale entrepreneurs and factors, conditions that aspire them to go into business in selected rural areas of Java, Indonesia. The primary data collected from 200 entrepreneurs will be analyzed to achieve the objective of this paper.

Song, Shunfeng and George S-F Chu

“Privatization of Urban Housing Market in China”

China’s urban housing market experienced dramatic changes in the past two decades, especially after 1998. With these changes, housing condition has been improved significantly, with per capita living space increased from 3.6 square meters in 1978 to 9.6 square meters in 1999. The urban housing market has become decentralized. This paper examines the development of urban housing privatization. It also discusses challenges, including the real estate taxation, housing pricing, affordability, the market mechanism of housing supply and demand, mortgage system, and the possible impact of China’s entry to the WTO on the urban housing market.

Tegegne, Fisseha Safdar Muhammad, Enefiok Ekanem and S. P. Singh

“An Analysis of Information Technology Use by Farmers In Tennessee.”

Information Technology (IT) use is a critical factor in all sectors including agriculture as reflected by several general studies. However, studies examining specific factors that affect differences in IT use especially in agriculture have been limited. The objective of this paper is to make a contribution in understanding some of the underlying factors. A detailed questionnaire was developed to collect data on characteristics of farmers and their operations, their short and long term goals, management, and IT use related issues from randomly selected farmers in Middle and West Tennessee counties. A regression analysis is used to analyze the data. IT use will be the dependent variable with farmer and farm characteristics such as age, educational level, income, access to computer hardware and software, level of computer knowledge, attitudes towards IT use and type of farms as independent variables. The paper will discuss policy implications of the results.

Unger, Kay

“Dynamic Optimization in Health”

In economic terms, health constitutes a flow of benefits and as well as a stock. The benefit flow generates utility because a healthy person not only feels good but also can engage in other activities that generate utility. The stock aspect of health observes that over the life span of the individual the human body simply wears out. Joints stiffen, eyes become myopic, blood pressure tends to rise. The most common empirical measure of health state is life expectancy which rises.

Until the age of five and then falls until the individual dies. An optimal path for health care expenditures is inherently dynamic. Preventative care at an early age will influence the productivity of health care expenditures at a later age. An optimal plan for health care expenditures then depends upon the productivity of medical care at each age. This model of health care planning uses dynamic optimization to show that optimal medical care expenditures depend on both productivity, prices, interest rates and the individual's rate of time discount.

“Combinatoric Measures of Development”

There are many measures of economic development in use today, the most common of which is per capita real GDP. Another popular measure is the UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI), which is a weighted average of several alternative measures of development, such as GDP, education, and health. The HDI does not permit us to calculate year-to-year growth measures, but the usual per capita GDP measure is often disputed as a valid measure of real standards of living and, hence, growth rates based on it are always open to criticism. The purpose of my paper is to present an alternative measure of development that combines per capita income along with alternative measures of welfare, such as life expectancy, education, and economic freedom, that does permit a convenient calculation of year-to-year growth rates. More importantly, the combinatoric measures that I propose, which calculate lifetime welfare rather than annual averages, come much closer to a measure of true human welfare. In the paper to be presented, the combinatoric measures of lifetime human welfare are used to recalculate economic growth rates and to study convergence/ divergence of country welfare levels. The results present a very different view of the world's growth experience over the past 200 years.

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

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Brentwood, Mary, Assistant Professor, Environmental Studies Department, California State University, Sacramento

### “Consensus Rule-Making: A New Paradigm for Regulatory Policy”

The purpose of this research is to perform a policy analysis on the newest form of rule-making in the federal bureaucracy, Consensus Rule-Making. While there have been limited attempts to implement this style of rule-making in the Department of Interior, the most extensive attempt has been underway at the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in the Department of Commerce.

The project that has been implementing this form of rule-making is the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) to restore the salmon in the Snake River Basin in the Pacific Northwest. There are many unique facets to this salmon recovery plan including the large number of political stakeholders which at a minimum consist of 5 states, 13 Indian tribes, local governments and numerous private economic interests. Much of the difficulty involved in this negotiation is the threat, perceived or real, that some of the proposed projects to restore salmon will have negative impacts for economic development.

The goal of this research is to identify criteria upon which to evaluate this form of rule-making. To date there are limited anecdotal stories that tend to argue that private economic stakeholders fair disproportionately well in this process, but no systematic public policy analysis has been performed.

Burnett, Miles L., Auditor Evaluator, Bureau of State Audits, State of California

### “Testing the State Environmental Protection Literature in a Nonregulatory Policy Arena: Implementation of Pollution Prevention Policy in California and Colorado”

Despite the litany of studies examining state environmental protection efforts, few studies have examined environmental policy arenas where target compliance is voluntary and incentives-based rather than mandatory and command-and-control. One such nonregulatory approach is pollution prevention policy, an alternative environmental protection strategy that shifts the focus from downstream mitigation strategies to upstream reduction strategies. This article uses the extant policy literature to analyze implementation of pollution prevention policy in California and Colorado. The findings indicate that the extant environmental protection literature produces mixed results when applied to the pollution prevention policy arena. Of the five variables tested, only three produced findings consistent with previous research, suggesting that nonregulatory policy arenas differ enough from regulatory policy arenas that they require different causal explanations.

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Burns, Will, American Society of International Law - Wildlife Interest Group

“Conservation of Cetaceans through Regional Regimes: The Case of the Agreement for the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black and Mediterranean Seas (ACCOBAMS)” Political divisiveness and egregious resource constraints have precluded the International Whaling Commission from addressing many of the most serious threats to cetaceans in many regions of the world, as well as threats that arise to species not currently deemed to be under the jurisdiction of the IWC, small cetaceans. As a consequence, the parties to the Convention on Migratory Species have formulated two regional regimes, the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS) and the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black and Mediterranean Seas to develop conservation and management strategies for species in these respective regions, many of which are increasingly imperiled. The purpose of this presentation will be to critique the prospective effectiveness of one of these agreements, ACCOBAMS. In this pursuit I will: 1. Outline the history of development of ACCOBAMS under the CMS; 2. Outline the primary provisions of ACCOBAMS; 3. Assess the likely effectiveness of the agreement; and 4. Suggest means of strengthening the regime in the future.

Cummings, Adele J., Assistant Professor of Sociology, Mesa State College

“The Social Construction of Environmental Justice: Rhetorical Claims to Water Rights in Urban and Rural Nevada”

Population growth and urbanization in the American Southwest make problematic the current distribution of water rights, which is weighted in favor of agricultural rather than municipal, industrial and recreational uses. The social justice literature suggests that notions of different kinds of justice imply different goals, decision criteria, and distribution outcomes. Using as a case Las Vegas's recent efforts to obtain more water allocated to ranchers and farmers north of the city and from the Colorado River, the public positions of relevant stakeholders are examined to see if the structure of their arguments and the assumptions on which they are based correspond with the different ways in which people feel they are getting what they deserve. Discourse analysis indicates some correspondence between notions of fairness and rhetorical claims, suggesting instead that the disputes stem from more fundamental ideological differences over the causes, consequences, and desirability of urban economic growth.

Davis, Sandra, Department of Political Science, Colorado State University

“Western Water Politics”

Water is a scarce and highly prized commodity in arid western states. Not surprisingly, making water policy is very much a challenge for a number of reasons. Citizens hold water values such as economic development and protection of wildlife which are often contradictory. State prior appropriation laws are not easily reconciled with federal reserve rights and the public trust doctrine. There are multiple governmental and nongovernmental actors who work to influence and implement policy in a decentralized political system. If actors lose a policy battle in one decisionmaking arena, they often try to influence policy at another venue. Policymaking involves water issues that are dynamic over time. Furthermore, there are several types of water policy (distributive, allocative, redistributive and cooperative) that vary according to who pays costs and receives benefits, the level of conflict, the openness of decisionmaking to interested parties, and the level of government which dominates.

Doncillo, Heidi V., Director, Research and Development Center, University of Southern Philippines

“Cleaning and Greening the Metropolis: a Case of LGU-Civil Society Relations in Urban Environmental Management”

This paper discusses the role of civil society in one of the local government units (LGUs) in the Philippines in the area of environmental management. It examines the dynamics of the relationship between the LGU and the participation of the civil society through the city’s multisectoral environmental protection committee (EPC). It identifies the strategies for participation and assesses the strengths and weaknesses of civil society participation in urban environmental management.

Edgens, Jefferson. , Natural Resource Policy Specialist, Department of Forestry, University of Kentucky

“Nonpoint Source Pollution: The Background on EPA’s Recent Water Quality Rules”

Nearly a year ago , the Environmental Protection Agency proposed new regulations to effectively control nonpoint sources of pollution. What are the applied policy questions of EPA’s rules? 1.) EPA rules by-pass congressional intent, 2.) non-point source pollution can not be controlled in the same manner as traditional point sources, 3.) compliance with these rules will be costly for agriculture and silvicultural operations, 4.) EPA’s mission expands to one of land use planning when the “pollution caps” supported in the rules package prevent private landowners from using their property consistent with personal and business reasons.

This paper discusses the debate leading up to the water quality rules and the associated costs landowners and farmers must incur to comply with the mandate. Attention is also given to the legal argument for regulating nonpoint source pollution under the Clean Water Act.

Gordon, Oakley E., Professor of Psychology, Utah University

“Andean Epistemology: The Nature of Love, Wisdom, and Environmental Concern”

The term 'epistemology' represents how a culture defines knowledge, and how it goes about discovering and validating that knowledge. The epistemology of the West supports various approaches to knowledge, including science and religion. No epistemology can encompass the totality of reality. This paper is psychological research of the epistemology of indigenous people living in the high Andes of Peru. Within this Andean epistemology there are patterns of assumptions, beliefs, and behaviors that offer alternatives not available within our epistemology, and that may be incorporated into Western culture with beneficial results. This paper will focus on the ways in which the Andean epistemology differs from our own regarding the nature of love and wisdom and our relationship with our environment; within the larger context of a challenging attempt to integrate the complementary aspects of the two epistemologies.

Graffy, Elisabeth A., Environmental Policy Specialist, U.S. Geological Survey

"Shifts in Governance: Trends Favor Deeper Public Involvement in Environmental Policy"

Scholarly thought about public participation in decision-making, particularly in the realm of environmental policy, puts forth an important thesis: emerging models of public decision-making spin on concepts of civic science literacy and civil governance rather than on historical models of normative science literacy and technocratic governance. At issue is a deeply provocative notion about who may legitimately assume a directive role in policy-making. This shift from technocratic to civic models implicitly redefines the credentials for participation from those that are defined exogenous to the social sphere (i.e., within the technocratic community) to those that are defined endogenous to the social sphere (i.e., within civil society). This shift, if it continues to be supported by trends in information technology and the changing role of science in society, could signal profound changes in the conduct of policy and in policy outcomes.

Graffy, Elisabeth A., Environmental Policy Specialist, U.S. Geological Survey|

"Scientists face water policy challenges, but is it enough?"

Rhetoric extolling "sound science" as the basis for environmental policy puts a spotlight on the nexus between science and policy. Such language has not necessarily made it easier to understand how or when to blend science and policy, but it has alerted scientists to public expectations that their work be directly relevant to public problem-solving and resource management. Since water quality issues are becoming increasingly important both in the United States and globally, clean water policy provides an excellent case study for examining the effectiveness with which scientists are interacting with policymakers and for considering what improvements, if any, are needed to meet upcoming challenges.

Holman, Patrick, Department of Political Science, Northern Arizona University

“Legislating Ecosystem Management: Implications for Administrative Discretion in Federal Land Management”

The adoption of ecosystem management by federal land management agencies raises many questions concerning the boundaries of administrative agencies in promulgating new rules and regulations. The ill-defined and often uncertain nature of ecosystem management may be characterized as a collection of descriptive principles, rather than a comprehensive theory of management. As such, it is difficult to ascertain whether administrative efforts to implement ecosystem management principles step outside the authority delegated by Congress. Since ecosystem management made its appearance in the early 1990s, several unsuccessful attempts have been made to legislate a direction for ecosystem management implementation. The inability to do so gives cause for researchers to question how administrative discretion and delegation of authority is to be justified in cases where policy may be inordinately vacuous. This paper examines the literature of administrative discretion, testing it against the case of legislative attempts to statutorily define ecosystem management. It concludes that our current conceptualization of administrative discretion, specifically the reliance upon congressional oversight procedures to check administrative actions, cannot be relied upon to address the complexities involved in promulgating ecosystem management.

Kelly, Kristine A., Chief, Program Planning Division of Air Resources Room 190, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

“Market-Based Incentives as Environmental Policy Instruments: The Emissions Fee Program of the 1990 Clean Air Act”

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 mandated states to impose an effluent fee on major industrial facilities. This study determined if a regulatory fee influenced emission levels. Using data from New York State’s Emissions Fee Program, emissions from 1993 and 1998 were analyzed, categorizing facilities (n=263) with standard industrial codes for nine regions in New York State. Data were analyzed using descriptive methods and t-tests. The transportation, communication, and electric sector accounted for the largest volume of emissions followed by the manufacturing sector. The manufacturing sector experienced the greatest absolute reduction in emissions. Industries in the wholesale trade non-durable goods sector constituted among the lowest level of emissions.

Kiel, Dwight C., Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Central Florida

“The Politics and Sciences of Restoring Lake Apopka”

In the 1990s support for the restoration of Lake Apopka gained sufficient strength that the Florida Legislature instructed the St. Johns Water Management District to explore options for cleaning the lake. Lake Apopka was once a clear shallow lake with abundant and varied bird and aquatic life. However, in the 1960s the lake had become eutrophic and green algae became the dominant aquatic life form. This paper explores the political and scientific debates which surrounded the decisions leading up to present attempts at restoration. It also examines the recent unanticipated consequences of restoration attempts and discusses some of the political problems that develop when (environmental) science provides few certain claims.

Lamb, Kara and Berton U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Eastern Colorado Area Office

“Ethics of Environmental Bargaining”

What, if anything, can we learn from bargaining behavior? There is substantial literature suggesting the importance of problem-centered versus people-centered bargaining practices. More recently, research has reported actual negotiation behavior as a practice, specifically in the complexities of inter-agency negotiations regarding natural resources policy, permits, and licenses. What if bargaining behavior actually provides normative clues for how we should conduct ourselves during negotiations and how we balance the values we argue for or against? This paper reviews the extant literature to identify and examine lessons for ethical bargaining behavior in natural resource management.

Mazaika, Rosemary, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon State Office

“Contemporary Governance, Common Pool Resources, and the Terms of Social Contract”

Common pool resources (e.g., water, fish, wildlife) are difficult to value unless they are defined as commodities or properties. Thus, lacking the means to value (or rationalize) rights, interests, or commitment, the resource allocation process can yield unanticipated consequences not only in terms of the effect the process has on individual and collective regard for resource sustainability but also in terms of individual and collective commitment to the process. This paper considers collaboration and consensus as contemporary administrative processes for allocating common pool resources. Based on the idea that collaboration and consensus-based processes succeed by virtue of a commitment to some social contract, the paper considers the effect of assembling communities of interest for the purpose of resource allocation on the social contract. The paper assumes values, rights, and interests as elements of contract. Based in Locke’s principles of property rights and Rousseau’s notion of social contract the paper examines how the terms of the social contract are influenced by an administrative state that attempts to ally civil society through collaboration and consensus-based processes.

Morris, John , Mississippi State and Kim Collins ,Syracuse University and Kevin Jacobson, Syracuse University and Christine Reed, University of Nebraska at Omaha

“Community-Based Comments in EPA Rule-Making”

The Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 and Executive Order 13132, both reinforce that “Federalism” requires “early consultation” with small entities. There are formal processes in place to meet these requirements. In addition, EPA’s own policy of including small entities in regulatory development led the agency to fund a cooperative agreement with the National Schools of Public Affairs and Administration for the benefit of small communities. The Small Communities’ Outreach Project for Environmental Issues (SCOPE) uses public administration faculty from local universities to meet with local officials and small business owners to discuss the potential impact of proposed rules.

The panelists, faculty from Public Administration programs in Mississippi, New York and Nebraska, recently completed a project to expand the scope of participation by small communities in the comment phase of the Ground Water Rule. They propose to report on their experiences in each state, focusing on the following questions: 1) what issues played an important role in community-level discussions? 2) what was the quality of the comments received by EPA? 3) what is the “value added” to the rule-making process of required consultation with small entities?

Perry, Robert L., Assistant Professor Political Science, The University of Texas of the Permian Basin and Kelly Tzoumis, Ph.D., Roosevelt University and Yoriko Yamao Roosevelt University

“Congressional Water Rights Policy, 1789-1995”

This research will examine congressional policy concerning water rights from 1789-1995. We examine both congressional committee hearings (n =appx. 280) and witnesses (n = appx. 3800) to determine what key issues are involved in water rights policy and how the participants and issue monopolies have changed over time. Through our coding of the tone of the hearings and witnesses, as well as public attention to water rights issues, we construct measures of dominance that track how congressional water policy has developed.

Poirier, Robert A., Professor Political Science, Northern Arizona University

“Indigenous Land Rights and National Parks: A Comparative Case Study of Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona (USA) and Kakadu National Park, Northern Territory (Australia)”

National parks in the US and Australia are 19<sup>th</sup> century reifications of European romantic notions of wilderness. In order to fit the ideal it was necessary to establish ‘uninhabited’ land conservation areas which translated to mean the removal of indigenous populations. Dispossession of indigenes is a long thread in both the US and Australian historical experience though that experience is different in each country in general and with particular respect to the establishment of national parks. Furthermore, in regard to the current management of national parks, each country has adopted different approaches for the inclusion of indigenes. This paper is an investigation into the historical, legal and policy issues on the management of conservation areas in Australia and the United States. The paper will demonstrate that in many ways Australia is far behind the US with respect to general aboriginal and non-aboriginal relations, but that Australia is well ahead of the US in the inclusion of indigenous populations in the administration of national parks and recognition of land rights.

Ponds, Phadrea D., U.S. Geological Survey

"It's All In The Way You look At It: An Examination of Quality of Life Perceptions on the Colorado Plateau."

In the fall of 1998 we conducted a mail survey to examine quality of life issues on the Colorado Plateau. Data were acquired from two populations: residents of Southwestern Colorado and Northwestern New Mexico. We intended to provide evidence of: a) what constitutes quality of life among resident populations, and b) what critical areas, elements, and special places are essential to retain a certain quality of life. The research objective was to gather empirical evidence to determine what landscape and ecosystem elements are important or essential to residents of the Colorado Plateau. As expected, we found that scenic/vista views and recreational experiences are important to local residents, however, these features when combined with children, family and friends are fundamental to their quality of life on the Colorado Plateau.

Redding, Kevin M. and William R. Mangun, Department of Political Science, East Carolina University

“Environmental Program Performance at the State and Local Level: A Case Study of the Environmental Programs of the State of Oregon and the City of Portland”

State and local governments are now producing the most innovative program initiatives in environmental management in the United States. This paper addresses the innovative environmental management programs of the State of Oregon and the city of Portland, Oregon. Important intergovernmental dimensions are highlighted that promote more successful cooperation and problem resolution across jurisdictional lines. The study indicates that key elements in Oregon’s success are an involved citizenry, a growing economy, a supportive political network, as well as the benefit of a relatively low level of environmental severity. This fortuitous combination of factors has allowed Oregon and Portland to develop some of the more successful environmental programs. Other supportive elements include the social makeup of the state, its political culture, and vast natural resources. The paper attempts to illustrate how each of these elements contributes to the development of innovative environmental management programs. Selected programs are compared with similar programs in other Western state and local governments. After the assessment and comparisons, recommendations are offered as to how Oregon and Portland as well as other state and local governments could potentially further their strong efforts to protect and enhance their environmental conditions.

Ridgeway, Sharon, Department of Political Science, University of Louisiana

“An Ecofeminist Perspective of Environmental Degradation as Violence”

Ecofeminists contend that the source of domination of both women and nature is prefigured in dualistic cosmologies and epistemologies. Ontological separation leads to the expectation of conflict. In turn, this leads to an epistemology based on control and domination to constrain the expected conflict. To be able to recognize the violence in human society’s continued domination and control of nature, these dualisms must be addressed to open the way for development of an alternative cosmology based on the expectation of reciprocal relationships founded on respect and affective ties amongst all ‘others’, including women and the natural world.

Simmons, Terry, Center For Global Policy Studies

“Gatekeepers’ Quest for Expertise and Legitimacy: Patterns of Science, Junk Science, and Self-teaching in Environmental Controversies”

Scientific knowledge and expertise (and conversely ignorance and inexperience) are critical elements both in the character of and the resolution of environmental public policy debates. However, the quest for adequate scientific certainty, sufficient to satisfy legal, political and regulatory decision-makers, can be frustrated by the varieties of scientific experience applied to a dispute. Persons with scientific expertise are often the last to comprehend the implications of alternative views or to grant them legitimacy. Uneducated or unacceptable scientific views, often called junk science, retain currency in vital political realms. Judicial gatekeeping responsibilities have increased courtroom scrutiny of expert witnesses, particularly since Daubert. Still, junk science remains popular and acceptable to the general public. Also, the effectiveness of motivated, intellectually valid self-teaching is often underestimated. Consequently, scientific education, knowledge, and experience may be insufficient to prevail in environmental public policy debates where political legitimacy rests on scientists’ abilities to education and to persuade, not on the legitimacy of scientific theory and knowledge per se.

Zovanyi, Gabor, Professor, Eastern Washington University

“ Ecological Footprint Analysis as a New Growth Management Technique”

This paper is an analysis of the progress that has been made in formalizing a methodology for executing ecological footprint analyses as a technique for calculating an area's appropriated carrying capacity from other locales, and an assessment of how ecological footprint analyses might be expected to alter current growth management activity in the United States.

## Geography

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Butler, Edgar W. Department of Sociology, University of California, Riverside

“Reconstruction Georgia: The Location of White Aristocrats, Georgia Cherokees, and Crackers and African Americans of Many Hues”

In reconstruction Georgia there were African Americans of many hues. The darkest were still remained as rural field hands in the Sea Islands. On the other end of the spectrum were urban Blacks, many of whom previously worked on plantations and acted as orderlies for their masters prior to and during the Civil War. There also was a small “free” urban elite Black class that was literate and relatively well off. Finally, there were clannish mulattos who felt they had little in common with rural Negroes of darker skin. Whites were both of rural and urban origin. Aristocratic planters and former confederate officers retained their influence during reconstruction. They wanted little to do with the Cherokee White Georgians from the Northwest counties who were against succession. The aristocrats also held in contempt the poor white trash – Crackers or Pine Tenders from South Georgia. In contrast to all of these whites was the emerging urban commercial and professional middle class, a substantial number of whom were Northerners and foreigners.

Jones, Doug

“A Model of Immigrant Settlement Patterns for Contemporary American Geography”

The main focus of this paper is on the spatial assimilation of recent immigrants into large American cities. The research will analyze the spatial patterns of settlement of immigrants that arrived in the U.S. between 1985 and 1990 from an intra-urban approach. The purpose for choosing this approach is to determine the extent to which Frey’s (1995) “balkanization” hypothesis can be applied not only across cities (inter-urban) but within cities (intra-urban). That is, Frey (1995) concluded that metropolitan areas across the United States have become increasingly “balkanized” as demonstrated by an analysis of their changing proportions of native-born whites and African Americans and their foreign born populations. Thus, the principal question to answer in this paper is whether or not the same process of balkinization found across cities is also occurring within cities.

Piet, Peter M., Northern Illinois University and Nathaniel J. Werner, City of Elmhurst, IL

“Single-Family Replacement Housing”

Many communities are seeing existing housing stock replaced by new homes that are often considerably larger than the rest of the neighborhood. Opposition to this process is often expressed in terms of neighborhood aesthetics and/or a concern that these new homes are raising the market value of a neighborhood to a point where current residents can no longer afford to live there. In a study of Elmhurst Illinois, a suburb west of Chicago, the impact of replacement homes on the market value of a neighborhood is investigated by comparing the sale prices of homes in three neighborhoods undergoing home replacement with three similar neighborhoods that have yet to see significant home replacement. The home purchaser's address of origin is tracked to determine where the new residents are coming from.

## History

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Brown, Margaret, University of Oklahoma

### “A Revisionist Viewpoint of the Mississippi’s Court System During Jim Crow”

In their analysis of the era of Jim Crow in America, some scholars have traditionally underestimated the power and influence of the United States Supreme Court. This has been especially true with regard to the relationship between the court systems of Southern states and the high court. The proponents of this school of thought have insisted that the source of Jim Crow practices in Southern courts sprang solely from white communities’ virulent racial prejudice and deliberate judicial intent at the state and local levels to violate the civil rights of timid, placid black citizens.

However, an analysis of forty-four cases drawn from the files of the Mississippi State Supreme Court from 1865 to 1965 has provided a basis for revision of these ideas. White mobs clearly intimidated local county circuit judges and juries when certain black defendants were charged. Yet, without exception, black defendants in these cases never made claims of innocence, only that their civil rights had been violated during arrest and prosecution. The picture that has emerged from the records has been one in which both white and black communities in Mississippi were soaked in violence and armed to the teeth.

Yet, in their appellate decisions, the Mississippi State Supreme Court moderated white vigilantism rampant in certain local judicial decisions. Furthermore, the decisions of the Mississippi State Supreme Court conformed in every detail to precedent decisions of the United States Supreme Court. Therefore, the high court played a dominant role in the Jim Crow era, acquiescing and, at times, encouraging control of Mississippi’s black citizenry through their influence on Mississippi’s state court.

On the other hand, the records have also given indisputable evidence that after World War II the United States Supreme Court acted as an agent of change. The high court’s decisions began to force the state court system to abandon Jim Crow practices, again, through the power of the high court’s decisions to mod state verdicts. The state courts then in turn pushed local jurists and their juries into an era of reform and change.

In conclusion, the evidence from forty-four cases drawn from Mississippi’s appellate records during the period of 1865 to 1965 has highlighted the dominant role the United States Supreme Court has played, first in maintaining Jim Crow practices, and then, later, in reforming Mississippi’s court system.

Dean, David , Frostburg State University

“Westward Ho! Bicycling Across History to Oregon”

This paper compares and contrasts a late twentieth century crossing of the Oregon Trail by bicycle with the generic experiences of over 300,000 folks who trekked to Oregon in the mid nineteenth century. These pioneers, in their diaries, letters and memoirs wrote about why they went west and what they experienced: fatigue, wind, smells, diet, fierce storms, death, the landscape, the heat—indeed the wonder of it all. The paper draws on these sources and the experiences of the author.

DeSpain,, S. Matthew, University of Oklahoma

“Evolution of the Mountain Man Hero”

Historians and literary scholars like William Goetzmann and Frank J. Dobie have long recognized the mountain man as a “unique American” figure well covered in various quarters of American culture and history. But no scholars have examined his images as such. My proposed paper is drawn from a portion of my dissertation in which I examine the evolution of the mountain man hero’s image during the nineteenth century. His popular image during the 1800s became an artifact of an evolving nineteenth-century American society. The mountain man hero emerged a distinct cultural icon early in the 1830s. His depiction in early literature set him apart as a unique American type. Such efforts were part of a cultural trend in America to establish national identity and a separation of culture from Europe. The evolution of the mountain man’s image, as depicted through the remainder of the century embodied the progression of the nation. The mountain man hero progressed from a figure embodying a nation newly rising (a Jacksonian man), to one newly matured (a man of manifest destiny) to one anxious about its direction at the end of the century (a man looking backwards). Over that time period, the mountain man hero acquired the heroic traits that have since defined him in American history and culture.

Franklin, Andrew, University of Oklahoma

“Drawing Conservation onto the Geographer’s Map: The National Geographic Society and Royal Geographical Society 1900-1905”

The Royal Geographical Society (of London) and the National Geographic Society both played a role in the conservation movement from 1900 to 1905 by publishing articles on conservation in their journals, the *Geographical Journal* and the *National Geographic*, respectively. The Royal Geographical Society and the National Geographical Society were part of a large conservation movement, as a reflection of the general society and agents in their own right in the arena known as conservation. By enumerating the conservation articles appearing in the *Geographic Journal* and the *National Geographic* and analyzing their contents, I was able to determine the environmental attitudes promoted by the parent societies. The National Geographic Society and the Royal Geographical Society followed different paths in their promotion of conservation, yet despite the differences in how they promoted conservation, they promoted the same conservation ideology. By understanding how these geographical institutions viewed and promoted conservation, we can better understand the conservation movement of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and by extension, environmental politics in our own time.

Lawton, Michael J, Arizona State University

“Three Indians sitting for photos @ \$1.00 each: The Smithsonian Institution’s 1880 Expedition to the Pueblos”

In 1879 the Smithsonian Institution initiated a series of collecting expeditions directed by the Bureau of Ethnology that secured extensive material culture from Southwest Native Americans. Led by James Stevenson the Bureau’s field expedition visited the Zuni, Hopi, and some Rio Grande Pueblos. Headquartered in Santa Fe for the second field season in 1880, the Bureau collected artifacts exclusively among the Rio Grande Pueblos. Drawing upon new historical sources, this paper furthers our understanding of the origins of the Bureau’s 1880 ethnographic collections.

Villanueva, A.B.

“A Footnote to History: The Philippine – American War, 1899 – 1901”

The Philippine-American War at the dawn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was neither an insurrection by Tagalogs led by Emilio Aguinaldo nor a rebellion of caciques led by ilustrados. Rather, it was an organized revolutionary movement that began on August 26, 1896, when the Katipunan led by Andres Bonifacio and Balintawak where he called for the end of stultifying effects of four centuries of oppressive, regressive, exclusive Spanish colonial rule. When the Spanish Armada capitulated to the American Fleet in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, the revolutionary forces had virtually occupied the entire archipelago. Only the walled City of Intramuros was in Spanish control and could have been taken by Aguinaldo and his followers were it not for the face-saving sham battle put up by the Spanish civil guards as a prelude to their surrender to the American expeditionary forces. American decision to remain in the Philippines and pursue a colonial policy of benevolent assimilation dashed the fervent hopes and burning desires of Filipinos for freedom and independence. American military superiority proved to be effective in fighting a guerrilla war and convincing revolutionary leaders the cessation of hostilities was the better part of prudence that prolonging the conflict and acceptance of American sovereignty would save many lives, end the destruction of property, and alleviate human suffering.

Abbott, Aubrey and Fridriksson, Lianne. Baylor University.

“Sunday Morning Values and Saturday Morning Fun: Problems, Resolutions and Values in ‘VeggieTales.’”

Researchers say children in the United States spend more time watching television than any other waking activity. For this reason, studies about the effects of television viewing are important. But little research has examined the inclusion of values in children’s programming. This study focuses on the use of values in a popular children’s video series, “VeggieTales.” This content analysis examines a census of the “VeggieTales” programs. A value inventory developed by the Baltimore, Maryland, Public Schools is the primary investigative tool used in this research.

Ahn, Jay B. Arkansas State University.

“Effects and Effectiveness of E-mail as a Direct Response Advertising Tool.”

E-mail enables advertisers to deliver communications expeditiously, to avoid costly postage fees, to receive timely feedback, and to rapidly mobilize consumers with links. But some criticize e-mail advertising because they say it is not read and is most often just deleted. This study sought to examine the effects and effectiveness of e-mail advertising as a direct advertising tool. An on-line survey of student Internet users was administered which gathered respondent demographics, their media use habits and attitudes toward e-mail advertising. Fifty-two students responded. Over 90% were multiple e-mail account holders with 70% saying they checked their e-mails more than once per day. Slightly more than half say they use junk mail filters but just over twenty percent say they regularly make purchases over the Internet.

Comparisons were made between heavy Internet users and light Internet users and their demographics. Personal communication was the most often checked purpose of e-mail activity followed by source of news and to purchase products.

Amienyi, Osabuohien P. Arkansas State University.

“Adolescents’ Perceptions of Television and Real-Life Role Models.”

Adolescence is a critical period in children’s lives. It is a time when children appear to be most susceptible to the influences of two primary socialization agents: peers and television. Television is especially of concern because skeptics say that it can socialize some children to “grow up depraved, brutalized and given to a life lacking nobility and rectitude of purpose.” This study explores the following questions: 1) Is there cultural, social, political, economic and vocational symmetry between television and real-life role models?; 2) Or are the television role models simply offered to fulfill the ideological intentions of television programmers?; 3) Do African Americans say that the television role models have positive or negative traits?; and 4) What is the level of acceptance for these role models in the African American community?

Angleman, Sharon and Fowler, Gil Arkansas State University.

“Uses and Gratifications and Internet Profiles: A factor Analysis. Is Internet Use and Travel to Cyberspace Reinforced By Unrealized Gratifications?”

In spite of the rich environment into which the Internet was born, or possibly because of it, there are few working theories to explain the phenomenon of the Internet. Effects, experiences, motivations and applications are not easily understood or defined. The vast dimensions into which it expands reaches into areas modern social sciences have little experience with. This paper attempts to identify user patterns by using factor analysis to group like characteristics A 100 Likert statement online survey was sent to college student listservs at Arkansas State University requesting student participation. The survey instrument included statements on motivations and characteristics. Responses from 114 students were then factored and seven distinct groups were identified.

Berenger, Ralph D. The American University in Cairo.

“Rallying Effect: The Case of Dr. Saad Eddin Ibrahim and the Foreign and Domestic Press.”

Recent world media and human rights groups have focused attention on the jailing this summer of Egypt’s well-known activist-scholar, Dr. Saad Eddin Ibrahim. This paper will examine domestic and foreign media coverage of this event. Though a content analysis of the English translation of Arabic-language media, the authors of this paper examine the Rallying Effect behind the Egyptian government, which intensified in direct proportion to the support Dr. Ibrahim received in the international press. An examination of this major event offers readers information and analyses of the media role in a slowly emerging democracy. This paper will produce a better understanding of Egyptian governance and media by Western audiences.

Bhuiyan, Dr. Serajul I. Alcorn State University.

“The Web As Medium For A New Quality Journalism.”

This paper explored the possibilities of the Web as a medium for a new quality of journalism, allowing more context in reports of current events and greater interaction between news producers and consumers. In essence, it explored the understanding of what constitutes good practice or best practice in online journalism. It discussed the many different forms of relations between journalists in established media and those in the new media and the defining characteristics of online journalism. Many of those features were seen as representing differences of degree in comparison with “old” media, as, for example, in the emphasis on speed to publication and the consequent shortening of the production chain. But the possibilities for building new relations with the “audience” were seen as the basis for a qualitatively distinct journalism.

Bowman, Mike. Arkansas State University.

“Culture Clash: An Examination of Cultural, Political and Economic Visual Characteristics of Foreign Nations in Feature Segments Aired During NBC’s Broadcast of the 2000 Olympic Games.”

The Olympics have become an opportunity for nations to showcase their country via their athletes. During NBC's 2000 Olympic coverage, the network produced more than 100 feature packages designed to provide viewers with human-interest stories about athletes participating in the Olympic games. In the process, it also gave a world-wide audience, estimated at 3.5 billion, an introduction to the background, culture, history, and politics of those athletes and events chosen for coverage. But what images were given? This study content analyzed the cultural, political and economic characteristics used by NBC to portray/describe foreign athletes and nations during their coverage of the 2000 Olympics. In all, 43 videotaped feature segments featuring foreign athletes were analyzed during the two-week Olympic coverage. These feature packages were analyzed as to subject matter, gender of athletes, whether individual won a medal, nation covered, sport, and segment length.

Braima, Mahmoud A.; Bingham, Jacalyn J.; Goines, Kristi; Patterson, Shiretta; and Tillotson, Patricia S. Southern University and A&M College.

“The Uses and Gratifications of the Internet Among College Students.”

This study developed and empirically tested a model of the uses and gratifications of the Internet among college students. We used structural equations to simultaneously test three gratification needs. Data from a survey of 404 college students in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, provided support for the hypothesis that surveillance, entertainment and personal utility are significant gratification dimensions among Internet users.

Carder, Sheri, and Gunter, Larry. Lake City (FL) Community College.

“How Florida College Students Think about the 2000 Presidential Post-election Events.”

The state of Florida finds itself in a maelstrom of news media coverage following the post-Presidential election events. Expanding on Lazarsfeld’s study of voting and the influence of the media, a survey was conducted on 200 Florida college students to determine their view of the election. The survey was conducted immediately after Florida’s Secretary of State certified the vote with George Bush as winner on Nov. 26, 2000. Because of widespread voting irregularities, uncounted ballots, hand-counts vs. machine counts, and pending lawsuits, the students did not believe that the Nov. 26 certification was the final answer and believed that the election was not over. The survey also reveals how much the students knew about the election, where students received their information (media and interpersonal sources), and their solution for resolution.

Duke, Shearlean. Western Washington University.

“Wired Science: Use of E-Mail and the World Wide Web in Science Public Relations.”

A nationwide survey of public relations members of the National Science Writers Association was conducted in 2000 to examine public relations practitioners’ use of e-mail and the World Wide Web. Results show that both these technological tools have become an integral part of science public relations. In particular, this survey asked how practitioners use e-mail and the Web to communicate with science journalists, a key target audience. The survey examined practitioners’ perspectives on e-mail and the Web as tools to influence journalists and increase media coverage. More than half (66%) believe e-mail is essential in medial relations and that it helps increase media coverage. They are equally enthusiastic about using the Web, with 65% agreeing that the Web makes it easier to obtain media coverage. These practitioners (86%) believe that the Web, in particular, has improved their public relations work.

Fears, Lillie M. Arkansas State University.

“The Minority Conservative Movement of the 1990s: American Magazines Document the Marginalized Face of Black Political Leadership.”

According to U.S. Congressional statistics, most national, black elected officials belong to the Democratic Party. Because this trend has dominated the makeup of the Congress for more than two decades, it is considered odd and unpopular for blacks to publicly admit that they belong to the Republican Party. Moreover, because a majority of national black leaders belong to the Democratic Party, the media often designate many of them and other highly visible black liberals as “black leaders.” Not surprisingly, these individuals most often are sought out for their opinions on stories dealing with issues and events deemed of special interest to blacks. Despite these trends in coverage over the years, some black Republicans or conservatives still managed to capture the attention of the media in the 1990s decade. This paper examines how the American magazine portrayed five of the most highly visible black conservative leaders during this decade.

Greer, Jennifer. University of Nevada-Reno.

“Advertising on Traditional Media Sites: Can the traditional business model translate to the Web?”

Traditional media outlets rely solely or heavily on advertising as a business model. In the early days of the Web, however, few sites, especially those launched by traditional media, featured advertising. Not surprising, nearly all such sites were losing money (Mensing, 1997). This research analyzes traditional media Web sites to examine whether and how much advertising is present, where advertising is placed, what type of advertisers most likely appear, and whether major Web advertisers are supporting such sites. A team of coders examined the homepages of more than 60 randomly selected newspapers and 60 broadcast outlets. The analysis revealed that although the majority of sites featured advertising, ads comprised only small fraction of the homepage. In addition, few of the Web’s “big spenders” and prominent categories of advertisers were supporting traditional media sites; rather the same types of small, local advertisers that support the traditional products were found.

Hornaday, Bill W. University of North Texas.

“Crisis Coverage: A Classroom Approach. ”

In times of increased media scrutiny, professional and behavioral shortcomings of news professionals are amply documented. At no time is such scrutiny more focused than during coverage of disasters and tragic events. Yet it is during such events – when reporters, producers, editors and public information officers endure more pressure to perform well than at any other time – that they are often at their worst. For at least three decades, academia and the public have called for practitioners to address this problem. Despite promises to do so, most practitioners have demonstrated distinct patterns of failure. One option yet to be attempted on a large scale is a course that specifically addresses the special challenges that crises and tragedies present and attempts to prepare students to meet them. This paper proposes a “crisis coverage” curriculum that could be offered through the news-editorial or public relations sequence of a journalism-mass communications program.

House, Janet. Idaho State University.

“Chasing the Hot Story: Idaho Daily Newspaper Coverage of the Western Wildfires.”

One of the biggest stories of summer 2000, a story with national interest, took place in the Mountain West, where fire scorched almost seven million acres of western lands. This paper reports on a study of five Idaho dailies for three weeks during the height of the fire season, looking for common themes, use of Associated Press stories compared with locally-produced stories, and the effect of the Internet on news judgment.

Kenney, John and Fowler, Gil Arkansas State University.

“Broadcasters and the Internet: An Exploratory Study of Arkansas Radio Station Websites.”

The Internet has permeated society to the point that it has become a mass medium. Even traditional media such as radio broadcasters are looking for ways to harness this new communication tool. Radio stations are in a unique position to use the Internet to benefit listeners and even the station's bottom line. But are they? This study explored radio web sites in the state of Arkansas. A study of the 252 Arkansas radio stations identified 126 (50%) as having a web presence. A content analysis further explored the web site for jokes, email links, feedback forms, banner ads, and use of streaming audio. Contents were classified as to presence of socialization content (program schedules, etc.); communication content (streaming audio); data collection mechanisms (feedback forms); information content (weather); transactional content (advertisements); and station promotions. Despite the fact that half of Arkansas radio stations are streaming live programming on the Internet, stations seem to be in the early stages of web site development. Implications and discussion of web site development are provided.

Lei, Richard M. Northern Arizona University.

“From Communism to Consumerism: the Tough Road Ahead for the Post-Soviet Advertising Industry.”

Since the collapse of the communist government in 1991, citizens in the former Soviet Union have experienced profound changes in their daily lives. Among the most obvious changes is the presence of "Western style" advertising, which is now pervasive in the Russian media. Beginning in 1917 with the end of the czarist government, the free press and private advertising were eliminated and replaced with state controlled media and government sponsored propaganda campaigns. The Russian experiment with communism lasted nearly 75 years and affected three generations. This paper discusses the nature of the Russian transition to a free market economy and identifies the unique challenges facing the Russian advertising industry.

Minkler, Sam. Northern Arizona University.

“Constructing Native Americans in the Southwest: An Analysis of Media Portrayals of Native Peoples in the Arizona Republic.”

Arizona has one of the largest percentages of Native Americans living in its borders in the United States. Taking the lead to become the daily newspaper of record for the entire state, the Arizona Republic regularly covers issues related to Native Americans, especially those who live in the Southwest. Building on a 1999 lecture to the Northern Arizona University Native American Student Association, Professor Minkler will examine a 30-day run of stories in the Arizona Republic and examine articles, photographs, editorials, and advertisements that interpret Native American culture for the larger population of the state. Looking for themes of power, class, and economics, this paper will utilize theories of intercultural communication to examine the role of media in defining a unique and important subculture.

Nicholson, Edie Sutterfield. Arkansas State University.

“University Use of Cable Access Channels: Operations, Problems and Strategies.”

This study addressed the use of cable access channels by American universities. University use of cable access is one of the most established uses for this medium and educates, informs and entertains the public and takes advantage of one of the public's legal rights to an accessible and interesting communication medium. The study surveyed American colleges and universities that are members of the Broadcast Education Association and that have department-operated cable stations. Stations were accessed via their Web sites, and e-mail questionnaires were sent to 76 stations, directed to station staff. Twenty-four completed questionnaires indicated that most stations were started in the 1980s, have more problems with funding than anything else, show a wide variety of programs types, particularly news, education, sports, arts and culture, and use a variety of formats and sources of programming.

Oskam, Judy B. Texas Tech University.

“Combining Research and Teaching for Undergraduate and Graduate Students.”

This paper examines the use of grants and research projects in undergraduate and graduate classes. Using a case study approach, this study reviews how faculty have integrated funded research projects into the classroom curriculum for the benefit of the students and the granting organizations. Students at Texas Tech University have developed communication elements for various funding agencies including the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Department of the Interior, and St. Jude Children’s Research Hospital. Examples will be presented in addition to recommendations for success.

Oskam, Judy B. Texas Tech University.

“Communicating Childhood Cancer Awareness in Brazil.”

This paper explores the development and progress of a comprehensive communication outreach plan to address late diagnosis of pediatric oncology patients in Recife, Brazil. This project was funded by St. Jude Children’s Research Hospital and the Texas Tech University School of Mass Communications. The various research methods used in this 1999 project included: site visits of medical facilities in Recife; in-person interviews with key medical, media and communications professionals; structured interviews with parents of cancer patients and medical personnel; telephone and electronic mail interviews with health communication specialists; and a comprehensive literature review. Key elements of the plan included: hiring a public relations consultant in Brazil to assist in coordination; utilizing television, radio and outdoor media; targeting medical personnel with detection/prevention messages; and targeting women with health communication messages as they are the primary caretakers of children. The progress of the project will also be discussed.

Pines, Arthur and Greer, Jennifer. University of Nevada-Reno.

“A Content Analysis of U.S. Broadcast Television Station Web Sites: Are they living up to the potential of the Internet?”

Content analysis examines 110 commercial U.S. broadcast television Web sites for types of information, presentation mechanisms, and interactivity. A snapshot of each site was taken in late 1999. The results indicate that station sites are not taking advantage of the full range of Internet possibilities and, thus, not living up to the medium’s potential. Most sites were not offering comprehensive types of information. While news and weather appeared on several sites, promotion and programming were more likely to be present on sites. Few sites took advantage of multimedia through the use of different presentation mechanisms. For interactivity, most sites had e-mail and links but few offered more than these basic features. Sites serving large and medium markets were doing better in all three categories than small market sites. Sites affiliated with CBS and NBC sites fared better than sites affiliated with other networks or independent stations.

Pitts, Mary Jackson. Arkansas State University.

“Television News Websites: What’s There and What’s Not.”

The purpose of this research was to determine how television stations are using their websites to promote their news programming. A content analysis of 182 websites was completed in April, 2000. Several questions were explored in the analysis. 1) What forms of content were displayed on the sites? 2) What types of navigational systems were used on the sites? 3) What was the level of interactivity on the site? 4) Does network affiliation affect the level of quality for each station? Websites can and should be a value-added commodity for television stations. They can easily be used to promote on-air content. This study attempted to determine how well television stations are using websites to their advantage. Preliminary analysis of the data showed television stations are using websites, but not to their full advantage.

Randolph, Yvonne M. and Fowler, Gil Arkansas State University.

“A Content Analysis of Billboard Advertising.”

One of the oldest forms of advertising, the billboard, is becoming an advertising vehicle of choice for many advertisers due to advancements in computer technology and production techniques. A sample of 155 rural and urban billboard ads along Missouri and Tennessee highways were examined to see if they follow proven techniques for optimum effectiveness. Billboards were content analyzed for number of words per ad, products and services advertised, foreground and background color combinations, local or national advertisement, type of message or ad, and rural or urban location. Ads were found to contain an average of 9.1 words per billboard, to emphasize travel needs, to use contrasting background/foreground colors, and to be primarily national in scope emphasizing directional or tourism content

Russell, Dennis. Arizona State University.

“Morality Tales from the Culture of Celebrity Spectacle: Oliver Stone’s Media Critiques in ‘Talk Radio’ and ‘Natural Born Killers.’”

As one of this country’s most passionate and controversial filmmakers, Oliver Stone’s body of work stands as a provocative critique of the American experience since the early 1960s. Two of his films, “Talk Radio” (1988) and “Natural Born Killers” (1994), represent scathing examinations of an arrogant, irresponsible, sensationalistic, celebrity-obsessed media that panders to the lowest common denominator. Simultaneously, “Talk Radio” and “Natural Born Killers” portray a media audience that lusts for conflict and spectacle; one that seems incapable of distinguishing fame from infamy. Thus, the purpose of this paper is to analyze the major media-critique themes emerging from these two Oliver Stone films, and to underscore their linkage to other key media critiques, including James Fallows’ “Breaking the News: How Media Undermine American Democracy;” Richard Schickel’s “Intimate Strangers: The Culture of Celebrity;” and David Shaw’s “Press Watch.”

Schild, Steve. Saint Mary’s University.

“Letter-to-the-editor policies and their impact on perceptions of objectivity.”

Failure to clearly state and/or consistently enforce policies regulating letters to the editor can create the impression—and sometimes the apparent reality—that a newspaper is not truly allowing its letters section to function as a free and unbiased exchange of ideas. Research based on a statistical survey and interviews with letter-writers demonstrates that readers in some cases believe that bias is intentionally injected into the letters page when certain kinds of content are selectively and intentionally cut from some letters to the editor but not from others. Accusations of impartiality on the letters page also arise when policies regarding factors such as length limits on letters change during the course of an extended discussion.

Shepard, Robin. University of Wisconsin- Extension.

“Information Preferences and Targeting Educational Campaigns to Agricultural Producers.”

Identifying an audience’s preferred information sources and channel preferences is essential in an effective communication campaign. However, in this age of precision agricultural technology, exacting farm management decisions and high tech natural resource protection, traditional agricultural technology transfer may overestimate the role of local extension agents, conservation program staff and even peer leaders in the community, leading to campaigns being directed at the wrong audience. More than 2000 Wisconsin farmers were surveyed to assess their current use of water quality protection practices, their need for specific information related to adopting new management strategies, and their preferences for how and from whom to access that information. Results indicate that current efforts to supply agricultural management information, especially pertaining to nutrient management practices, often rely on the least effective formats and delivery channels.

Short, Brant; Back, Caitlin; and Freeman, Daniel. Northern Arizona University.

“Sighs, Syl-lables, and Speeches: Media Construction of the 2000 Presidential Debates.”

In this paper, the authors will explore the three presidential debates that took place during the 2000 campaign. The authors will examine pre-debate and post-debate coverage in 12 national newspapers as well as televised debate commentary. The goal of this paper is to determine the media's role in articulating themes, assessing winners and loser, and overall impact in helping viewers assess political debate.

Short, Dayle Hardy, and Short, Brant. Northern Arizona University.

“Fire on the Ridge: A Rhetorical Analysis of the Montana Fire Reporting in Local Newspapers.”

In 1995 Professors Hardy-Short and Short published an examination of the 1988 Yellowstone fire debate as presented in local and national newspapers. They found two compelling, and diametrically opposed, metaphors guiding the discussion. Controlled-burn opponents saw the fire from an urban/death metaphor; on the other hand, proponents of the natural burn policy described fires in an ecological/rebirth frame of reference. In this paper, the authors will extend their earlier study by examining the coverage of Montana’s 2000 fire season in the Missoula, Montana, daily newspaper throughout the fire season. The authors will compare/contrast the rhetorical themes that emerge in local fire coverage with national reports as well those that surfaced in the 1988 Yellowstone fire coverage.

Speckman, Karon R. Truman State University.

“Who did better job informing youth voters in 2000 election – TV network news or online news?”

Low youth voter turnout continued in 2000 with 38.6% turnout of eligible voters compared with 33% in 1996, 37% in 1988, and 38% in 1992. This paper compares TV network news with online news in providing information to youth, using ABC, CBS, and NBC TV scripts and stories from online sites of CNN, MSNBC, CBS, ABC, Los Angeles Times, Yahoo, and AOL from October 7 – November 11, 2000. The content-analysis examines coverage of youth issues, stories using youth sources, stories discussing youth as voter blocs, and post-election youth-turnout stories. A 1996 study on TV news by same researcher concluded issues of importance to youth were not covered adequately. Neither were stories tied to them as voters, nor were youth used as sources. Hypotheses for 2000 study are: 1) online news covered youth issues more thoroughly, 2) youth still not used as sources or treated as voting bloc by either medium.

Stephenson-Jones, Amy and Fridriksson, Lianne. Baylor University.

“Use of the World Wide Web by Missionary Organizations.”

From its beginning, communication among church members has been characterized by an early form of “wired” communication. The New Testament documents early Christians who sent letters of exhortation among their communities resulting in a communication network. From ham radio stations to patched phone connections, missionaries have continued to communicate through networks of sorts. Today, technology, and specifically the Internet, has allowed field missionaries unprecedented access. This study examines a random sample of traditional mission organizations’ web sites. Through content analysis, a series of research questions are addressed: What is the content included on mission web sites? Who is/are the intended audience(s)? Are the web sites helpful to audiences outside of the mission organizations? What information concerning the host countries do these web sites contain? How functional and easy-to-navigate are the web sites? Are commercial, advertising or promotional materials contained on these pages?

Tannehill, Farrah and Fridriksson, Lianne. Baylor University.

“Gender Bias and Stereotyping in Texas Media Coverage of U.S. Senate Candidates.”

Possible gender bias in news coverage has been a sensitive area for female political candidates. Even though recent research has shown that media treatment of female candidates has become less stereotypical over the years, some inequities still exist. This study examines several major Texas newspapers’ coverage of the male and female candidates in Texas for the U.S. Senate in the 2000 election. Among the questions addressed in this content analysis are: Is coverage of male candidates more frequent than that of female candidates? Are female candidates for U.S. Senate covered more stereotypically than male candidates? What issues were covered by Texas newspapers in that race, and how did the male and female candidates align themselves on those issues? And, were there any differences in coverage of the incumbent female candidate and her challengers, both male and female?

Trent, John H. and Greer, Jennifer. University of Nevada-Reno.

“Environmental Advertising: A study of the development of attitudes toward ‘greenwashing’ advertising.”

This study examined factors that determine attitudes toward an environmental advertisement and its sponsoring company. Through an experimental design, the study examined whether a news story can combat what some individuals might term "propaganda" that is coming out of the advertisement. The study sought to examine if attitudes are influenced by demographic variables, or involvement and participation in the environmental arena, or a combination of all of these factors that help determine attitudes toward an environmental advertisement and sponsoring company. Three hypotheses and three research questions were developed to address different aspects of the effects of the news story on audience. The results of the study indicated that one-sided, "unbalanced" news stories are much more effective messages than two-sided, "balanced" news stories. It was also found that source credibility does not influence attitudes to the extent researchers first believed.

Watkins, Audrey and Fowler, Gil. Arkansas State University.

“Print vs. Online Classifieds as a Means of Moving Merchandise: A Case Study of the Preferences of Print Classified Ad Users.”

Since its inception in the mid-1990s, the online consumer marketplace has grown at an exponential rate. Recent estimates indicate that roughly one in three Americans use the Internet on a regular basis with almost 70% indicating those users shopped online in the third quarter of 1999. As this growth in Internet use continues, numerous online classified advertising sites have started. This study sought to determine whether classified advertising users of traditional print media would be receptive to using an on-line classified advertising web site as well. Almost 90% had access to the Internet and had conducted a web search. Just over half reported making a purchase over the web (56%) but only 37% reported visiting a classified web advertising site. While only 59% said they were successful in selling their product via the newspapers, roughly 70% said they would be receptive to trying web classified advertising if it were tailored to their local area.

Watkins, Steve and Fowler, Gil. Arkansas State University.

“An Analysis of the Backgrounds of University Development Officers and Their Job Perceptions.”

The educational focus on fund raising has created a strong demand for "development officers" who have the potential and ability to affect the annual bottom line with successful solicitations. Generally, it can be noted that development officers come to the profession later in life from other fields and with a diverse educational backgrounds but little research has been found that examines this profession. This study examined the demographics of university development officers both prior to, and since their time of employment, as well as their perceptions of their abilities and personal satisfaction in the profession. The survey was administered to 89 participants at a development seminar sponsored by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education. In general, development officers were found to be a diverse group, well educated, albeit in a broad group of disciplines, with a variety of professional backgrounds that appear to have no common link. These individuals seem to be confident in their abilities and extremely social.

Zhang, Xiao. University of Nevada, Reno.

“Content Analysis of the coverage of Hong Kong's return to China by the New York Times, London Times, People's Daily, and South China Morning Post.”

The purpose of this study is to compare the news coverage of Hong Kong's 1997 reunification with China by the People's Daily, South China Morning Post, The Times of London, and the New York Times. It is useful to study the four papers because they are the leading newspapers in China, Hong Kong, Britain, and the United States. All four countries have a strong vested interest in the event. A content analysis was conducted to examine 320 news stories from these four papers for prominence, theme, tone, and source use. Existing literature shows that press control exists around the world regardless of political systems. But different political systems have different degrees of control of the press. This study will illuminate how different press systems affect media's operation.

ROUNDTABLE: The Student Media Adviser

George Estrada, Gary Melton, Craig Klein, Eric Gormley, Humboldt State University.

The culture of speech freedom is ever in flux, and its terms of engagement are constantly re-shaped and re-defined in the university atmosphere. Student media remain an important proving ground for First Amendment principles, and as the concept of free expression meets new challenges in the next century, the role of student media advisor becomes more and more important. Media scholars and advisors alike need regularly to unpack and interrogate the function of student media advisor: Is the advisor an officer of the institution or an advocate for students? Do new economic realities change how student media are conceptualized, structured and operated? How do recent developments in student-media case law impact the advisor? How can we internationalize campus media? How is the effectiveness of the advisor assessed?

Curtis, Ruce, The University of Auckland

"Old and new technologies and the construction of gambling in New Zealand"

This paper examines the state promotion of gambling in New Zealand. It examines issues around the licensing of gambling operators and the treatment of problem gambling. The likely impact of new technologies of gambling and surveillance is foregrounded in the shift to interactive TV and Internet based gambling. These innovations are discussed in terms of the dilemmas they pose to the state, new and existing operators and the anti-gambling lobby. An assessment is made of state policy.

Chatterjee, Srikanta, Massey University

"Income Inequality in Colour: Ethnicity and Income-shares in Post-reform New Zealand"

The New Zealand economy had experienced slow growth, rising unemployment and inflation, and trade and budgetary deficits over the decade leading up to the 1980s. The thorough reform programme starting in 1984 had the aim of removing some of the obstacles that caused the economy to under-perform. The reform measures were predicated on the ideological belief the 'free market' was more efficient than 'governmental intervention' in the allocation of scarce resources and distributing the national dividend amongst the population. The economy still remains slow growing, unemployment still higher than in the mid-1980s, external deficit still a major worry. Prices are more stable, and the government's budget is in healthier shape. The question as to who benefited from the reforms naturally arises, and several recent studies have shown a very small proportion of New Zealanders had.

Downes, Bryan, chair, Roundtable Special Session

"The New Zealand Experiment with Reshaping the State"

The NZ experiment has become the "model" for other developed countries and for a "new public management." It is the most systematic and extensive change effort to redefine the role of the state and to significantly reinvent governance undertaken by any developed country to date, democratically. We would not only discuss what happened but focus particular attention on the consequences, including the adoption of proportion representation for the national legislature. Who benefited? Who lost? Other consequences?

Gaskins, Richard

"Risk and Responsibility After Neo-liberalism: Searching for the Third Way in New Zealand"

In the aftermath of neo-liberal policy shifts in developed nations, political leaders face unusual challenges in "bringing the State back in"--that is, in reintroducing public control after recent expansion of the private market sector. This challenge is especially daunting in New Zealand, where significant electoral reforms in the 1990's followed closely on unusually broad neo-liberal transformations during the period 1984-93. This paper will examine attempts by the Labour-led coalition in New Zealand to strike a new balance between private markets and public regulation. The paper will focus on two overarching themes for analyzing the new prescription for private-public relations: risk and responsibility. It will trace competing perspectives on these two themes in highly-charged debates over labour-market reforms, environmental regulation, and new policies for personal-injury compensation and accident prevention. In the end, the current government still faces stubborn challenges.

Isern, Tom

"The Lindis: Prospectus for a Bioregional History"

The Lindis River descends from Lindis Pass, one of the most spectacular passages in the tussock-clad New Zealand Alps, to join the Clutha above Cromwell in Central Otago. It gives its name to a locality, the Lindis, once largely comprised in Morven Hills Station, established in the 1840s and subsequently subdivided. The sequence of occupation in the locality proceeded from extensive pastoralism through gold mining, irrigated agriculture, hydroelectric development, and intensive horticultural enterprises. There have been changes in the land. The proposal here is to examine those changes by means of a self-conscious bioregional history done in the manner refined by environmental historians in North America--a sort of deep description of the relationship between humankind and nature in a particular, defined place. This involves both detailed archival research and extensive fieldwork. A new and distinguishing feature of this particular bioregional history will be the incorporation of the evidence of folklore and material culture.

Karsten, Peter, University of Pittsburgh

"Beneath the Iceberg's Tip: Personal Injury Suits, Out-of-Court Settlements, and Jury Awards at Trial; The 'Real' Law of Accidents in 19th Century England, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States"

Appellate cases provide us with the formal "rules" of accident law (tort), but are only the "tip of the iceberg" of accident 'law' ? that is, once one identifies 'law' broadly to encompass the entire process wherein accident victims are either "made whole" or given little or no redress. Victims first had to decide to seek redress; then to know how to proceed (which generally meant consulting an attorney). The attorney had to know his trade (how to gather facts, how to bargain, etc.). Were a case to go to trial, and a jury empaneled, that jury behaved quite differently toward different sorts of tort defendants, and the paper concludes with comparisons of jury awards in different regions.

Schaniel, William, University of West Georgia

"Changing Economic Relations around the Bay of Islands: 1823 to 1828."

The paper will focus on the changes in relations between the Maori and various European groups around the Bay of Islands. The European groups include whalers, Pakeha-Maori traders, and missionaries. By the late 1820s the transactional relationship between the Bay of Islands Maori and Europeans had changed with the Europeans no longer subject to regular negative transfers. The decline in negative transfers did not exempt the Europeans from the principle of utu, however. Negative transfers were now made through application for utu rather than unilateral transfers by the local Maori. The relations were dominated by the rise in influence of the Church Missionary Society with the Maori in the Bay of Islands. The change in transactional relations with the non-missionary Europeans was not as pronounced as with the missionaries.

Stewart, A G (Sandy / Oneroa), The University of Auckland

"Partnership (????)"

Te Pūtahitanga Mātauranga is the Māori name for the Far-North Schools Improvement project. Up to 78 elementary, middle and high schools are participating with interventions designed to specifically target the educational needs of Māori students. These needs include the increased use of te reo Māori, literacy and numeracy achievement, and the promotion of the Māori parent community as an effective school partner. This project is a partnership between a tribal group and the Ministry of Education. It is just one of 27 currently operating in New Zealand. The nature of the partnership is discussed both in education theory and practice, and in terms of tino rangatiratanga (indigenous rights) and the Treaty of Waitangi.

Welsh, Robert, Central Michigan University

"New Zealand Marketing Boards' Market Power"

The various New Zealand Marketing Boards were established by national policy to improve the production, processing, research and marketing activities and power for the agricultural producers. The functions of the boards involve regulatory, control, commercial, leadership and servicing activities and they are empowered to impose levies on producers as a means to obtain revenues to cover costs and support activities.

Research in this paper analyzes the market power of the Apple and Pear Board, Dairy Board and the Meat Producers Board. The Apple and Pear Board and the Dairy Board both are single desk monopoly sellers in international markets, but the Meat Producers Board does not have this advantage. The research paper explains how these three marketing boards have developed toe market power to compete effectively with large multinational corporate competitors in the global market for agricultural products.

## Philosophy

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Freeman, David A., Department of Political Science, Washburn University

“Individualism in the Social Contract Tradition: Hobbes”

The idea of individualism and its adjectives, the individual, is very large and complex. Western intellectual history is rich with sophisticated and informed voices on this subject. So much so, that no single work is sufficient. Therefore, in order to bring some order and structure to this project, I have employed two models – the Classical and the Modern. The Classical model is both philosophical and religious. As a consequence, thinkers like Plato, Aristotle and St. Thomas apply. The Modern model is distinguished by its embracing of empiricism and the scientific enterprise. Hence, thinkers like Machiavelli, William of Ockham, Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau apply. My primary task is to focus attention on Aristotle and St. Thomas with respect to the Classical model, and Ockham and Hobbes with respect to the Modern model. I have chosen these thinkers because they, more than the others, confront the reader with ideas and reasoning processes that are complex, yet very contemporary and relevant to our lives and to our world. Finally, individualism does put a different twist on these thinkers, Hobbes in particular. So, to revisit Aristotle and Hobbes will be somewhat of a fresh experience.

Huffaker, Phildon, Department of Philosophy, California State University, Long Beach

“Ian Hacking's work on "The Social Construction of What?"”

Social science is often portrayed as a set of mere social constructions and natural science as the accumulation of inevitable truths. Ian Hacking argues that socially constructed factors only affect the form of natural science and not the content. He further distinguishes between “interactive kinds” and “indifferent kinds.” The former kinds lack independence from the available descriptions under which they may act (e.g., “children”), while the latter kind lacks awareness of its own categorization (e.g., “quarks”). Similarly, the form in which scientific questions are asked is dependent upon human interaction, but the answers (contents) are not. I claim these distinctions are misleading viewed through Hacking's realist perspective. He claims that forms of selecting but not the facts themselves are constructed and yet facts can determine the form of future inquiries. I argue that Hacking begs the question of form determining content when he views facts as content determining form.

Lamb, Kara

“The Consequence of Utility in Colorado Water Diversions “

In the state of Colorado, 80% of the precipitation falls on the western slope of the Continental Divide, but 80% of the population lives on the eastern slope – and is booming. In order to provide for the (sub) urban sprawl of the front range, water is diverted west to east in large quantities, but it is never enough as the need keeps growing. The “justification” for the diversions is essentially utilitarian; bring the greatest good to the largest number of people. But, just as utilitarianism has its criticisms, so do the water diversions. By following the market economics, conflicting distribution politics, and environmental concerns associated with several Colorado water projects, this paper parallels the criticism of utilitarianism to the water diversions in order to determine whether or not this practice is the best moral solution.

Maccarone, Ellen M., Department of Philosophy, University of Florida

“Michael Smith’s Coverage Claim”

In “Internal Reasons” Michael Smith relies on an account of what it means for an agent to be fully rational to argue that the contents of agents’ subjective motivational sets, S’s, will converge and that agents, insofar as they are rational, all have the internal same reasons. In Section I, I will give Smith’s account of what it is for an agent to be fully rational. In Section II, I will examine Smith’s argument that the S’s of rational agents converge, which leads to Smith’s argument that rational agents have the same internal reasons to act. In Section III, I will argue that if Smith’s argument about convergence is successful, then the agent-relative/agent-neutral question does not really arise. In Section IV, I will conclude by making some final connections to Williams’ discussion of internal reasons, and see how well Smith’s account fares in comparison to Williams’ account.

Rogers, Victoria, School of Philosophy, University of Southern California

“Realism and the Aims of Science “

Scientific Realism is a highly problematic view; realist claims that, the success of science is explained by its truth, face charges of circularity and claims of the truth of existing theories cannot be defended in light of the under-determination of theories by empirical evidence. Yet we are reluctant to give up our realist intuitions because they are integrally connected with our views of what science is.

The question addressed here is whether it is possible to construct a defensible realist position and what such a position would look like. A new normative realist position is suggested, based upon the idea of maintaining realism as a regulative principle, but not predicated upon a commitment to the truth of existing theories. This position is examined with regard to theories of truth, explanation, and acceptance; it is argued that normative realism holds advantages for both the descriptive and prescriptive dimensions of science.

Tang, Paul C. L., Department of Philosophy, California State University, Long Beach

“Two Treatments of Scientific Explanation”

The starting point for the modern analysis of scientific explanation is Hempel and Oppenheim’s classic paper, “Studies in the Logic of Scientific Explanation,” where the so-called Deductive-Nomological Model is formally presented as a sound deductive argument with certain constraints. I briefly trace the history of this Model, including the related Inductive-Statistical Model, and discuss the problems that arise therefrom. I then discuss the pragmatic model of scientific explanation as advanced by Bas van Fraassen in *The Scientific Image*. Here, explanations are answers to “why-questions” which are posed in various contexts and have presuppositions. If the presuppositions are not fulfilled, the question does not arise. If the question does arise, then the context heavily determines what constitutes an appropriate answer. I compare and evaluate the two approaches and relate the discussion to the problem of scientific realism.

Uliasz, Connie

“Philosophical Issues in Climate Change”

This paper is a survey of some of the philosophical problems that have arisen in the discussions of global warming. One of the issues has resulted from the different ways in which atmospheric physicists and environmental advocates typically understand the burden of proof. Scientists generally adhere to the belief that any new theory must be firmly established before it is accepted as “probably true”. Because scientists cannot yet prove they are correct about climate change, they are generally unwilling to say that it is occurring. Environmentalists, on the other hand, are likely to adhere to a different viewpoint. If the consequences are dire enough, they believe it is prudent to act in a more proactive manner, not waiting for unequivocal proof of environmental destruction before taking steps to prevent it. Attempts to regulate carbon emissions have also run into a substantial number of philosophical difficulties. These philosophical difficulties range from determining fair carbon quotas, to the belief that we should concentrate on finding ways to adjust to a changing climate rather than trying to prevent it. It is hoped that this paper will spark further discussion and inquiry into these issues.

Wojciechowski, Mark, Department of Philosophy, California State University, Long Beach

“Howard Gardner’s exploration of moral intelligence, in *Intelligence Re-framed*”

Howard Gardner claims that intelligence has traditionally been limited to two or three types. In contrast, Gardner claims that intelligence can be classified into eight types. In his book, *Intelligence Re-framed*, he explores the possibility of moral intelligence. His conclusion about the admission of moral intelligence is negative, but I find his conclusion premature and resting on a recalcitrant and traditional view of ethical knowledge. Gardner cannot establish a class of moral intelligence because he lacks the ability to establish what would count as moral knowledge. I propose that Gardner could change his view if he adopted a holistic approach to moral knowledge. Approaching knowledge holistically not only provides a foundation for moral intelligence but, if applied throughout, his theory would have mutually enriching affects on the other eight intelligences, along with many other important epistemological implications for philosophy and cognitive science.

## Political Science

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Alm, Leslie, Ross Burkhart, David Patton, and James Weatherby, Department of Political Science Boise State University

“Political Culture in the American West; Regionalism in Idaho”

Analysis of political conflict in state government based on intrastate regionalism (the political interests of two or more geographic areas) is an important, yet neglected, perspective in current scholarship. We seek to demonstrate regionalism’s analytic power by illustrating the case of Idaho—a state the Almanac of American Politics describes as one of America’s leading states with respect to technological growth and the part of this growth is playing in changing the nation’s cultural and political attitudes. Understanding how regionalism affects the political culture of Idaho should aid us in understanding how the American West (containing the five fastest growing states in the United States) is going to evolve in the coming century. Our research will be based on analysis of aggregate data collected at the county level, with an emphasis on the results of a survey (conducted in the autumn of 2000) of all elected officials in Idaho’s 44 counties

Beatty, Dr. Bob, and Dr. Mark Peterson, Washburn University

“Leading Students to Water: Gaining Positive Affect From Political Exposures”

Conventional wisdom asserts and reinforces the notion that the 18-24 age demographic is cynical and uninterested in politicians and the political system. This demographic category may be the recipient of the effects of a self-fulfilling prophecy. This paper examines the effects of political exposure upon college students. Specifically, we are using the presidential debates from the 2000 election season to examine whether exposure to competitive political discourse increases issue knowledge, student interest in politics, students’ positive feelings towards the candidates and politicians in general, and increases students’ likelihood of voting. This examination involves four groups of students viewing four debates (one at Arizona State University using Bush-McCain-Forbes; two at Mesa Community college using two Gore-Bradley debates; and one at Washburn University using Gore-Bush), plus a post-election forum at Washburn. We demonstrate a heightened level of political engagement upon these college students, and we address the role of the college instructor/scholar in engaging these students in the political process.

Bower, Carol Lynn, College of Public Programs, Arizona State University

“First Lady Communication: Setting an Agenda for the Discipline”

Since Karlyn Campbell Kohrs identified the theory of feminine style of communication in 1973, the discipline continues to expand its boundaries in the examination of women’s communication and discourse. During this same time, women were extending the parameters of America’s political arena to include their activities. The activities of preeminent female politicians such as, former Texas Governor Ann Richards, Elizabeth Dole and Hillary Rodham Clinton have generated a great deal of original scholarship. However, with but a few exceptions, the amazing contributions of America’s first and most visible of political women has been overlooked. This paper will examine how the five sub disciplines of Communication—Interpersonal, Intercultural, Organizational, Performance Studies and Rhetoric—can remedy that situation by setting a research agenda for First Lady discourse.

Casey, T. Timothy , Mesa State College

“An Unfinished Agenda: An Analysis of the Progress and Obstacles to the Implementation of the 1992 UN “Agenda for Peace”

On January 31, 1992 the Summit Meeting of the United National Security Council called upon General Secretary Boutros Boutros-Ghali to prepare a report of analysis and recommendations to strengthen and make more efficient the United Nations role in preventative diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping. To this list, Boutros-Ghali added post-conflict peace building. The result was the 1992 “Agenda for Peace”. In this document the Secretary General outlines a number of proposals to enhance the UN’s role in these four crucial areas of peace. This paper will assess the proposals offered and the progress that has been made toward implementation of these proposals in the ensuing decade. Where the proposals have not been fully implemented, I will consider the obstacles to these reforms, and what needs to be done to overcome these obstacles. Finally, I will assess the long-term possibilities for this unfinished Agenda for Peace in the contemporary international political environment.

Cassie, William, Susan Keefe and Elvin Hatch, Appalachian State University

“An Examination of Cultural and Political Attitudinal Development in a Rural Mountain County”

This research examines the cultural and political attitudes of a rural mountain county in the Appalachian region of North Carolina. Previous research has suggested that ideological and cultural attitudes concerning political and social development are on a single dimension. This suggests that “liberal” will be “progressive” and “conservatives” will be “traditionalists”. However, our preliminary analysis indicates that these are actually two separate dimensions. We will be examining survey results to determine how residents of this county react to several political and cultural questions aimed at measuring their attitudes on a broad range of issues. We will then attempt to identify who the various groups of people are and explain why these groupings occur. Finally we will compare our findings to other research involving the Appalachian region and the South as a whole.

Coleman, Peter J.

“The Commonweal Tradition in American Life”

In 1944 the eminent economic historian, Ephraim Lipson, published *A PLANNED ECONOMY OR FREE ENTERPRISE*, in which he drew on the Tudor-Stuart past to envisage a peacetime Britain incorporating a set of public policies based on the commonweal ideal. This paper argues that these ideas crossed the Atlantic in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and became incorporated in the colonial political economies. By the Revolution there were thirteen of these mercantilist systems in operation. The new federal government created a national version and with the admission of each new state to the Union there emerged a web of politics tailored to local needs and adapted over time to changing circumstances and opportunities. In effect, two political economies emerged in the New World, one based on the idea of community, the other, laissez faire, on the idea of individualism. The American dialogue continues into the new Millennium.

Hirschbein, Ron & Curtis Peldo, California State University, Chico

“American Electoral Politics: A Kantian Perspective”

Despite his profession of value neutrality in his influential Economic Theory of Democracy, Anthony Downs comes out as what I call a “closet Kantian” in my Voting Rites (Praeger, 1999). Invoking Kant’s deontological ethics, he argues that while a single vote is virtually inconsequential, citizens bear a civic duty—and a priori obligation—to vote. Indebted to Kantian practical reason, Downs stresses that non-voters shirk their civic duty; worse yet—as Kant would remind us—if non-voting were universalized the American political system would collapse.

We analyze this argument, and invoke a Kantian perspective:

- Analyze the notion of civic duty;
- Suggest that elites unethically treat voters as *means* not *ends-in themselves*.
- Argue that voting is not the autonomous, self-determined act of informed citizenry; rather, it is the heteronomous (i.e. externally determined) behavior of a consumer/spectator. As Chomsky urges, consent to narrowly prescribed choices is manufactured, not freely determined.

Hogan, Gene, Western Washington University

”Constitutional Law and the Origin of “Tests” in Supreme Court Jurisprudence”

A major shift in the Supreme Court occurred in the 1890’s with the advent of “economic substantive due process.” Defining fourteenth Amendment Liberty in economic terms and applying federal judicial power in reviewing legislation resulted in a substantial increase in the role of the Supreme Court. Until the revolution of 1937, the Court used the due process clauses of the Fourteenth and Fifth Amendments to limit State and National power to regulate the economy.

Unlike prior constitutional law cases that relied on constitutional text and language to develop doctrine, the new era brought in a fact based jurisprudence. The Court intentionally calculated the “effects” of legislation regulating economic activity to “test” whether economic liberty survived the legislative initiative.

This paper argues that laissez faire ideology may explain the increase in Court power but not the adoption of “tests” and a fact based jurisprudence. Constitutional doctrine developed in commerce cases prior to 1890 is offered as a possible explanation for the adoption of “tests.” Understanding the origin of “tests” in Supreme Court doctrine is important because cases incorporating the Bill of Rights into the Fourteenth Amendment due process cause followed this new mode of judicial review.

Jeffrey S. Ashley

“Presidential Character Roundtable – Richard Nixon

The presentation will include general observations on the study of presidential character. While many factors contribute to the success and/or failure of individual presidents, personality traits cannot be overlooked. Specific attention will be given to how character/personality played a part in both the making and breaking of Richard Nixon.

Paddock, Joel W. and Elizabeth M.H. Paddock, Drury University

“Democratic and Republican Party Leaders”

Using a survey of local political party leaders, we measure gender differences in ideology and party activism as based on the model of amateur activism/political professionalism of party participation. We use cross-tabulations, difference of means tests, and correlations to assess the relationship between gender, ideology, and party activism. Preliminary tests indicate some significant distinctions in partisan style and ideology by gender.

Price, Barry, Tarleton State University

“The Impact of Standardized Testing on the Gifted”

Proponents of standardized educational testing have long argued such tests are the only means of improving American schools. Opponents of these tests have responded by arguing that these tests inevitably undermine the critical thinking skills of gifted students. This paper presents an empirical test of these two competing hypotheses. Specifically, it looks at the performance of the top students in Texas High Schools where test driven curricula have become a way of life.

Prince, Robert, Metropolitan State College of Denver

“Tunisia: Illusions Without Democracy”

Tunisia, a small N. African country wedged between Libya and Algeria, is considered one of the success stories of the IMF structural adjustment programs in Africa. Economic growth throughout the 1990s has been strong (at 5-6% levels) and the per capita income is now one of the highest in Africa, surpassing that of its Magrebian neighbors by considerable margins. Tunisia's material prosperity is all the more striking in that the country is void of oil, or any other significant natural resources to speak of. And yet in the last decade, Tunisia has been the scene of an increasingly harsh human rights reality. Economic development and political liberalization do not appear to be in sync. This paper explores the asymmetry between Tunisia's economic development in the 1990s with the deterioration of its human rights record. It looks at the impact of the human rights campaign in the country on Tunisian civic society and explores the country's economic and political prospects for the future. The title is a response to an important article—Thomas Carothers' 'Democracy Without Illusions' in *Foreign Affairs*. (Jan/Feb 1997) 76:1:99

Robar, Dr. Stephen F., University of Pittsburgh-Bradford

“From Washington to Clinton: It's the American People Stupid.”

The issue of presidential character was prominent in the administration of George Washington, and there is no doubt that individual “character” was the defining, albeit not solitary, issue of the 2000 presidential election. The problem of course is that there exists no agreed upon definition of just what “character” is, or from where a president should look for approbation for his character, or expect critique for his lack thereof. The zealous architects of President Clinton's impeachment in the House of Representatives often enlisted the names of our Founding Fathers—Hamilton, Madison, Washington—as if to establish the piety of their politics. And in fact, George Washington in many ways serves to establish a standard of character for presidential behavior. However, even a cursory examination of Washington's “character” will reveal that “character” was established not in relation to his personal behavior—he was in many ways a sinful man, or even his Christian convictions—he was not a Christian, but in his unwavering support for the American people and the idea of the new nation. Why, like Washington, does president Clinton still enjoy the overwhelming approval of the public? Because “it's the American people stupid.”

Sallie, Steven S., Department of Political Science, Boise State

“Capitalist Globalization and Liberal Democratization: Cross-National Analyses”

What is the relationship between capitalism and democracy within and across nations during the post-Cold War context of extensive economic globalization and intensive political democratization? Deriving a partial answer requires examining the extent of a nation’s liberal democracy with its: domestic capitalist structure, national economic openness to world market forces, historical position in the capitalist world-system, and more recent penetration by the forces of capitalist globalization during the 1990s. The study employs social scientific methodology and statistical techniques, using aggregate data and multidimensional indexes with control variables within a cross-national panel design. The control variables will include cultural values, technology utilization, and religious orientation/tolerance/freedom, as well as often used political, economic, and military ones for a very large sample of nations.

Sharkey, Edward R., Jr., Columbia College

“Political Tolerance in Arizona and America: an Empirical Inquiry”

The primary objective of this research effort is to measure and explain political tolerance in Arizona and America. In operational terms, using 1998 state and national survey data, I will determine how willing citizens at both levels are to extend basic civil liberties, like freedom of speech, to representatives of a variety of nonconformist groups. I will also analyze the relationship between support for expressive rights and a range of sociological and political factors. All state and national findings will be compared. This study will provide us with the only measurement of levels of tolerance for the state of Arizona and give us an up to date indication of where Americans stand on civil liberties.

Thacker-Estrada, Elizabeth Lorelei, San Francisco Public Library

“Presidential Character in Times of War and Social Upheaval”

This presentation will compare the character and approach to the U. S. presidency of James K. Polk and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Living a century apart, they were active and effective presidents who changed the course of American history. Victory in the Mexican War during the Polk presidency (1845-49) resulted in the expansion of the United States territory and increased political agitation over the spread of slavery. During the Roosevelt administration (1933-45), the United States endured both the Great Depression and World War II, from which the country emerged a superpower. Both men battled physical infirmities but eventually succumbed to the enormous pressures of the presidency, and their administrations benefited from the active participation of their precedent-setting wives, Sarah Polk and Eleanor Roosevelt. Although alike in being strong leaders, Polk serious and private, and FDR, ebullient and outgoing, possessed contrasting personalities and temperaments which impacted leadership styles in their distinct eras.

Thacker-Estrada, Elizabeth Lorelei, San Francisco Public Library

“Research on Antebellum First Ladies: Challenges and Rewards

The wives of presidents who served in the two decades prior to the Civil War have largely been neglected by history, much as their husbands have been consigned to obscurity. Consequently, locating accurate information about these first ladies can be challenging. Ladies were seldom discussed in the official records and newspapers of the time, and the correspondence of antebellum presidential wives often was lost over the years or apparently destroyed by surviving relatives. Fortunately, due largely to recent scholarly interest in first ladies, more information about these presidential wives is being discovered and documented. National museums, state archives, university and public libraries, local historical societies, historic sites, and historians possess previously overlooked material about these women, such as the forgotten memoirs of long-lived acquaintances. This presentation will demonstrate that, with diligent research, much of the historic record of these antebellum first ladies can be recovered and examined.

Tuttle, Andrew

“Harold Nicholson: Another CIA Counterintelligence Failure”

“Aldridge Ames the most significant of the Soviet/Russian moles within the CIA caused the agency to make major changes in their internal security and personnel procedures. In 1994, Congress passed a law that made it possible for the FBI to access the financial records of those in the intelligence community who might be engaged in inappropriate activity. However, Nicholson, like Ames, managed to manipulate the system and carry on espionage activities for several years.”

Watson, Robert P., Department of Political Science, University of Hawaii, Hilo

“The State of Scholarship on the First Lady”

First Lady studies is a rapidly emerging field of study. In the past few years several important scholarly works have appeared and a critical mass of scholars are now pursuing the study of First Ladies. Yet, there is a long way to go in formalizing the field. This paper highlights the accomplishments thus far, organizes the challenges of studying the First Ladies and developing a field of scholarship into several identifiable areas, and sets out an agenda for research, scholarship, and teaching. The emerging field is presented as an interdisciplinary endeavor, touching and involving such fields as U.S. history, women’s studies, communications, and of course, presidential studies.

## Public Administration

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Brown, Jean C. and N. Joseph Cayer, Arizona State University|

“The Transition from Doctoral Student to Faculty Member”

In public administration, we debate how well we prepare students for the academy as researchers. What we do not discuss very much is how well prepared they are to teach as they begin their academic careers. Our paper examines the preparation of doctoral students to transition to the teaching role of faculty members. The study surveyed public administration/public policy doctoral programs nationally. The survey focused on specific elements of the programs that purport to prepare doctoral students for teaching public administration at the college/university level.

Cochran, Chris, University of Nevada at Las Vegas

“Using Quality Improvement to Improve Outcomes in a Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Program in Nevada”

The Women's Health Connection (WHC) is a program in the Nevada State Health Division funded by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to provide breast and cervical cancer screening for women between the ages of 40-64 who meet income eligibility guidelines. The WHC implement Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) to help achieve performance indicators established by the CDC. Quality Improvement is common in industry, and has been adapted in ? primarily in hospitals ? but is less common in government organizations. This paper will examine the process of implementing quality improvement in a State organization and its impact on improving outcomes in enrollment and screening the target population. The paper will highlight activities necessary in securing organization-wide commitment to the process, the organization's acceptability of the process, and present evidence as to its effectiveness in meeting CDC performance indicators. The paper will further examine problems that may be inherent in government programs that may impact quality improvement.

Edwards, David, The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

“Border Wars: A Survey of Contemporary Municipal Incorporation Movements”

The definition of local government boundaries is an ongoing process in America. The issue is an important one, since local governments represent the level of government closest to citizens, providing the most basic services required for a community to function as a social collective. They provide the best opportunity for direct citizen participation in governance and surveys show that this is the level of government that enjoys the highest level of trust and confidence among Americans. Yet, we seem to harbor a utilitarian view of local government in the United States. We regularly change the structure of our cities and counties, write new charters, combine units, and alter representational systems in a continuing search to design a more efficient and effective local governance structure. Sometimes in some places, this urge to change our local institutions becomes particularly strong. While efforts aimed at consolidation, annexation, or incorporation are common in the United States, they are usually isolated and attract no special notice beyond the localities involved. However, especially active and vibrant efforts break out periodically that foster intense activity toward the creation of new institutional arrangements at the local level by creating new cities. These “border wars” are the focus of this paper.

Ellickson, Mark and Kay Logsdon, Southwest Missouri State University

“Determinants of Job Satisfaction of Municipal Government Employees”

What variables explain variation in job satisfaction among municipal government employees? Using data from a recent survey of over 1,200 full-time municipal employees, this research will employ multiple regressions to test the relative influence of eleven environmental variables and demographic factors on variation in job satisfaction among this rarely studied group of employees. The list of independent variables examined will include promotional opportunities, pay, benefits, equipment and resources, physical space, work safety, training opportunities, workload, supervision, performance appraisal, departmental esprit de corps, gender, age, and job level.

French, P. Edward and Rodney E. Stanley, Mississippi State University

“Can Students Truly Benefit From State Lotteries: A Look at Lottery Expenditures Toward Education In The American States”

State operated lotteries are often proposed by public administrators, politicians, and academicians as prescriptions for eradicating revenue disparities existing across public school districts in the American States. This paper examines the effects of lotteries on state education spending across the United States. Pooled time series cross sectional analysis is utilized to test data available during 1977 to 1998 from states with lotteries and states without lotteries. This study finds that lotteries during this time period display no significant relationship with increased education spending in states which have implemented these revenue generating mechanisms.

Graves, Joseph B., University of Texas at El Paso

“Can Politics and Ethics Co-Exist?”

The theme of my paper is that there is a hidden crisis in the United States that stems from the apparent inability of claimant-society politics and morality to co-exist together. In this context several questions are addressed. Should there be moral politics? Has politics of impatience and relativism brought about a deflation of the nation's moral currency? Are there objective moral values that both the people's representatives and public administrators can use to bring about moral politics. Many people see existing social reality as unjust and condone unethical behavior in the political realm as necessary means of achieving change. Administrative evil poses a challenge to the ethical foundations of public administration. Politics often results in public officials using bad means to achieve politically popular ends. The paper postulates and examines those mental attitudes and moral qualities that are necessary to have a theory of personal ethics in public administration and in politics so that they can function together in a moral society.

Haley, A. J., Arizona State University at Main

“Central City and Suburban Municipal Recreation Acreage in the United States: The 1990 Comparative Situation”

This paper documents the comparative situation of municipal recreation land in the United States in the year 1990. As such it is a partial extension of the study entitled, Central Cities, Suburbs, and Recreation Standards: A Quindecennial Comparative Urban History,” presented at the 37<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the WSSA in Oakland, California. Specifically, the comparison is effected via application of the 10 acres/1,000 population professional standards.

Heller, Vic, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Dr. Tom Cannon, Texas at San Antonio

“An Analysis Of The Comprehensiveness Of State Tourism Office Statutory Responsibilities And State Tourism Office Functions.

The growth of the U.S. tourism industry has been an ongoing part of the economy's continued shift to a service base. In spite of its economic contributions, the tourism industry operates in a complex environment and has not always been viewed favorably by all segments of the population. All fifty states have publicly funded state tourism offices. All of these offices are responsible for the promotion of tourism in their respective states, primarily through publicly funded advertising, marketing and public relations programs. A governor and /or legislature's ability to determine the proper role of state government involvement is undermined by the lack of a consensus among constituents about how to determine the social value of the state's tourism industry. Historically, legislatures have had oversight responsibility by determining the comprehensiveness of the agency's statutory responsibilities. This paper addresses the question: Is there a relationship between the comprehensiveness of a state tourism office's statutory responsibilities and: 1. the economic impact of the tourism industry on the state economy, 2. the statutory authority (is it a free standing agency) of the state tourism office, 3. the date of origin of the statutory authority, 4. the tenure of the director, 5, the number of professional staff in the office, 6. the budget appropriation for advertising, and 7. the total budget appropriation for the agency.

Jacobson, Willow, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University

“Trends and Innovation in State Human Resource Management Practices.”

Using data from the 1998 and 2000 Government Performance Project's survey of state governments, this paper examines trends and innovations in key human resource management areas. Specifically, it will analyze human resource planning (workforce and strategic planning), employee selection (recruiting, testing, and hiring decisions), employee motivation (monetary and nonmonetary tools), and employee development (feedback, training, and discipline). Within each of these areas, we will discuss the locus of personnel authority, procedural and regulatory changes, and technological innovations. Finally, we will discuss the implications of these reforms for managing human resources in the states.

Kaatz, James, Southwest Missouri State University and P. Edward French, Mississippi State University

“The Effects of City Council Conflict on Burnout, Job Satisfaction, and Tenure of City Managers”

This research focuses solely on the relationship between conflict among city council members and city managers voluntarily leaving their positions. Analysis of data gathered from 168 city managers from throughout the United States suggests that both policy and political conflict among city council members lead to increased job related burnout among city managers. This relationship is stronger when managers are directly involved in that conflict. Burnout among city managers is then shown to cause managers to seek employment elsewhere. Therefore, it is of great importance that conflict be mitigated on city councils which can be accomplished using a number of strategies.

Mankin, Lawrence D., Arizona State University

“The President’s Agenda: Higher Education and Public Service

Presidents of the institutions of higher education are confronted by request for greater involvement in community matters but they lead complex organizations that are constrained in the conduct of public service activities by formidable internal organizational barriers. Tradition, the orientations of institutional officers and institutional rewards have contributed to the fortification of these barriers. For academicians in professional fields, such as public administration, these barriers have consequences for their relationship with their respective practitioner communities. Presidents by elevating public service as a salient issue on their agenda can through a number of strategic moves facilitate the lowering of organizational barriers and increase public service activities. This paper is based upon a historical, political, and organizational analysis of institutions of higher education.

Patel, Kant, Southwest Missouri State University

“Shortages of Organs for Transplants: Proposed Policy Alternatives”

The field of organ transplants has advanced very rapidly in the United States. Today, kidney, liver, and heart transplants have become common place occurrences. The success in organ transplants have led to significant increase in the number of transplants performed every year. However, the number of organ transplants performed annually has increased much faster than the supply of organs available for transplants. This has resulted in major shortages of organs available for transplants and long waiting list. In fact, several thousand persons die every year while waiting for organs. Several policy alternatives have been proposed to address the problems of organ shortages. This paper provides an analysis of proposed policy alternatives and advantages and disadvantages of each policy alternative.

Plein, Christopher, West Virginia University

“Revising Reform: The Use of the Federal Rulemaking Process to Shape the Implementation of New Welfare Law”

On August 22, 1996, President Clinton signed into law the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act. By imposing time limits on eligibility and work requirements on those receiving cash assistance and restructuring intergovernmental arrangements through block grants and greater state discretion in program implementation, this landmark legislation rewrote the welfare law in the United States. With this, President Clinton went far to fulfill his campaign promise of “ending welfare as we know it.” But, the President also recognized defects in the legislation. So too, did others. Welfare rights advocates saw provisions of the law as harsh. Others saw elements of the law as counter productive to the needs of the working poor. State officials saw inflexibility in some aspects of the new law and ambiguity in other provisions of the law. To address these concerns, stakeholders sought to influence new federal rules which would shape the implementation of the law. This paper explores this experience by: 1) reviewing rulemaking and its place in the policymaking process, 2) examining how stakeholders use rulemaking as a venue to advance agenda, proposals, and policy options, and 3) illustrating how the final rule redefined some of the key features of the law and how these changes may help to set the agenda for reauthorizing the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act.

Scott, Patrick G., SMSU and Sanjay K. Pandey, Rutgers University- Camden

“Red Tape: A Review and Assessment of Concepts and Measures”

Although there has been a good deal of interest in red tape research, much of this has been limited to testing public-private distinctions. In addition progress on other substantive issues has been stymied by the multiplicity of theoretical specifications and operational measures of red tape. This paper addresses two key questions: (1) How different are the various theoretical specifications of red tape?; and (2) To what extent do different measures of red tape and formalization measure the same underlying realities? Our analysis suggests that there has been considerable progress in concept development during the last two decades, and the red tape measures that have been developed show both convergent and discriminant validity. However, it seems that additional work remains, particularly in the areas of scale refinement, before we can better inform practitioners on more effective approaches to dealing with red tape.

Rubin, Ellen, U.S. General Accounting Office

“Government-wide Human Capital Management”

Human capital, as the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) uses the term, relies on two key principles. First, people are assets whose value can be enhanced through investment. Second, an organization's human capital policies must be aligned to support its "shared vision," including the mission, vision for the future, core values, goals, and strategies by which the organization has defined its direction and its expectations. GAO's five-part framework anchors human capital systems in the agency's strategic planning and organizational alignment activities, and covers the basic institutional needs for leadership, talent, and a culture that promote high performance. This presentation will summarize GAO's framework and recent work on human capital, using examples from federal agencies, with the intention of raising awareness to the importance of reasoned, strategic, and effective human capital management.

Skidmore, Max J., University of Missouri at Kansas City

“The Experience with Council-Manager Government of a Sizeable Midwestern City “

Kansas City, Missouri--the core city of a metropolitan area now approaching two million inhabitants--has an unusual background. That background includes a history of machine politics (the notorious Pendergast Machine) and, since the 1920s, the presence of council-manager government. It also includes domination by a single, powerful; newspaper that long was a fervent supporter of "professional, non-partisan government." Recently, the voters approved some changes to the charter giving the mayor somewhat more authority. This paper examines the dynamics of local government in Kansas City that led to these changes--and to their support by the Kansas City Star, even though they led to weakening of the principles of council-manager government, and even though the Star had opposed similar changes in the past as leading to "bully government" with a "boss mayor."

Williams, Ethel, University of Nebraska at Omaha

“Re-regulating the Poor: The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act and Welfare Reform”

The passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) in 1996 was proposed as a means of changing the American welfare system. It appeared to be financially inept and rife with fraud and abuse. What appeared to be a reform effort however, has greater political, economic, and social significance. Using Piven and Cloward’s classic book, *Regulating the Poor*, this paper evaluates the latest efforts toward welfare reform. This paper contends that current welfare reform efforts are not attempts to correct abuses of the system or move welfare recipients toward self-sufficiency. Rather, it is an economic approach that resulted from a good economy, and whose relief arrangements maintain social and economic inequities between America’s rich and poor.

Wimberley, Edward T. "Terry", Florida Gulf Coast University

“Policy & Ethics Considerations in the Use of Computerized Resident Information Systems in the Delivery and Planning of Long-Term Care Resources”

This paper begins by documenting the practical and ethical considerations involved in developing and implementing a longitudinal clinical assessment protocol designed for use in a large continuing care retirement community (CCRC) in Florida. This protocol, known as the Moorings Assessment Protocol or MAP is targeted toward applicants to the CCRC and is designed to identify areas of physical, functional, affective and cognitive dysfunctions in the interest of improving the continuum of care made available to residents. The MAP also serves a valuable planning and management role. Despite the value of this screening and assessment protocol, it raises serious issues of ethics and policy that are explored within this paper. Of particular concern is the extent to which such clinical information models may be used within the long-term care industry and to what effect.

Blanchard, Lloyd A., University of Washington

### “Efficiency and Equity in Washington State Schools”

Disparities in school expenditures have long been a major concern in school finance. However, while many believe that equalization of spending fulfills the ideal of equal educational opportunity, an evaluation of this condition rarely takes into account the different levels of services districts choose, the efficiency with which districts provide these services, and the true costs of doing so. As a result, measures of equity that use simple expenditures per pupil as the object may not be indicative of the equality of educational opportunity being provided. This paper compares various conceptions of educational equity and shows how Washington State fares along each. It then shows how these measures of equity change when controlling for differences in cost environments and efficiency. In doing so, it highlights the various sources of inequality in the state school finance system and recommends how they might be remedied.

Cannata, Amy, University of Oregon

### “Program Evaluation as a Budgetary Tool”

In an era of fiscal constraints, everyone is looking for useful tools to help make budgetary decisions. Program evaluation can be a useful tool to determine the status of future funding. This paper evaluates a Teen Court juvenile delinquency diversion program in Lane County, Oregon. Teen Courts use peer judgment as a way to hold young first time offenders accountable for their actions. There is an estimated 675 of these courts in operation in the U.S. With the emergence of this new type of diversion, many people are interested to find out if these courts are working to reduce future juvenile delinquency. Specifically, the paper examines whether the Teen Court program significantly decreased recidivism rates for youth that participated in the program.

Chamberlin, Steven, Tax Law Specialist, U.S. Internal Revenue Service

“An Analysis of the Use of Qualified Zone Academy Bonds and the Future of Tax Credit Bonds in Municipal Finance.”

With the passage of the 1997 Taxpayer Relief Act, Congress created a new type of municipal security. Commonly referred to as tax credit bonds, these debt instruments provide eligible bondholders with an annual credit against their federal tax liability in lieu of interest payments leaving issuing authorities responsible solely for the repayment of outstanding principle. Currently, the only type of tax credit bond is the qualified zone academy bond (QZAB) which authorizes \$400,000,000 annually in federal subsidized financing for primary and secondary public schools serving low-income student populations. However, recent legislative proposals have indicated Congress’ willingness to expand this new form of financing to a wider variety of projects including brownfield redevelopment and capital improvements for designated high speed rail projects. This paper will detail the mechanics of tax credit bonds, evaluate the use of QZABs, and discuss the future of tax credit bonds in the municipal finance industry.

Chamberlin, Steven, Tax Law Specialist, U.S. Internal Revenue Service

“The IRS’s Educational Outreach and Voluntary Compliance Programs for Issuers of Tax-Exempt Bonds “

Presentation, no abstract

Clarke, Wes and Robert Bland, University of North Texas

“Governors, Legislatures and Budgets: Diversity Across the States, The State of Texas”

Budgeting is a central activity in state government, and annual or biennial appropriations are the most important recurring decisions made by state legislatures. Gubernatorial recommendations reflect state agency program needs and portray the policy priorities of the chief executive; legislative appropriations determine which agency programs, gubernatorial policy initiatives and legislative constituencies receive financial support. These in-depth individual state studies were developed at a common point in time (2000) and follow a common organizational framework (e.g., fiscal condition, political structure, and administrative process). The results provide valuable insights about state budgeting not possible from fifty-state aggregate data studies.

Conant, James, George Mason University

“Governors, Legislatures and Budgets: Diversity Across the States, The State of Wisconsin”

Budgeting is a central activity in state government, and annual or biennial appropriations are the most important recurring decisions made by state legislatures. Gubernatorial recommendations reflect state agency program needs and portray the policy priorities of the chief executive; legislative appropriations determine which agency programs, gubernatorial policy initiatives and legislative constituencies receive financial support. These in-depth individual state studies were developed at a common point in time (2000) and follow a common organizational framework (e.g., fiscal condition, political structure, and administrative process). The results provide valuable insights about state budgeting not possible from fifty-state aggregate data studies.

Creel, Marguerite, Clark County, Nevada

“Municipal Bond Issuance: Institutional Investor Perceptions About Method Of Sale”

This paper examines why institutional investors favor one municipal bond method of sale over another and how, if at all, the type of sale influences their purchase. The opinions of 41 institutional investing professionals were sought out and considered relative to what and why municipal bonds are purchased by their respective companies. Participants were asked to explain their control over interest costs, and secondly, what specific motivation and criteria they felt caused a purchase of one issue over another. The research finds that institutional investors have preferences regarding underwriters. Further, investors subjectively recommend underwriting firms which are both compatible with an issuing agency and compatible with their own familiarity with certain types of bonds. This suggests issuers should not assume the underwriting selection process is an objective one based on the evaluation of sale proposals. Indeed, issuers may be well served by systematically incorporating investor preferences in the sale process.

Donahue, Amy K.

“The Media, Citizen Expectations, and Paying for Public Services”

Research demonstrates that the media shape citizens’ beliefs about government effectiveness and trust in public service providers. Also, the public economics literature acknowledges that citizens’ preferences influence their demand for services. Recently, the number of fictional, “real,” and news programs on television about local police, fire, and emergency medical services has increased dramatically. This study will explore the question: What influence does exposure to such programs have on citizens’ beliefs about local government service providers, their expectations about the quality of services they receive, and their willingness to pay for them? We will model these relationships, conduct a representative survey of Connecticut adults, and use these data to test the model. This project thus will bridge a gap between the public administration and economics literatures that focus on government service provision and the public opinion literature that focuses on the media’s effect on the nature of citizens’ attitudes toward government.

Haley, A. J., Arizona State University

“A 5 Year Follow-Up to the Quindecennial Overview of Central City and Suburban Municipal Recreation Expenditures”

This paper is a 5 year follow-up to the research entitled, “A 5 Year follow-up to the Quindecennial Overview of Central City and Suburban Municipal Recreation Expenditures,” presented at the 38<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the WSSA in Reno, Nevada. Specifically, it documents expenditure changes in the overall comparative central city and suburban relationship originally delineated in the initial and earlier presentation.

Hou, Yilin, Syracuse University

“Evaluating The Effects of Budget Stabilization Funds”

In this research I develop and test a model for evaluating the effects of budget stabilization funds (BSF). If BSFs can effectively help reduce fiscal stress (due to recessions) then their use may be indicated in the counter-cyclical fiscal policies of sub-national governments. This study covers the 20 years from 1980 to 1999. The effect of BSFs is explored and the paper illustrates to what extent sub-national governments can use these funds to contribute to stabilizing their economies.

Jun Ma, University of Nebraska at Omaha and Zhibin Zhang, George Washington University

“From Owner-State to Tax State: Change of Revenue Structure of China Governments Since Economic Reform”

The budgetary revenue of a classical socialist state is characterized by non-tax resources, historically coming from state owned-enterprises in the forms of turnover tax and profits taxes, while taxation of individuals raised very little revenue. This contrasts with the practices in market capitalist states, where personal taxes normally account for a higher percentage of government budgetary revenue. This paper addresses China’s transformation from owner-state to tax state. The first section provides a general picture of the transformation of revenue structures in post-socialist countries. The second section provides background about China’s economic reform and the evolution of its fiscal system. The third section analyzes the conventional revenue structure of China. The fourth section examines changes in the Chinese government revenue structure. The fifth section discusses problems faced by Chinese government in the process of transforming from owner-state to tax-state. The final section will give some policy recommendations.

Jung, Changhoon, Auburn University

“The Effect of Local Earmarked Revenues on the Level of Designated Category of Spending”

The proposed paper examines the impact of local earmarking on the level and share of designated category of spending in Georgia county governments and school districts. Two types of Georgia local sales taxes will be examined in the study. They include a one-percent special purpose local option sales tax (SPLOST) which is earmarked for local capital spending, and a one-percent educational purpose local option sales tax (ELOST) which is earmarked for local school capital projects. The study will utilize panel data sets for general county governments and school districts. Theoretically, the empirical result will enable us to understand the magnitude of local earmarking on the designated category of spending. Further, it will offer policy implications (e.g., effectiveness of earmarking) of local earmarking practice to local policy-makers.

Kim, Daehwan, University of Georgia

“The Bond Bank Innovation Continued: Does The Bond Bank Program Still Reduce Borrowing Costs For Small Issuers?”

This paper will investigate empirically whether bond banks still lower municipal governments' borrowing costs. The Internal Financing Rate (IFR) will be used for calculating borrowing costs because IFR will capture the effects of common practices of bond issuance from the issuer's perspective. A couple of states (Illinois and Indiana) will be selected and the data will be collected from *Securities Data Corporation's database of new issues* (1995-1999) and sets of official statements. The factors that will be included in the regression analysis will be issue characteristics, issuer characteristics, and market characteristics.

Kittredge, William P., Syracuse University

“Local Debt Policies: Do They Matter?”

Conventional wisdom assumes that debt policies have a positive impact on local borrowing costs. The Government Finance Officers' Association in a 1995 policy statement calls a "comprehensive debt policy" the foundation of a well managed debt program. In New York State, some counties seeking state aid have been forced to adopt debt policies as part of the requirements of stateaid. The underlying assumption in all cases is that, all else equal, a strong debt policy should result in lower interest rates for the municipal issuer. However, this assumption has never been fully tested. Using a sample of local, general purpose, government general obligation issues from recent years, the author tests the impact of debt policies on the interest rate of these issues utilizing analytical methods intended to allow discrimination and identification of the impacts of debt policies.

Lukemeyer, Anna, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

“Poor Children in Poor School Districts: Can Reform Litigation Provide the Resources They Need?”

[In most states, public schools are financed primarily by local property taxes and state funds. Because property wealth is not distributed equally across districts, some school districts are able to provide much better educational resources than others. Troubled particularly by the education provided to poor and minority families, reformers have challenged school finance disparities in many states and have won in close to half. Although courts and reformers have often discussed their goals in terms of "equal educational opportunity," many suggest that equality of resources is not sufficient: districts with high proportions of "at-risk" students need additional, compensatory resources. Although scholars have studied school finance litigation, few have addressed the extent to which plaintiffs have succeeded in obtaining a judicial mandate for these compensatory school resources. This paper addresses this question, presenting the results of a structured qualitative analysis of all relevant state supreme court opinions from 1971 through 1996.

Mattson, Gary, Iowa State University

“Tax Incentives, Civic Boosterism and Professionalism—Corporate City Planning on the Great Plains.”

This paper is based on an investigation of 128 cities that were designated as Mainstreet Development Communities that were eligible to participate in a state (Kansas) sponsored small city tax incentive program. As “free standing” micropolitan towns, small rural cities are normally forced to compete with their large urban, suburban cousins for firms and households. The focus of this paper is to investigate how public planners and/or economic development specialists may have selectively allocated a town’s scarce resources in the hope of gaining a competitive edge over other local neighboring communities. Corporate City Planning is one such strategic style of policy making. I find that certain selected community characteristics do play a role in this game of competition.

Mitchell, Patricia, University of Georgia

“Impact Fees as a Tool for Revenue Enhancement and Diversification: An Empirical Study of Florida Counties 1993-1998.”

A substantial body of literature has placed impact fees as one of the growth control and regulatory tools available to communities to shape, constrain, and influence land use and development. However, though once conceptualized as a tool for land use regulation and growth control, impact fees have become one of the financing tools used to address revenue needs for capital facilities in fast growing communities. Florida county governments have a long history in the use of impact fees. Of the state’s sixty-seven county governments, more than half currently use impact fees as a source of revenue for infrastructure. This research will analyze Florida county government budgets over a seven-year period to determine the magnitude of revenue diversification occurring through the use of impact fees. The data to be used for this analysis is the *Florida Local Government Financial Information Data 1993-1998* furnished by the Florida Department of Banking and Finance.

Peng,Jun, University of Arizona

“Does Competitive-Only Law have Any Impact on the Borrowing Cost of Municipal Bonds?”

There are two ways of selling municipal bonds: competitive bidding and negotiated sale. One body of literature argues that competitive bidding leads to lower borrowing cost. The second body of literature argues that under certain circumstances negotiated sale results in lower capital cost. Some states sets up laws prohibiting negotiated sales, with the goal of achieving political accountability. If the second body of literature is correct, then such law may lead to economic inefficiency. This paper reports the results of a survey with 50 states to find out who have such a law and collected a sample of municipal issues. Then, using a regression model, the author compares GO bonds (only GO bonds are affect by such law) sold through competitive bidding by law with those sold through competitive bidding by choice. No cost difference was found between these two groups.

Rodriguez, Gloria M., University of Texas, El Paso

“Local Conceptualizations of the Principle of ‘Equity’ in Resource Allocation: The Administrator’s Perspective from the Texas Border Region”

Attempts at achieving educational resource equity in Texas have focused on funding equalization and formulas that address varying educational needs (TASB 1996, Odden & Picus 1992). Despite better information on the plight of property poor districts, much of the debate on equity in Texas occurs at levels far removed from schools. This paper will focus on how local school personnel define and otherwise “make sense of” resource equity, employing three features: (1) a conceptual framework that reflects the belief that education is a *process* involving many points at which equity can be assessed; (2) mixed methods of data collection and analysis to draw upon conventional research practices and recent developments aimed at the contextualization of knowledge; and (3) the research is being conducted in schools in the border region of Texas, which represents historically one of the most educationally underserved regions of the state.

Robbins, Mark, University of Georgia

“State Debt Policies and the Appearance of Impropriety.”

The policies of states vary greatly in the formality and extent of their control over the debt management function. These different approaches have the potential to result in different practices. This research uses state level survey data to explore the determinants of practices aimed at lowering costs, involving citizens, and maintaining the appearance of impropriety to see how the policies and policy environments affect these management choices.

Robbins, Mark and Bill Simonsen

“Municipalities and Financial Advice: Does Independence Matter?”

State and local governments have several sources of financial advice available to them when issuing municipal bonds. Most hire a professional financial advisor (FA) to guide them through the process. This research is focused on revealing the differences between the choices made by issuers using independent FAs versus those advised by FAs who also act as underwriters, or rely heavily upon one underwriter in their issues. We find (for a nationwide sample of general obligation bonds in 1999) that issuers relying on independent financial advice are significantly more likely to use competitive bidding when selling their bonds.

Robertson ,Sarah, U.S. Forest Service

“Implementing Performance Measurement in the Forest Service”

The Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) requires the development of performance measures in federal agencies. The intent of the performance measurement is to enhance budgetary decision-making capability. This paper explores the ongoing implementation of performance measurement in budgeting in the Forest Service, and draws lessons from that experience.

Ryu, Jay E., Carl Vinson Institute of Government, University of Georgia

“An Analysis of Economic Impacts of Lottery Operation in Georgia: In Terms of Lottery as Efficient Revenue Raiser and Benefit Distributor.”

Based on a modified macroeconomic national income account model, a pooled time-series and cross-sectional regression for 159 counties in Georgia from 1993 to 1998 is run to appraise the economic impacts of a lottery. Because lottery sales may cannibalize pre-existing retail sales a time-series model is used to estimate the cannibalization ratio. If total economic impacts are not substantial and the coefficient of lottery sales in the macroeconomic model is negative, this implies that the lottery is closer to a tax and the claim of regressivity is hard to avoid.

Sakai, Diana, University of Oregon

“Evaluating the ASPIRE Program”

The public educational system in Oregon has seen dramatic changes in school funding after the passage of voter-approved tax measures. Public schools have been forced to deal with budget shortfalls, and counseling services have decreased. As a result of these changes, an innovative public/private partnership has developed a volunteer-based after school pilot program, called ASPIRE. ASPIRE is an acronym for Access to Student Assistance Programs in Reach of Everyone. ASPIRE is not meant to take away the important job of school counselors, but to enhance counseling services. The program’s goal is to increase access to education for Oregon public high school students by eliminating some of the barriers to education through the mentoring advice of trained community volunteers. This paper examines the assessment of the pilot program which will determine future program funding. If ASPIRE is successful, the program can be utilized by other public schools facing similar financial challenges.

Sekwat, Alex, Institute of Government, Tennessee State University

“Structural Budget Deficits in The Midst of Prosperity: The Case of Tennessee”

Tennessee is one of a few states that continue to experience structural budget deficits in the midst of the current longest recorded economic expansion in U.S. history. By definition, structural budget deficits occur when total government expenditures exceed total revenues when the economy is not experiencing a cyclical downturn or a recession. To balance the budget and simultaneously avert massive budget cuts, Tennessee levied 24 different sales tax increases between 1985 and 1999 (Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1999). During the 1999-2000 fiscal year, Tennessee state legislators managed to balance the budget through combination of spending cuts and closure of business tax loopholes. Such measures, however, have not addressed the state's structural budget deficits problems.

This study attempts to examine the root causes of Tennessee's structural budget deficits and the direction of future reform necessary to resolve the state's budgetary crisis.

Simonsen, Bill and Seth Skinner, University of Oregon

“Governors, Legislatures and Budgets: Diversity Across the States, The State of Oregon”

Budgeting is a central activity in state government, and annual or biennial appropriations are the most important recurring decisions made by state legislatures. Gubernatorial recommendations reflect state agency program needs and portray the policy priorities of the chief executive; legislative appropriations determine which agency programs, gubernatorial policy initiatives and legislative constituencies receive financial support. These in-depth individual state studies were developed at a common point in time (2000) and follow a common organizational framework (e.g., fiscal condition, political structure, and administrative process). The results provide valuable insights about state budgeting not possible from fifty-state aggregate data studies.

Spence, Heather, University of Washington

“Extracurricular Participation: Effects on Educational Achievement”

It is a commonly known that more than innate ability contributes to a student’s Academic success, even after holding various school, family, and student characteristics constant. Beyond academic skills, students must learn to apply other competencies to their educational endeavors, including discipline, goal-setting, and communication skills. One important source of these lessons may be the extracurricular activities offered by most public schools and many private ones. Although virtually every high school in the United States offers some form of extracurricular programming, such as sports teams, academic clubs, and artistic groups, there are discrepancies in the economic backgrounds of students that participate. This paper studies the effects of participation in different extracurricular activities on educational achievement levels, and compares how these effects differ for students with different socioeconomic backgrounds. It concludes with policy recommendations regarding educational priorities based on the findings of the estimated academic value of the various extracurricular programs.

Weinstein, Steven, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

“Issuer Responsibilities in Municipal Bond Issuance

Presentation, no abstract

## Rural Studies

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Amato, Anthony J. Center for Rural and Regional Studies, Southwest State University

“Throwing an Alp Out of Kilter: Environment and Agricultural Landscapes in the Carpathian Mountains”

In *A Sand County Almanac*, conservationist Aldo Leopold describes the Carpathian Mountains as one of the last islands of nature in Europe. Leopold's description is characteristic of a long tradition of thought regarding mountains and alpine agriculture in Europe. Countless observers have focused on nature in Europe's mountains, seeing cultivation and animal husbandry in alpine areas as well-adapted systems based on a delicate balance between humans and the environment. A careful reading of the landscape of one stretch of the Carpathians, the Hutsul Region, shows that alpine agriculture is not so much a system carefully operated within ecological limits as it is a process that involves altering, creating, and maintaining landscapes. Hutsul shepherds and cultivators have changed local vegetation, nutrient-cycling, and disturbance regimes, and as a result, the mountains contain unique patchworks of natural and human elements, which make local landscapes truly cultural. Ultimately, an inquiry into landscapes and agriculture in the Carpathians raises doubts about prevailing determinist, possibilist, and adaptation models.

Aurora Artiaga, Lorenzo Fernández and Miguel Cabo Department of Contemporary History, University of Santiago de Compostela, Galicia. Spain

“Farmers' Organization in Spain in XXth Century: From Pluralism to Dictatorship, the Case of Galicia”

The aim of this paper is to analyze the different models of farmers' organizations in Rural Spain during the XXth Century. Spanish rural society is completely different from the North to South, from the small farms of the Cantabrian region to the large estates of the south west, mainly Western Andalucía and Extremadura. In this case we focus only in the case of small farms of Galician country, in the North West of Iberian Peninsula. The Spanish Civil War leads to an important breakdown. Prior to 1936-1939, in a liberal society different kinds of farmers' organizations were growing: catholic, liberal, socialist, even anarchist and communist, but mainly populist ones, called "agrarian societies." Since the beginning of Franco's dictatorship a new type of agrarian syndicalism was built called "vertical," after eliminating pluralism. We analyze the changes, the conflicts associated with these changes and the long term effects of the forty years lack of social pluralism in Galician countryside and the reconstruction of a new type of democratic farmers' organizations after 1975.

Bremer, Jeff R., Lawrence, KS

“California's Cattle King: Henry Miller and Founding of Miller and Lux, 1827-1877”

In September 1850 a German butcher by the name of Henry Miller arrived in San Francisco to make his fortune. But, unlike so many other thousands of Gold Rush immigrants, this disciplined and ruthless man earned his fortune and secured his fame (infamy, many said). Miller, one half of the reviled land and cattle company Miller and Lux, quickly accumulated a huge empire that controlled vast tracts of land along the rivers of the arid state. This paper briefly details the early life of Henry Miller, from the despised and lonely farm labor that "humiliated" him as a child to his emigration to San Francisco in 1850. In California he worked as a butcher and imported cattle to feed the hungry city. Surviving droughts, floods and fire, he broke every state federal land law and drove out Mexican landowners, remorselessly creating a million-acre land and cattle empire that dominated much of early American commercial development in California.

Cabo Villaverde, Miguel Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Dpto. de Historia Contemporánea e de América, Praza da Universidade s/n., Santiago A Coruña E-15703 Spain

“Collective Action in Rural Galicia, 1890-1950”

Rural Galicia (NW Spain) saw progress towards the development of a modern political culture, economic modernization and deep social changes during the decades between the fin-de-siècle crisis and the Civil War of 1936. The postwar-years under the iron fist of the Franco dictatorship put an abrupt end to most of them. My paper deals with the ways collective action took place, taking into account the role played by the State and the different social groups, not only peasantry but also bourgeois and noble elites, churchmen and workers. The Galician case will be seen as part of a broader context and compared with processes taking place in the rest of Spain and most of Western Europe.

Foran, Max , Canadian Studies Program University of Calgary

“ A Formidable Presence: The American Market and the Western Canadian Cattle Industry, 1907-1948”

The American market for western Canadian live cattle was the most pivotal single factor influencing the industry's development up to and beyond the Second World War. The paper argues that the American market impacted the industry in several ways: (a.) It became the clearing mechanism for surplus Canadian cattle, and, in so doing, influenced domestic beef prices in Canada. (b.) It further affected the Canadian domestic market by diverting the best quality animals to Chicago. This impacted negatively on the quality of beef available to Canadian consumers. (c.) The attractiveness of the American mid-west for Canadian feeders had the long range effect of delaying a viable feeding industry in western Canada. (d.) Finally, the appeal of the American market for western Canadian producers pitted them against the federal government which, for political reasons, continued to promote the notoriously unprofitable British market for Canadian export cattle. One could further argue that this represented a livestock dimension of the agricultural protest movement that inspired the Progressivist Movement in Western Canada in the 1920s.

Harvey, Douglass S., Department of History, University of Kansas

“The Jurisprudence of Water and Dust: Irrigation, Conservation, and Groundwater Use Control in Central Kansas”

Kansas has a complex set of water laws to deal with climatic variations within the state's boundaries. Multiple interests often compete for the same water, and in central Kansas, conflict has resulted between Cheyenne Bottoms Wildlife Area (CBWA) and upstream irrigators. In the late 1980s, officials at CBWA found their wetland of international significance threatened by falling water tables. Increased ground water irrigation upstream deprived Cheyenne Bottoms of vitally needed surface flow. Jurisprudence revealed that more water had been appropriated via the Prior Appropriation Doctrine than was available. As a result, water czar David Pope created an Intensive Groundwater Use Control Area (IGUCA), which gave Cheyenne Bottoms the senior rights and divided the remainder among senior water-right holders upstream. The central Kansas IGUCA has remained stable, but so has the rain. What the next dry spell will bring regarding further litigation is yet to be seen.

Matt, Susan J. Department of History, Weber State University

“The Prizes of Life Lie Away from the Farm: Consumer Culture and Rural Migration, 1890-1930 and How this Culture Affected Rural Life.”

This paper will examine the effects that the expanding consumer culture had on rural life in the years between 1890 and 1930. A number of historians have examined the rural migration to cities in turn-of-the-century America. Most of this scholarship has focused on the economic and vocational opportunities which migrants could not find on the farm and therefore sought in the city. Less scholarly attention has been paid to the role that the expanding consumer economy had in motivating rural people to flock to cities. As mass-circulation magazines, catalogs, advertisements, movies, and radio programs spread news of urban life, many rural dwellers began to compare their lifestyles with those of city dwellers and decided that their own lives were lacking. The finer clothes, more comfortable and well furnished homes, and commercial entertainments available in American cities exercised a powerful force on the imaginations of country folk. Their envy of urban goods and lifestyles often prompted them to leave the farm. This paper will attempt to discover how the material conditions of daily life shaped the emotions and motivations of farmers and their families and ultimately resulted in a dramatic shift in the demographic profile of the nation.

Mayda, Chris, Eastern Michigan University

“Vertical Integration in the Hog Industry”

Vertical integration controls the instability of commodity production stages. Through each stage of production from raw material to consumer competitive choices must be made. By controlling the most profitable levels volatility is minimized while profit is maximized. The livestock industry has always been volatile largely due to dealing with life forms rather than inanimate objects. That has changed as vertical integration has shifted hog production from buying stations to contracts and natural cycles to commodified inventory. The standard is becoming conception to consumption, birth to bacon ownership, all within one company. Hog production methods have changed little in the past 100 years, however, the past ten years have brought a revolution in how hogs are visualized. On a larger scale this vision is a mirror image of the changing food industry.

Bilderback, Barry , University of Oregon

Among the works of N.A. Rimskii-Korsakov the “Sinfonietta on Russian Themes” is one of his most innovative and intriguing. Although not as well known as some of the pieces in the composer's oeuvre, the “Sinfonietta on Russian Themes” is an important work in that it echoes Rimskii-Korsakov's interpretation of the Russian musical and cultural experience. Also, under the conventional definition of Russian nationalism in music the Sinfonietta is considered national due strictly to its use of Russian folk songs. Few scholars recognize, however, that this obscure instrumental work of 1884 contains other characteristics necessary for understanding Russian musical nationalism in a wider and more accurate scope. Through an analysis of the relationship between the folk songs and orchestration in the “Sinfonietta on Russian Themes” this paper will demonstrate how Rimskii-Korsakov contributed to the creation of a Russian cultural identity in music through a unique combination of borrowing from Western European symphonic tradition, applying his own orchestral techniques, and depicting Russian rural life through the use of folk songs derived from the calendrical, life cycle, and religious spheres.

de Fabritz, B. Amarilis Lugo

“The Influence of Totalitarian Ideology on Russian, Czech and Polish Cinema since the Collapse of the Soviet Union.”

This paper will look at trends in Russian, Czech, and Polish cinema since the collapse of the Soviet Union. It will focus on the ways in which totalitarian ideology and the mechanisms it developed to control cinematic production has affected the cinematic discourse in the period following the fall of the Soviet Union. It will try to determine the influence of the totalitarian experience by formulating an argument of what elements have remained consistent since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

DenBesste, Michelle, California State University, College of Social Science, History Department

“Professional Memoirs in Historical Perspective.”

Like the male physicians with whom they worked and trained, Russian women physicians at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, published memoirs of their work in the field. Their presence in the profession and their writings helped to form both the questions and the possible answers to the direction Russian medicine should take. Their memoirs have enticing titles such as “War with Bacilli,” “A Mission Against Cholera,” and “A Day in the Life of a Duma Doctor.” Women physicians’ memoirs served several purposes. First, they publicized the activities and successes of women physicians. Autobiographical writing for women served as a way for a woman to shape her own fate by publicly defining their own realities. Secondly, they allowed individual women to write about personal experiences in the context of a professional account. Finally, women memoirists describe the appalling conditions of ignorance, dirt and ill health in which a large percentage of Russia’s population lived. They do so with the goal of informing a more privileged section of society and to press for health and hygiene reforms or larger social reforms.

Evans Jr, Alfred B. California State University, Fresno, Department of Political Science

"Conditions Affecting the Growth of Civil Society in Russia."

Civil society is the sphere of social organizations that are relatively autonomous from the state. A large body of scholarly literature supports the argument that a healthy civil society is necessary for a stable, democratic political system. Independent social organizations were virtually wiped out in the Soviet Union, however, as groups controlled by the Communist Party and state pervaded society. When "informal groups" began to appear in great numbers in the late 1980s as a result of Gorbachev's program of *perestroika*, there was a burst of optimism concerning the prospects for the flourishing of civil society in Russia.

Since the early 1990s, the subject of civil society in Russia has been neglected by Western scholars, as there have been few if any attempts by such scholars to provide a general assessment of the expansion of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in that country. This paper will contend that the growth of civil society in Russia has been disappointing in relation to the hopes raised in the last years of the Soviet regime. The paper will also summarize the arguments of recent writings by Russian scholars concerning the conditions inhibiting the expansion of civil society in their country. Such writings explain why most non-governmental organizations in the Russian Federation are marginal in terms of the resources at their disposal, their role in the lives of the majority of citizens, and their influence on government policy-making.

Kolsti, John, Slavic Studies Department, University of Texas at Austin

“Reality Through Art: A Discussion Of Balkan Literary Impressions.” (A Roundtable)

The roundtable will discuss novels/novelists that provide different portraits of Balkan realities, including “The Fortress” by M. Selimovic, “Broken April” by Ismail Kadare, and, “The Bridge on the River Drina” by Ivo Andric.

Lubecki, Jacek ,Department of Political Science, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

“Soviet and American World War II Cinema in a Comparative Perspective”

Comparison of Soviet Russian World War Two films with their American counterparts reveals a similar pattern of historical development. In both countries the wartime and immediate post-war cinema glorified the war. However, from the mid-1950s to mid-1960s the “patriotic” cinema was subtly countered by anti-war movies. In the United States, such films as Robert Aldrich’s “Attack!” (1956), or Arthur Hiller’s “Americanization of Emily” (1964) symbolized the trend. In the Soviet Union the post-Stalinist “thaw” was accompanied by such productions as Mikhail Katalazov’s “The Cranes are Flying” (1957), Grigorii Chukhrai’s “The Ballad of a Soldier” (1959), and, most famously, Andrei Tarkovskii’s “Ivan’s Childhood” (1961). These “dissident” films subverted by subtle means the official Soviet mythology of the “Great Patriotic War.” However, while the dualism of “patriotic” versus “dissident” narratives of World War II can be thus seen in both Soviet and American cinematography, the weakness of the Soviet “dissident” genre has to be recognized. Generally, since Elen Klimov’s “Come and See” (1985) no significant Russian film about World War II was created, which can be juxtaposed to the flourishing of American war cinema in the mid-and late 1990s.

Kim, Sang Hyun

“The Role and Meaning of ‘Left and Right’ in Literary Texts from Pushkin to Dostoevskii.”

Left in Western culture, including Russian, has negative cultural imagery, while right has been associated with what is high, the upper world, and, therefore, the sacred. All the oppositions presented by culturally represented nature exhibit this fundamental dualism. On the basis of this concept this paper attempts to establish the meaning and role of left and right in Russian literary works from Pushkin to Dostoevskii. The direction motif associated with left and right serves in thematic structure of literary works. On the one hand, it provides a static motif that is found mainly in the description of the character’s physical appearance. As an active function, on the other hand, it plays an important role in creating the story’s mood and background. From the standpoint of religious connotations, the direction motif is equally divided: the sacred and the profane, especially in Dostoevskii’s works. Generally, the direction motif to a great extent is conventionalized. Invariably, the left is linked to darkness, sinisterness, filthiness, bad luck, misfortune and profanity. Conversely, the right for the most part has positive connotations, such as the brightness, auspiciousness, good fortune and the sacred.

Klima, Cynthia, State University of New York at Geneseo, Department of Foreign Languages

“The Problems of Reform in the Czech Republic: Is the Path to the EEU Still Paved with Old-Style Politics?”

In my paper, I would like to discuss various restructuring and rebuilding problems that have occurred in the Czech Republic in the past year. One current situation that has made headlines is the Czech Television crisis, which concerns freedom of the press and political interference by the two top parties in the Czech Republic, the Social Democrats and their opposition ally, the Civic Democrats. The significance of this situation cannot be underestimated, as the strike by journalists and the question as to whether the Czech Republic has actually reformed itself, will give the country a "black eye" in the eyes of EEU officials who are still evaluating its application for EEU membership. Another problem (among others) that I would like to discuss is the Czech banking system and its constant desire to "do its own thing" despite major attempts to centralize it. The Kommerčni banka is one example I would like to discuss since I had to work on the banking procedures for several months due to a lawsuit that was drawn up against this bank. Attempts to connect the branches of the banks in various parts of the Republic were a huge failure, due largely in part to the banking officials refusal to accept new computer programs and to relinquish power that had been given to them under the Communist regime. The restructuring of the banking system must occur if the Czech Republic is to be considered "reformed" and free of old Communist-style corruption activities.

Rotnem, Thomas E. Social and International Studies Southern Polytechnic State University

“The Legacy of Yelstin’s Economic Reforms: Failed Democratic Development”

This paper examines the negative social consequences of economic reform in the Russian Federation between 1992-2000. It argues that these “social costs” have not only adversely affect the trajectory of market reforms in Russia, but also have negatively influenced prospects for successful democratization. The paper also discusses the potential relationship between such social costs and increasing societal support for both anti-reform and extremist parties in the Russian legislature, the State Duma, in the 1993 and 1995 parliamentary elections. As such, the paper will also examine the outcome of the December 1999 parliamentary elections in light of this possible relationship.

Rowland, Richard H. Dept. of Geography, California State University

“National and Regional Population Trends in Armenia during the 1990s.”

This paper investigates national and regional population trends in Armenia during the 1990. The study is based upon data from the 1989 census of the Former Soviet Union (FSU) and the most recent available population estimates for Armenia in 1997. Particular attention is given to total population trends among the 11 regions of Armenia, as well as to urban and rural population trends. In addition, 1997 data are available for the more than 40 urban centers, and thus growth rate and economic function variation among these individual towns will also be investigated. Major results indicate that, unlike some other countries of the FSU, especially Russia and Ukraine, Armenia as a whole and most of its regions experienced both total and urban population growth during the 1990s. Also, most towns of Armenia increased in population, although a few did decline.

Shapovalov, Veronica Department of European Studies, San Diego State University

“Russian Dracula.”

The paper analyses the development of the legend of Dracula in Russian literature. It looks into the first versions of “Skazanie o Drakule’ ” in Old Russian literature and the reflection of the legend in folk Russian culture. The vampire image was revived and transformed in Russian Romantic literature (Pushkin, Titov, Aleksei Tolstoi), The interest in vampires and Dracula per se surged at the beginning of the 20th century with numerous translations of Bram Stoker's novel “Dracula.” The novel, however, was attributed to a British writer Mary Corelli whole works were popular in Russia.

Wilde, Tamara , The School of Art and Art History, The University of Iowa

“Funeral Portraiture in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> c. Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.”

The paper will present the *sui generis* artistic phenomenon of funeral or “coffin” portraiture, which flourished in and around the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth during the baroque era from the mid-17<sup>th</sup> to the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. The portraiture was a prop in elaborate and theatrical funeral ceremonies of the Polish-Lithuanian nobility. An examination of the surviving sample of images shows an amazing variety of in both artistic quality and social characteristics of the persons represented, which testifies to the pluralism and cultural vitality of the “Sarmatian” culture of Polish-Lithuanian nobility.

## Social Psychology

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Bulgatz, M.G., Scott Sanders and Kami Rice, Montana State University

### “Learnaire: A Cultural Lifeline to Learning”

Review exercises are important for comprehension (Gibson, 1991). “Learnaire” is designed to be an enjoyable learning experience and helps review for exams (Nemerow, 1992). The game is also designed to be balanced and a positive connection among students. Sanders and Bulgatz (2000) established that students in a learning class found “Learnaire” to be a positive experience and a good review. Can “Learnaire” be as successful in a multi-cultural Native American Psychology course? Using note cards, students developed statements and answers, which were later collected. A student is designated the contestant. The instructor read statements and confirmed answers. A correct answer was worth one point. Five correct answers led to the designation “Learnaire”. There were two lifelines per contestant. On a scale of 1-5, students enjoyed the game (4.44) and “Learnaire” was felt to involve sharing (4.39) and connection (4.12). “Learnaire” is useful in a class that discusses non-western values.

Drabek, Thomas E., University of Denver

### “Coordinating Disaster Responses: A Strategic Perspective”

When disaster strikes, how are community responses coordinated? This question is explored through analysis of four interrelated topics: 1) the reality of emergent systems; 2) strategies to enhance coordination; 3) strategies for reducing improvisation; and 4) implications for emergency management theory.

Litterst, Judith K., Professor of Speech Communication, St. Cloud State University

### “Intergenerational Communication Patterns: Differences Between Seniors and Students”

The Intergenerational Communication Patterns Survey, a 17-item questionnaire, was used to gather data from 282 Midwestern United States college students about interaction patterns with older persons, and to determine whether or not increased frequency of interaction contributed to student comfort and willingness to initiate conversation. Another survey was used to gather data from a similar size sample of older adults (e.g., seniors volunteering in a Foster Grandparent Program, seniors attending senior centers, etc.) Data for this project was also collected in Turkey in collaboration with faculty from Anadolu University in Eskisehir. This session will share results from these three projects.

Litterst, Judith, Department of Speech Communication, St. Cloud State University.

“Conceptualizing Age: Learning About Aging Through Popular Film,”

The impact of film in the classroom can be powerful. Carefully selected popular films and educational film can be used particularly effectively in classes that address human relationships. Through engagement with film students develop cognitive, affective, and attitudinal connections with the material; learning is enhanced; and students report increased appreciation for the material. This session will provide concrete ideas for using film to apply theory, to stimulate discussion, to reinforce text material, and for critical writing and testing. Although examples are given for a class in communication and aging, ideas are easily transferable to other courses.

Peters, Danya & Marta Elliott, University of Nevada, Reno

“Differential Determinants of Childhood Behavioral Problems by Race/Ethnicity”

The effect of poverty on child behavioral and emotional problems tends to be smaller for African-Americans and Hispanics than it is for Whites. However, African-Americans and Hispanics still report higher rates of childhood behavioral and emotional problems than do Whites overall. In this study, we explore the roles of protective factors and risk factors in a test of the differential determinants of childhood problems by race/ethnicity. First, we test whether culturally-based protective factors such as access to extended family and religiosity reduce the effect of poverty on childhood problems for African-American and Hispanic kindergartners. Next, we examine whether risk factors such as strained parent-child relations and use of corporal punishment explain the higher levels of social and emotional problems among minority children overall. The results support partially support our expectations in demonstrating the differential effects of certain protective and risk factors on social and behavioral problems by race/ethnicity.

Schafer, Robert B., Iowa State University

“The Stress Generation Model: An analysis of the Marital Relationship”

The purpose of this study is to examine the stress generation model (Hammen 1991) in the marital relationship. It is proposed that for marital partners early depression would lead to increased marital stress which would generate increased later depression. Satisfaction in marriage is introduced to mediate the effect of increased stress on depression. Subjects are 97 married couples randomly selected and interviewed in at two points in time. Results support the stress generation model for husbands but not for wives. For both spouses early depression is related to later stress. However, for husbands this stress is associated with increased depression. For wives it was their level of marital satisfaction and not stress that is associated with increased depression. The findings suggest that wives demonstrate greater emotional sensitivity and awareness regarding marital problems than husbands. Wives seem to experience increased depression directly as a consequence of marital dissatisfaction and not as a result of generated stress.

Tolman, Kimberly and W. Burce Haslam, Weber State University

“Attitudes Toward Presidential Candidates Before and After the 2000 Election

Students in two undergraduate psychology classes were surveyed one week before the November, 2000, presidential election concerning their attitudes about the two major candidates. The plan was to survey them again a few days after the election to look for changes in attitudes about the winner and the loser. Because of the problems with the election, the follow-up survey was given about a month after the election, and before the official winner has been decided. (Will the state of Florida ever recover?)

Stated intentions of who to vote for, or not to vote, were good predictors of actual voting (or Nonvoting) behavior. Most of the subjects voted for Bush. Attitudes toward Bush showed a significant positive change during the month, and attitudes toward Gore showed a significant negative change during the month. High, medium, and low subgroups (in terms of extremeness of attitudes) were also analyzed, with similar results.

Wilkinson, Chad and W. Bruce Haslam, Weber State University

“Attitude Change: Cars, Transit, and Ego-Involvement”

Students in several undergraduate psychology courses were surveyed about their attitudes concerning the environment, cars, and mass transit, using the Solomon for-group design. Two of the groups were presented with a paragraph indicating advantages of using urban transit, and problems for the environment created by the use of automobiles.

Previous research had indicated that a similar procedure, using a non-ego-involving issue, can lead to a statistically significant attitude change, either because of real change or because of demand characteristics. This study showed no significant change in the attitudes of the two key groups, or in the four groups when analyzed together. Perhaps the use of automobiles is such a personal ego-involving issue that it is difficult to change attitudes about it, which of course has implication for our society. Subjects generally showed concern for the environment, and that mass transit should be used, but they personally did not plan to do so.

## Sociology

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Alexander, Paul , University of Incarnate Word, TX and J. Sean McCleneghan, New Mexico State University

“The 1998-2000 Sociological Landscape in National Television Advertising: Projecting the White Male as the “Fool” in Comedic Storylines”

Most characters in television commercials are happy, productive and confident. Their lives are enhanced beyond their wildest dreams by consuming the advertised product. But on those infrequent occasions when a script calls for a “fall guy,” that character will always be a white man. Making fun of white males is simply less risky and less likely to adversely affect the consumer product. This content analysis of more than 400 national TV commercials from 1998-2000 suggests the discrepancy in gender and race portrayal is indisputable. When the script calls for it, the white male is disproportionately portrayed as the “fool.”

Anooshepoor, Khajeh, University of Nevada, Reno

“Interracial Marriage: The Analysis of Individual and Structural Determinants.”

This study compares the patterns of intermarriage of whites with African Americans, Mexicans, and Asians using assimilation, exchange, and structural theoretical perspectives. Two models are developed to link individual characteristics and community level variables. First, each model was tested separately, then both models were combined to examine the joint impact of individual factors and aggregated community characteristics on patterns of interracial marriage. Logistic regression analysis is used to examine the effect of independent variables on interracial marriage. Data for this study are taken from the 5 percent public use micro data samples (PUMS) of the 1990 census data for the state of California. The results of this study reveal that in most cases the combined model provides a more adequate framework for explaining variations in interracial marriage than either the assimilation or structural factors alone. Assimilation hypotheses are supported in the case of marriage of whites with Mexicans and Asians. However, the hypotheses were marginally supported in the case of marriage between whites and African Americans. With respect to exchange theory, African Americans and Asians with higher educational attainment have a higher propensity to marry whites. The findings support the structural hypotheses. Residential segregation and larger group size suppress the probability of contact between Mexicans, African Americans, and whites. The spatial concentration and higher sex ratio have a negative effect on the probability of marriage between Asian women and white men. For Asians there is an insignificant trend in the same direction. The study suggests that using both individual and structural variables simultaneously improve our understanding of the patterns of intermarriage among different groups. The joint model shows that while assimilation variables are important in explaining patterns of intermarriage, individuals are influenced by structural conditions within which the members of minority and majority groups live.

Bacigalupi, Tadini, Metropolitan State College of Denver

“Ethical Considerations in Applied Social Change”

Ethics are a vital component of our research methods courses. Both the ASA and the SAS provide specific ethical guidelines for sociological research. However, those same guidelines fail to consider the ethics that would apply to teaching students how to implement social change. In fact, many of those ethical guidelines are antithetical to the implementation of social change. While the standard ethical guidelines for research suggest we should not harm our research subjects, the implementation of social change may instead demand that we bring harm to our opponents. This paper explores the variety of ethical issues related to teaching Applied Social Change.

Coghlan, Cathy, Texas Women’s University and Dale E. Yeatts, University of North Texas

“Are Self-Managed Teams the Path to Gender Equality in the Workplace? An Empirical Case Study”

This study examines two models of gender inequality in the workplace--the socialization model and the structural model. The socialization model suggests that workplace gender inequality is due to socialization processes and projects little hope for improvement. The structural model argues that the structure of work perpetuates workplace gender inequality and because the structure of work can be manipulated, it offers hope for improvement. We tested these models by controlling for the structure of work. We surveyed 118 members of structurally homogeneous self-managed work teams in five areas traditionally associated with gender inequality in the workplace: decision-making processes, perceived control over work, autonomy, authority, and income. We found no relationship between gender and these variables. These findings support the structural model of gender inequality in the workplace and suggest that in some situations, manipulation of the work structure may lead to greater levels of gender equality in the workplace.

Crosby, Tracy, University of Colorado

“Toward a Third World, Postcolonial, Feminist Theory of Identity”

Stuart Hall asserts that identity is constructed through difference and othering, while Homi Bhabha suggests that identities emerge from spaces of liminality. I posit that these suppositions are not exclusive, but together can help explain the formation of identities in specific contexts. Situated and fluid identities are constructed through discourses of opposition and othering. I review Stuart Hall's work on the construction of identity and Homi Bhabha's notion of liminality and identity. Then, I apply these notions to Gloria Anzaldua's Aztlán and mestiza identity. Anzaldua's hybrid mestiza identity is forged in the interstitial space of the Borderlands, combining essential elements of Bhabha's vision of liminality and Hall's account of opposition and othering.

Elliott, Marta and Patrick Bennett, University of Nevada, Reno

“Overcoming Social and Behavioral Problems in the Kindergarten Classroom”

This study analyzes classroom effects on the social skills and behavioral problems of children enrolled in kindergarten with the U.S. Department of Education 1998-9 Early Childhood Longitudinal Study (ECLS). The primary focus of the study is to determine the conditions under which children finish kindergarten with significantly fewer social and behavioral problems than they bring with them to school. The study presents an individual-level model predicting child social and behavioral problems as a function of family SES, the parent-child relationship, and parenting attitudes and behaviors. The study also presents classroom characteristics that reduce child social and behavioral problems, and attenuate the influence of family factors on child outcomes. The results suggest how limited educational resources should be allocated to reproduce the success stories told by the ECLS data.

Emerson, Susan, University of Nevada, Reno

“Issues of Inequality in Education”

Despite numerous reform efforts aimed at the United States education system, inequalities based upon race, class, and gender persist. All of these discriminatory practices not only limit educational opportunities but also serve to maintain the status quo. While all levels of government express a desire for all Americans to be well educated, inequality is so deeply embedded in the structure and operation of the U.S. political economy that educational reform alone may not be sufficient to eliminate said inequalities. A variety of conditions continue to exist after 45 years of the government’s proclaimed attempts at ending inequality in education

Fernandez, Luis A. and Ceclia Menjivar, Arizona State University

“Inter-Ethnic Relations: Interactions Among Latino Immigrants in Phoenix.”

This paper looks at the inter-ethnic relations among recent Latino immigrants in Phoenix, Arizona. Sixty-one individuals (including 14 Cubans, 18 Salvadorans, 13 Guatemalans, 3 Hondurans, and 12 Mexicans) were interviewed using semi-structured questions around issues of family, health, religion, migrant history, work, social networks, and inter-ethnic relations. This paper reports only the findings on inter-ethnic relations. We define inter-ethnic relations as those interactions between Cubans, Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Hondurans, and Mexicans. In addition, the paper reports on the interactions between the Latino immigrants and other ethnic/racial groups, such as African American and Anglo. Unlike cities such as San Francisco and Miami where Latino immigrants are likely to settle in ethnic communities, Phoenix immigrants are more likely to settle in relatively mixed, but poor neighborhoods. Under these circumstances, recent immigrants are likely to have high rates of inter-ethnic interaction. However, the interviews suggest that these interactions are, at best, limited and lack the depth necessary for the creation of large cohesive networks.

Fitzgerald, Janine, Fort Lewis College

“Welfare Reform and Social Conceptions of the Laborer”

This paper will examine the relationship between social attitudes towards women and work, and welfare reform. Michele Foucault recognized that in order for people to be transformed into factory workers, a discipline of the body and the social notion of time needed to be introduced. Foucault pointed to schools and the military as a mechanism for the introduction of these concepts. Women, however have been exempt from the concept of worker as evidenced by Sojourner Truth's question vis-a-vis her role as slave laborer, "Aint I a Woman?" This paper will examine why social attitudes towards women and work have changed. Finally it will explore how Welfare Reform seeks to discipline women and draw them into the labor market in many of the same ways as early education and military schooling projects.

Harvey, Elizabeth, The Institute for the Study of Community and Culture

“The Application of the Subculture Concept to the Study of German Social Democracy (1890-1914)”

This paper extends and develops ideas first put forth in my dissertation, Mayday: The Struggle over Working Class Culture in Modern Germany (1999). It suggests historians of German Social Democracy are often reluctant to employ the subculture concept in their research because they believe it would introduce conservative, functionalist biases into their work. Many of their reservations would be resolved, however, if (following the Birmingham Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies) they linked the subculture concept to Antonio Gramsci's conception of hegemony.

Kanieski, Mary Ann, University of Nevada, Reno

“Gendered Religiosity: A Selective Incentives Approach”

A major finding in the sociology of religion has been the gender gap in religiosity. This project argues that selective incentives, the unofficial rewards for participation in a congregation, account for religiosity in general and the gender gap in particular. Selective incentives may account for the gender gap in religiosity because they may be more attractive to women than men. In order to test this theory, two Protestant congregations were surveyed. Both social and religious incentives were found to predict religiosity. There was also evidence of a gender interaction as the impact of social incentives was stronger for women in one congregation and the impact of religious incentives was stronger for men in the other congregation. In conclusion, there is some evidence that the gender gap in religiosity may be the result of gendered responses to selective incentives.

Koch, Jerome R. and Alden E. Roberts, Texas Tech University and Myrna Armstrong and Donna Owens, Texas Tech Health Science Center

“Tattoos and College Students: A Pilot Study”

This research examines the proliferation of young adults who choose to be tattooed by exploring the extent to which this behavior is perceived to be hazardous to ones' health. What is the general relationship between knowledge, attitudes, belief, intended, and actual behavior? Rosenstock's (1966) and Becker's (1974) Health Belief Model suggests that people engage or avoid behavior due to knowledge about the behavior (disease, preventive measure), seeing the self as vulnerable to a condition, seeing the condition as threatening, being convinced of the efficacy of an intervention, and seeing few difficulties in undertaking the behavior.

In December of 1999, we administered a questionnaire to 520 undergraduates to ascertain the extent to which respondents have thought about, considered, planned to, or would actively avoid getting a tattoo. Respondents who were already tattooed indicated the extent to which fear of negative health consequences informed their decision to do so. The social context of their decision was assessed by questions about whether friends and relatives had tattoos. Respondents were asked about interest in tattoos, pros and cons of getting tattoos, the tattooing environment, perceptions of tattooed people their age using a semantic differential instrument, and social background questions.

Makoba, Wagona, University of Nevada, Reno

“Nongovernmental Organizations and State Relations in Third World Countries”

Increasingly, both international and indigenous development-oriented nongovernmental organizations (NGOS) are making up for the failure or neglect of states and markets in third world countries to deliver economic development. And because of pervasive government corruption and inefficiency, the international donor community prefers to channel development aid through NGOs, thus avoiding or bypassing the state. This raises the twin issues of the relevance of the state in development and the emergent NGO-state relations. The central question raised and discussed in this paper is whether current and future NGO-state relations will be characterized by cooperation or confrontation.

McCleneghan, J. Sean ,New Mexico State University

“The Weekly Sports Column as Literary Journalism Using Sociology’s ‘Participant Observation’ ”

Most of what we know about methods of systematic observation comes from two academic areas, notably anthropology and sociology. Such activities subsequently acquired an academic name, “participant observation,” which means the researcher takes part in the activities being described. If you want to write about hobos, become one yourself, get to know them, and live as they live, as sociologist Nels Anderson did in a classic and pioneering study (Anderson, 1923). This 12-part weekly sports column project uses participant observation as literary journalism for sports column writing. Undergraduate journalism major D’Wayne Taylor, who is African American and a starting linebacker on the New Mexico state University football team, writes of his pain, depression, and eventual triumph in the four month long, 11-game 2000 football season. His inside look at Division 1 level intercollegiate football is an eye-opener to the spectator outside the lines.

Minkler, Janine, Northern Arizona University

“Co-opting Environmental Values: Studies on Urbanization of the Sonoran Desert”

This paper explores how environmental values which resist urbanization and which challenge the dominant drive toward limitless growth may also feed into forces which sustain urbanization. Through working with two different cultural groups in the United States, this study sought to gain a rich understanding of the cultural and structural forces that influence environmental perceptions and responses to environmental change. The case studies, Cave Creek, Arizona, a primarily Anglo-American community and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, are rural communities in the Sonoran desert that face pressure to develop as the Phoenix metropolitan area grows at a heightened pace. Cultural responses to environmental change are explored through applying social movement theory, postcolonial theory, Native American studies, cultural studies and social anthropology. The research finds that while different cultural values dictate the form that opposition to urbanization takes, despite varying approaches, such environmental values may be easily co-opted into a pro-growth discourse that supports urban growth.

Muschert, Glenn W., University of Colorado, Boulder

“Reason is Crushed Against the Wall of Belief: The Role of Media Coverage of the Columbine Shootings at the Peak of a Moral Panic”

This article used moral panics theory to explore print and broadcast media coverage of the Columbine shootings, with particular attention to media activities present at the peak of the moral panic that followed the incident. During a moral panic, there are three stages: assessment of the initial impact, reaction to the event, and the peak of panic. Specifically, this article focuses on the third stage of amoral panic, the peak of the panic, which occurs between ten and twenty days after the precipitating event. During this period there are four foci in media coverage: first, the creation and identification of a folk devil; second, increased public sensitization toward the perceived problem; third, increased social control response, both formal and informal, and; fourth, the five key elements of moral panic, including concern, hostility, consensus, disproportionality, and volatility. The article describes and analyzes these four processes, as they emerged in the media discourse during the peak of moral panic following the Columbine shootings. The article employs content analysis of the date: print and broadcast media sources for the one-month period following the incident.

Oleson, Ted , University of Nevada, Reno

“A TMSA Model of Social Movements”

Social Movement theorists have long struggled with the problem of bridging the gap between individual actors and large-scale social movements. Various attempts to explain differential rates of participation have applied various explanations including social networks, collective identity, individual identity, rational choice and framing. Some of these have emphasized the social structure in which an individual exists, while others have emphasized the individual construction of collective identity. Roy Bhaskar (1979) proposed a dialectical synthesis of these positions in his Transformational Model of Social Action (TMSA). The TMSA model has many significant implications for understanding and modeling social movements since it integrates several strands of research. In this paper, I elaborate on the TMSA as a synthesis of existing models. I discuss some implications for research using the TMSA model and in particular its relevance to mathematical modeling of social movements incorporating methods such as cellular automata and chaotic dynamics.

Pratt, April and Jenni Schelble, Mesa State College

“The Power of Religion: The Influence of Religion and Spirituality on Environmentalism and Acceptance of Scientific Explanations”

Using a survey of college students, this paper examines the effects of religious preference on environmental concern and acceptance of scientific explanations. Previous research suggests that highly religious individuals are less environmentally concerned and less likely to accept scientific explanations such as evolution. Unlike the earlier research, we distinguish between religiosity and spirituality. We hypothesize that higher degrees of religiosity will produce lower degrees of environmental concern and scientific acceptance. We further hypothesize that a highly spiritual yet less religious person will have a greater degree of environmental concern but still be less likely to accept scientific explanations.

Romera, Manuela, University of Texas-El Paso

“The Career Paths of Clericals in an Internal Labor Market”

In this paper I analyze the mobility of clericals. The clerical sector is often regarded as prototypical of internal labor markets, yet when clerks in my study moved, they moved to so many different types of jobs that patterns are not discernable. Scholars of occupational segregation often note that the short and narrow job ladders of female dominated occupations restrict mobility of women. The findings in my study do not support this claim.

Shaw, Victor, California State University – Northridge

”Turn College Students into Active Learners: Three New Methods from Classroom Instruction

This paper presents three active learning methods the author has been experimenting with in the past three years. First is the adoption of an audience-in-charge format to motivate students to present academic materials in a professional manner. Second is the use of a peer-review panel to encourage students to write in-class essays in an accessible form. Third is the execution of a make-the-quiz exercise to inspire students to read for major facts and ideas in academic publications. Each method is described with respect to its background, rationale, procedure, student reaction, and pedagogical significance. The three methods combine to make an integral approach to the training of college students with essential skills.

Shwayder, Martha L., Metropolitan State College of Denver

“Corporatization and Job Satisfaction: A Comparative Analysis of Funeral Directors”

Weber argues that bureaucracies are a function of increasing rationalization in modern industrial societies. While many areas have been subject to corporatization, only recently has the funeral industry begun to move from small, family owned businesses to large corporations. A previous survey conducted by the researcher demonstrates an exceptionally high level of occupational satisfaction among Colorado funeral directors, with those working in locally owned homes significantly more satisfied than those working in corporations. The focus of this project is to analyze the qualitative data associated with job satisfaction in both locally and corporately owned homes, emphasizing the relationship between changes in structure and roles within the industry.

Smith, Kathy, KAS Research and Consulting

“Domestic Violence: A Theoretical examination”

All human relationships, especially those of an intimate nature such as marriage and family, demand a great deal of work to keep them in equilibrium. The order of the family will prevail if at least some form of stability is maintained. Any member of a relationship who fails to respect the individuality and choices of the other faces chaos. Mergaree (1982) points out that intrafamilial violence are cases that must be understood through family-based theories. The specific theories discussed in this article are (1) Order/Control Theory and (2) Conflict/Feminist Theory. These two perspectives were chosen because they appear to be the two dominant models that aid in understanding domestic violence.

Starbuck, Gene H., Mesa State College

“Is There a Post-Industrial Family Form? An Exploration using Global Data”

Macrosociological analysis by Goode (1963, 1993) documented that industrialization led to changes in the family institution. In its ideal-typical form, the new conjugal family had five characteristics: a nuclear household, bilateral kinship, mate selection by choice, few economic transfers at marriage, and egalitarian interactions.

Some scholars suggest that the United States and a handful of other nations are now moving into a post-industrial mode of production. If this is the case, discernable differences should appear between the family structure in the most developed countries and that in older, industrial modes. This paper will explore cross-national data in an attempt to uncover an identifiable post-industrial family form.

Stinner, William F., Utah Department of Health

“Parental Perceptions of Their CHIP Enrollee Child's Encounters With Health Care Providers in Utah”

The Children's Health Insurance Program(CHIP), a recent federal-state cooperative program, aims to increase access to health care for children not qualifying under Medicaid. Aside from actual access to health care services is the further issue of the quality of medical and non-medical services provided these children subsequent to enrollment. We analyze 1999 survey data from a sample of 771 parental proxies in Utah to gain some initial insights on this issue. Using descriptive and multivariate regression techniques, we evaluate the effect of a set of parental and child characteristics on six aspects of the child's encounter with health care providers and their staffs. Results show that child's health status and parents' education exert effects on most items while the effects of other factors such as child's age, race/ethnicity and whether a new doctor had been assigned at enrollment had more selective effects.

Swanson, Doug, University of Wisconsin, LaCrosse

"Standing Porter at the Door of Thought": The Social Order of Christian Science”

The Church of Christ, Scientist, is a unique organization to study in the context of social order. A 21st Century religious movement, the church is bound to an unchangeable theology and intractable management structure developed by its 19th Century founder. The church is a worldly business entity whose leadership acerbically manipulates assets, personnel, media and information while striving for "rectitude and spiritual understanding" (Eddy, 1906, p. 403). Christian Science is a way of life which systemizes the personality of its charismatic founder while denying the reality of all things physical and personal. Examining the seemingly contradictory social order of Christian Science helps explain recent crises and predict future challenges for its believers.

Towns, Jim, Stephen F. Austin State University

“Guidelines to assist with stress control”

Some crises are time limited and some are trans-crisis, No one set of theories is appropriate for intervening in all situations. Therefore, major crises/traumas are frequently followed by emotional reactions.

This is a descriptive study that seeks to examine proactive methods/guidelines to assist with stress control. The major part of the paper seeks to present information as to how to help during and after emergencies that involve (1) self, (2) co-workers and (3) victims. The study on stress management will define terms, present goals and methodologies for dealing with stress control as related to crises. The terms defined include (1) crises, (2) trauma, (3) disaster, (4) critical incident, and (5) critical incident stress.

The goals of intervention include (1) early intervention, (2) allowing for ventilation of emotion, (3) allowing verbalization of trauma and correction of distortion before they become concrete, (4) provide a structured method of talking, (5) provide encouragement through support systems and (6) social networking.

## Urban Studies

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Barry, Michael – University of Kentucky

### “Report on Student Designed Housing at the Urban Design Studio”

This report presents, as a work in progress, a precedent of urban block designs for the city of Louisville. The current studio addresses single-family dwellings ranging in size from 1,000 square feet to 1,900 square feet and are designed to allow for future additional rooms at the rear of the house. Each unit is designed on a 30 feet wide by 150 feet deep urban lot with an alley along the rear of the property.

The process of design research within the studio draws on existing and historic characteristics of urban housing topographically. Façade-to-street relationships, porch-to-cornice proportions, window/door patterns and proportions and unique material textures all inform the student in the making of the ‘livable’ urban block and its streetscape.

The presentation begins with an introduction to the architecture studio and elaborates on the relationship of the college to the local community, and describes the process for establishing specific urban house design ideas for the city of Louisville.

Cazayoux, Eddie – University of Louisiana at Lafayette

### “HABS Lessons: Housing”

The Historic American Building Survey (HABS) has been documenting historic homes since the 1920s. With grants from the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation, Office of Cultural Development, the University of Louisiana at Lafayette’s School of Architecture has a long history of documenting historic homes with our architecture faculty and students.

HABS drawings of historic homes in south Louisiana has provided us with much more than a documentation of what is, but insight into how an architecture designed for a colder French climate was transformed into the Louisiana raised cottage. A new archetype designed to help people stay comfortable in a stifling hot and humid climate. HABS documentation provides us with environmental and social information that we can draw upon today to design architecture that is appropriate and sustainable for this area. It also gives us the knowledge to restore and preserve the rich architectural heritage of this area.

Chandler, Andrew – University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Architectural Guidelines for Carencro, La.”

A study of Carencro, La. includes traffic lanes, parking, vegetation, sidewalks and bike paths, all elements that give a public street both practicality and vitality. Additionally determining what a street is like are the buildings that flank the area. With that in mind, the Community Design Workshop proposes a set of architectural guidelines that, if used, will encourage residential and commercial development that recognizes the use of existing styles and design elements that help define the small-town characteristics of Carencro.

The guidelines, divided into residential and commercial sections, provide a graphic “kit of parts” used to design buildings, which can ultimately produce buildings that will be sympathetic to traditional styles, encourage pedestrian use of streets and result in a higher quality of public space.

The residential guidelines include five different design issues: site, parking, volumes, openings, details and materials. The commercial guidelines focus on the same guidelines with signage and imagery as additions.

Craig, Lynn – Clemson University

“Maximizing Participation in the Planning Process – The Making of a University Campus Master Plan”

This presentation will take the form of an interactive Workshop where the participants will be shown methods used to maximize user participation in the planning process. To assist in giving relevance to the Workshop, two recent university campus master planning case studies will be studied for methods of gaining committee participation and feedback to the planning process.

The presentation will include methods of historical documentation; use of aerial photography, the making and use of a large-scale interactive model and the making of a Web site to provide feedback and participation. The presentation will conclude with the session participants planning the design of a hypothetical campus.

Dagodag, Tim – California State University – Northridge

“Growth Management Through the Ballot Box: Implications of the S.O.A.R. Initiative in Ventura County, Calif.”

In 1998, the voters of Ventura County, Calif., approved an ordinance requiring that any changes to the General Plan of the county be subject to a general election. The Save Open Space and Agricultural Resources (SOAR) initiative intended to preserve open space and farmland in the county from unnecessary development for a period of 20 years.

In the aftermath of the ordinance’s approval, a number of significant effects became apparent. These included: 1) the inducement to other cities in the county to attempt similar SOAR-type measures, 2) voter override of SOAR through the approval of minor projects and 3) the unanticipated need to reexamine infill strategies, incorporate mixed-use developments and modify general plans and zoning.

Gjertson, Geoff W. – University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“One Town, One company, an Urban Resuscitation”

Hammond, La. is a small railroad town situated between New Orleans and Baton Rouge. The downtown, although designated a Historic District, has suffered from the urban-flight of retail establishments – a dilemma that plagued many towns following the economic crisis of the mid-80s and heightened by the preeminence of the shopping mall. The Neill Corporation is a major distributor of health and beauty products/services. Beginning in the early 90s with the purchase of a historic building for a new salon and culminating with a headquarters building and an apartment/retail project, the company has single-handedly rescued no fewer than 10 properties which were falling into decay. The case study is composed of the design/decision processes and the impetus/effect of the projects. The substantial societal and financial returns from the Neill Corporation’s investment in the historic infrastructure of Hammond can serve as a precedent for other *Companies to Resuscitate their Towns*.

Graf, Doug – The Ohio State University

“Virtual Geography in the Early Suburb: The Fixing of Place in a Fictive Landscape”

The organization of the suburban fabric into its various components were often linked by a scenographic strategy of “traditional” town or village composition, but this organization served a particular position or viewpoint external to the town itself. Thus, a privileged view was established from which a memorably dramatic urban image was provided to the outsider, creating a sense of organic coherence, almost like a photograph or landscape.

Often in mirrored sympathy with this strategy, the complex would be organized to force a particular “outward” viewpoint, revealing the “truth” regarding the context of the suburb from a central location. Typically, this view encouraged the impression that a dramatic or attractive hinterland, agricultural countryside or primeval forest surrounded the complex.

A complete cosmology of place was reflected in these designs, which reinforced a romantic ideology of an organic middle landscape by providing a fictive “setting” while erasing the reality of an actual urban encroachment.

Malinowski, Jerome – University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Ivory Park, South Africa: The Forming of a New Global Village”

South Africa remains an enigma despite its emergence as a new country ending with colonial rule and apartheid, and there remains an indelible mark on the psychic of the 42 million inhabitants that occupy this beautiful landmass. Of its bountiful resources, South Africa leads in gold production, with 32 percent of the world’s total gold production, and its diamond mines are production benchmarks.

Ivory Park of the Squatters Settlement is located within the Eco City of Midrand, located between two of the largest urban centres in South Africa: Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Commercial and light industries base Midrand’s economy, one of Africa’s most rapidly developing residential and commercial investment centres.

Midrand’s total population, 240,000, is expected to grow to 380,000 within the next five years, including the 192,000 low-income housing that occupies 7 percent of the area.

Field study slides will present the continued research for the vast design and development opportunities of this area.

McCafferty, Kathleen – University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“A sign of the times – Trademark architecture”

As architects and urban designers, we concentrate on the traditional tangible pieces of architecture and urban structure that make up towns and cities. However, populist commercial building types, such as McDonalds, Burger King and Wal-Mart, are appearing at an incredible rate. Too often we ignore this building typology as irrelevant and underestimate the power they have in becoming an important piece of the city fabric. This paper attempts to discuss and analyze the impact of such “trademark” architecture on our town and cityscape. Using Lafayette, La., as a model, I will discuss how new Wal-Mart’s location has changed the town’s center of focus and left a void along a major route into the city.

When we allow these franchised building types to dictate the focal points of our towns and cities are we denying ourselves of a sense of place, time and culture? Or, perhaps our culture today is expressed in this throwaway architecture.

McKinney, Robert – University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“How Large? – Carencro, La.”

The central issue in planning the development of Carencro is maintaining and enhancing the defining characteristics. A primary question for the residents and government of Carencro to decide is “how large does Carencro want to be?” Currently, there are 6,800 residents within the existing city limits. The proposed master plan fosters the potential progress that I-49 brings by regionally connecting Carencro to the Lafayette metropolitan area and beyond. The plan focuses on increasing the quality of life through the improvement of the four key components: parks, road expansion, residential neighborhoods and commercial districts. This development occurs around the current core of St. Peters Street with mixed uses of residential and business, the interstate corridor as commercial districts and new cluster residential neighborhoods that include parks, small businesses and houses. These strategies allow for and encourage growth within the current city limits and reinforce the identity of Carencro.

O'Bryan, Mark. – University of Kentucky

“Smoketown Development Study”

The purpose of the paper is to present The Smoketown Development Study. The study was produced by faculty and students of the University of Kentucky College of Architecture's Urban Design Studio located in Louisville.

Smoketown is a low-income neighborhood located just southeast of the Louisville central business district. This community has been struggling to revitalize its community by purchasing property and building new affordable housing.

Some of the major challenges for the neighborhood are the large (600 feet by 600 feet) city blocks and complex ownership. Another complication is that this site exists in a historic area with some substandard structures contributing.

The presentation will contain the following elements: (1) Documentation of existing conditions; (2) Analysis of existing conditions and (3) Public Process and Design Master Plan and individual houses.

The presentation will conclude with renderings of the future Smoketown. We will also include specific design recommendations for improving Smoketown.

Sammons, Thomas – University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Urban Design for a Small Town”

The Community Design Workshop in the School of Architecture at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette aids cities, small towns and neighborhoods with visualizing their potential as a community. The Workshop establishes a collaboration with the communities through public workshops, charrettes and by opening an office in the area being studied. Carencro is a small town of 9,000 residents situated North of Interstate 10. The project focused on the redevelopment of a small downtown area and a growth strategy for new neighborhoods adjacent to a major interstate. The Workshop employed three strategies to produce a more cohesive small-town core: (1) New infill buildings were inserted into empty and fragmented areas; (2) Landscape strategies were employed to complement the existing Live Oak canopy indigenous to this region; and (3) commercial district was designed for the I-49 Corridor.

Sherlock, Basil – California State University

“The Long-range Development of a Megalopolis: California’s Projected Population 2000-2040”

The 1849 Gold Rush began an immigration boom series that made California the most populous U.S. State. More than two centuries ago, a chain of 21 Franciscan missions located along “The Imperial Highway” (El Camino Real from San Diego present Mexican border to the San Francisco Bay region) began at San Diego to colonize the indigenous peoples to support the ports and presidios required to retain control of Alta California.

The same 14 mission counties now comprise San/San, a Pacific Coast Megalopolis. Moreover, population projections suggest that San/San could be fully developed by mid-century and its morphology will comprise a subregion of seven urbanized counties in Southern California and an S.F. Bay subregion of nine (ABAG) counties, connected by cities along the former mission route (e.g. Highway 101), rail, road, air and maritime modes of transportation. Because San/San historically originated recently, its development can reveal growth cycles of these urban regions, which are predicted to characterize the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Weldon, Kieran – University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Community Design and Master Planning for Covington, La.”

The subject of this paper will center on a reactive community design collaboration I moderated in response to a new parish courthouse removed from an urban context and sited in a suburban, residential neighborhood. The design team analyzed the historic small town of Covington, with its century old southern vernacular and 2 1-2 story scale, through drawings, photographs and oral presentation in order to begin assessing a much needed master plan to combat urban sprawl. These site analysis, design coding and zoning overly district documents – combined with neighborhood committees, business owners and city administrators – were presented to the new courthouse design team and initiated moderate design changes but, more importantly, set a pace for future scale-complimentary development.

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## Women's Studies

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Apodaca, M. Linda, California State University, Stanislaus

"Chicanas in the Global Process"

The 1900's have been described as a time of economic prosperity for persons in the United States. However, upon closer examination we will find broader inequalities in reference to the Status of Latinas/Chicanas in the United States. Educational attainment is still relatively behind that of majority women in the U.S., median income still lags behind, entry into the job force is still, for Chicanas, tied to unskilled/semi-skilled jobs or service jobs as waitresses or domestics. For Chicanas with college education or more, income disparities continue and other issues related to institutionalized racism and sexism are issues that are present. This paper will attempt to identify social and Chicano cultural factors, which impede Chicana success in society on an equal basis.

Arora, Sangeeta, University of Redlands

"The Legacy of the Beardstown Ladies Investment Club"

The Beardstown Ladies Investment Club took the financial world by storm in 1996 when they boasted average annual returns of 23.4% for period 1984 – 1993 (far above the comparable S&P 500 average of 14.9%). It was later revealed that data input entry errors caused their returns to be inflated. The actual returns came out to about 9.1%. What implications does this have for other women's investment clubs? What will the legacy of the Beardstown Ladies be?

Barger, Susan Green, Idaho State University

"Kitchen Table Politics: A Socio-historical Account of the Anti-ERA Movement in Idaho"

Around a kitchen table, their young children playing nearby, three Boise housewives choreographed the politically astute anti-ERA movement in Idaho between 1972 and 1977. They had but a single objective: persuade the Idaho Legislature to rescind its' 1972 ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. The central role these housewives played in the movement and its ultimate success are largely attributable to the sophisticated social network they cultivated from a core of three hundred supporters. Utilizing various social connections between core supporters and key people and organizations throughout the state, they mobilized literally thousands of Idahoans behind the rescission effort. Grounded in social network theory, this paper demonstrates the crucial role social network development plays in successful social movements.

Brown, Pamela and Celeste Jones, Chico State University

"Shelters for Abused Women: A comparative International Study"

According to *demographic data* from the FBI, Crime Statistical Reports, women are victims of violence at the hands of male partners ten times to one where men are victims of female violence. On the global front, Worldwatch Institute's research on maternal and child health found the number one problem shared by women in villages around the world is "My husband beats me." The most common program of helping in the U.S. and Europe is "crisis centers," i.e., battered women's shelters. This presentation will describe a collaborative model of research with faculty in six countries begun in 1999 to compare the philosophy in crisis centers, in light of different national social policies and cultures (historical and contemporary). This study examines the method of intervention in each society, and in particular, what philosophical and programmatic aspects are gendered. We discuss implications for the development of comparative research in the social sciences between countries.

Dalton, Terrilee, Aurora University

"Narratives of Nontraditional Female Graduate Students: Is Mentorship the Key Ingredient in Shattering the Academic Glass Ceiling?"

According to Sandler (1996), mentorship, based on feminist principles, combines consciousness raising inside and outside the classroom, empowering women to challenge the patriarchal atmosphere of academia still "chilly" toward non-traditional students. Part one of this paper reports on the continuing progress of the author's comprehensive mentorship program for women in undergraduate and graduate social work education at a small liberal arts commuter college in the Midwest serving 30% of students in the program. Results, as the program finishes its second year in operation, support the previous research of Bergen (1998) as well as others, demonstrating mentorship as a significant strategy in supporting women through completing their graduate education. Part two, presents the analyzed narratives of nontraditional female graduate students in the author's school currently participating in the mentorship program. These narratives are compared against previously discussed outcome themes generated from the evaluative first-year results of this mentorship program.

Dunbar-Ortiz, Roxanne, San Francisco, CA.

"Second-Wave Feminist Memoirs"

During the past two years, a preview of what promises to be a welcome flood of memoirs from veterans of the late-1960s/early-1970s women's liberation movement, has hit the bookstores. Memoirs from Betty Friedan, author of *The Feminine Mystique* and founder of NOW; Robin Morgan, founder of WITCH and an editor of *Ms*; Susan Brownmiller whose *Against Our Will* revolutionized society's thinking about rape; and Rachel Blau DuPlessis and Ann Snitow edited *The Feminist Memoir Project: Voices from Women's Liberation* which includes brief memoirs, many from books-in-progress, of 30 veterans, including myself, Jo Freeman, Rosalyn Baxandall, Alix Kates Shulman, Vivian Gornick, Michele Wallace, Barbara Smith, Ellen Willis, and Kate Millett. In this paper, I will discuss the memoir as a feminist literary device as well as the usefulness of the memoir for interpreting social movements.

Edwards, Constance M., Tucson, Arizona

"Josephine Baker, The Success of an African-American Performer: Timing or Perseverance?"

Josephine Baker, an African-American performer in the 1920's, was a huge success on the Parisian stage. Baker began performing professionally when she was merely fifteen years old. She convinced the director of *The Dixie Steppers* to hire her as a chorus girl. Yet this African-American dancer had to cross the Atlantic Ocean and make her way to Paris to reach the spotlight. Racism was prevalent in American at the turn of the twentieth century. Because of her dark skin, Baker could not succeed in the United States. In Paris, however, her dark skin was appreciated; partially because Paris was brimming with new ideas, but partially because her skin color made her exotic. Parisian audiences were keenly interested in her "primitive" performances. Was it Josephine Baker's persistence that won her a place on stage? Or did her success come from simply being in the right place at the right time.

Friess, Donna L., Cypress College

"Emotional Violence in the Family: Chronic Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Permanent Brain Chemistry Changes in Abuse Victims"

Over the past decade child sexual abuse has risen to the front of societal awareness as a serious issue affecting 40-60 million American adults left to deal with their childhood abuse. A common result of prolonged childhood sexual abuse is the diagnosis of post traumatic stress disorder, PTSD, which may appear decades later in adulthood. There are estimates of between 2.5 and 5 million adult sufferers of PTSD in the USA today. Data from longitudinal studies of women survivors of sexual trauma in childhood documents the presence over time of the same symptoms that characterize PTSD in war veterans. The paper addresses the research by the National Center for the Study of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and applies those findings to brain chemistry changes in abuse victims.

Hewitt, Pamela, University of Northern Colorado

"Assumptions of Charlotte Perkins Gilman's Sociological Theory"

The precise sociological identification of the social theory of Charlotte Perkins Gilman is currently unexamined in any systematic way by sociologists. As a late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century sociologist/feminist, she has previously been most associated with the theoretical perspective of the Social Darwinists who were popular in American during that particular time period. It is clear that Gilman was influenced by the Social Darwinists, because, although not a formally schooled sociologist, she corresponded with several sociologists of that theoretical persuasion. Her theory is feminist in the sense that a feminist theory takes gender and gender stratification as a focal point both substantively and casually and questions taken-for-granted assumptions about gender and gender roles. It is finally proposed that Charlotte Perkins Gilman's approach to the explanation of society should stand alone as a classical social theory framework.

Husting, Virginia, Boise State University

“Mediating Protest: News Representations of Abortion-Related Activism in an Age of Pro-Life Violence.”

This paper examines TV news representations of abortion-related protest in the 1990s. My previous research (Husting, 1999) on news coverage of abortion-related protest in 1991 found that news stories marginalized both anti-abortion and pro-choice activism; activism in general, rather than particular protesters or tactics, were portrayed as violent and disruptive of the public sphere. Pro-choice activists became radical feminists. While anti-abortion tactics have been violent and disruptive, the news depicted all activists as violent. The war itself became ‘the problem’ in news coverage. Moreover, women choosing abortion were depicted almost exclusively as ignorant, poor, and black or Latina. In this paper I compare previous findings to news coverage of abortion-related protest from 1992-2000. Using the same coding scheme, I compare the narrative and visual themes in this data with previous findings to analyze changes and continuity of coverage across the 1990s. This is important since anti-abortion violence has increased over the decade.

Layden, Dianne R., Linda Salem, University of Redlands; Terrilee Dalton, Aurora University and Myrna Cherkoss Donahoe, California State University, Dominguez Hills

"Teaching Women's Studies"

Women's Studies is an interdisciplinary field that examines the history and condition of women, and the role of gender and culture in society. These programs may make a strong contribution to the education of women and the advancement of women in society. The first program was founded at San Diego State University in 1970, and some 600 programs exist across the country. Women's Studies program generally offer a blend of courses about women drawn from the academic disciplines and interdisciplinary courses that have been developed for Women's Studies. Women's Studies courses address many controversial topics, such as male dominance in society, sex discrimination, sexual harassment, domestic abuse, feminism and lesbianism. Both men and women have strong views on these topics. The purpose of this panel is to consider the pedagogy of Women's Studies and gender-related courses in general. Both philosophical issues and practical considerations will be addressed.

Nelson, Elizabeth N., California State University, Fresno

"California Opinions on Women's Issues--1985-2000"

Studies of women's employment during World War II and the few studies of family attitudes that included questions on women's roles have indicated a gradual change toward increasing women's participation outside the home. Beginning in the 1970s, public opinion polls included items specifically related to women's issues. This paper analyzes Californians' opinions on women's issues from surveys conducted by the Field Institute in 1985, 1991, 1995, and 2000. These show general approval of efforts to strengthen and change women's status in society, strong awareness of the disadvantages of being female, and willingness to support several specific changes that would improve the position of women in society. Of special interest are changes on these opinions in light of societal changes in the 1980s and '90s.

Ollenburger, Jane C., California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

"Service Leadership as a Model for Women Leaders in Higher Education"

This presentation outlines the benefit of a "service leadership model" for women leaders in higher education. Service leadership is distinguished from other leadership models, such as servant leadership or hierarchical leadership, in a number of unique ways. It places an emphasis on interpersonal skills including communication skills such as listening, empathy and non-verbal communication. In addition, service leadership acknowledges the power of information and works to diffuse artificially created power bases through a value on shared information. This requires a service leader to acknowledge conflict and to assume personal responsibility for actions, to value collaborative decision making processes, and willingly acknowledges contributions from all members of the institution. The skills required to be an effective service leader, such as interpersonal skills, collaborative competence and the ability to live with ambiguity, are skills at which many women leaders excel and they are skills that can be developed by future women leaders.

Ollenburger, Jane C., California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, Suzanne McCorkle, Boise State University, Patricia Dorman, Boise State University and Diane Calloway-Graham, Utah State University

### "Cracking the Glass Ceiling in Higher Education"

There are many barriers to women's successful entrance into leadership roles, some internal, e.g., self-doubt and lack of assertiveness. Other barriers are external, e.g., institutionalized discrimination and, of course, gendered expectations, or as Donna Shalala observed "...in the minds of search committees there is the lingering question: Can she manage the football coach?" What can we do in the classroom, in training faculty and mentoring to minimize the negative impact of these barriers? The feminist perspectives eschewed in Women's Studies provide an avenue for positive change of both internal and external constraints that keep women trapped under the "glass ceiling." The panel discusses present and future leadership roles for women, based on their perceptions derived from experience as academic administrators. They explore the experiences of feminist backgrounds and achievements that informed or influenced women leaders.

Parisi, Laura, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, and Cornassel, Jeff, Virginia Tech.

### "Conflict Between Individual and Collective Rights: Women's Rights as Indigenous Rights"

Although critiques of the UN Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which outlines both collective and individual freedoms for approximately 300 million indigenous peoples worldwide, have come mainly from sovereign states, who host indigenous groups within their borders, other critiques of the Draft Declaration come to light when examined through a feminist lens. Drawing on the gender and nationalism literature, we reveal how the Draft Declaration's emphasis on collective rights potentially conflicts with women's individual rights as outlined in the Fourth World Conference on Women Platform for Action. The Draft Declaration is "gendered" with its emphasis on public sphere activities/rights (the group's relations with its host state) and implicitly assumes that indigenous men and women experience oppression in similar ways. By reevaluating the Draft Declaration through a feminist perspective, important new insights are yielded in terms of how gender and nationalism are constructed in a human rights discourse.

Parker, Lois, Rita Escher, Victoria Hertling, Laura Vargas, Shannon Ellis and Jacqueline

Pistorello, University of Nevada, Reno

"Varied Women's Issues as Challenges for a New Era"

This symposium is comprised of five papers, each of which addresses a specific challenge within the scope of women's issues. One such challenge is language itself, how it might come to empower women, e.g., in the work place. A second challenge is woman's voice in teaching tolerance and peace, how she is often left only to mourn, after the clamor ceases. A third challenge pertains to Latino women in education, how might they cope and contribute. A fourth challenge pertains to women entering higher education: who might they be in the future? Why would they increasingly choose higher education? And, what challenges can they expect from their choice? Lastly, a fifth challenge pertains to the choice of images to compliment language, how that choice echoes from the past and now influences the future. Pivoting around these five challenges, this symposium is designed to address some of the questions they present.

Resendiz, Rosalva, Texas Women's University

"Contesting the Gender Stereotype of the Submissive Mexican"

The purpose of this paper is to deconstruct the myth of the "passive and submissive" Mexican woman, which has been perpetuated by the North American culture. In order to understand the role and position of the Mexican/American woman in society and in her family, we have to consider the indigenous history, Spanish colonization, and postcolonialism. Prior to the colonization of Meso America, the Indians had a gynarchical society, which slowly transformed to a more male-centered society. Although Spanish colonization imposed a strict and strong patriarchal framework, the flexibility of gender roles remained even after colonization. This is quite evident in the history of female warriors/soldiers in the Indian culture prior to Cores and during the Mexican Revolution.

Salem, Linda, University of Redlands

"Is Academic Research Going Open Source? Breaking Barriers for Online Academic Resource Creation."

How can web development instruction teach students and faculty about new research basics? How does library instruction include multimedia sources and file types? Feminist research methods may use such technology effectively to present research and make it widely available. This paper reviews examples of student and faculty contribution to such online research sources in women's studies, including the development of the women's center online library at the University of Redlands. The presenter reviews her own experience leading first year students to act as scholars, to create web pages and multimedia academic projects on technology topics. Issues of scholarly writing are considered, including methods for reviewing with students important topics of bias, peer review, authority, plagiarism, copyright, and form in Internet research.

Smith, Pricilla R., University of Akron

"Women as Social Activists"

What makes some women activists and others not? How do women as activists differ from men as activists? What experiences do they bring to the table which make their activism different? How do women from diverse racial, ethnic, socioeconomic, and sexual orientation groups engage in activism differently? What roles have women played in social movements and what roles do they play today? These and other questions will be addressed in this presentation on women and activism. The author will integrate her own experiences as well as other women's with literature on women as activists. The author's field, social work, was begun by women we would label social activists today; most notably, Jane Addams, who is considered the Mother of Social Work. While the presentation will include women social workers, women from all corners of society will be described.

Walker, Lee, California State University, Chico

"Writing Beyond Obsession"

This study addresses the problem of obsession in society. It is unique because it uses excerpts from carefully selected works of poetry and short prose to approach obsession from a literary point of view. The study speaks to the overall theme of working through obsession rather than focusing on a specific obsession. It provides a road map for people to follow out of obsessive behavior, offering new life themes and metaphors to replace destructive ones that are given up. At the same time, given the literary nature of this study, it is versatile because it speaks to an individual in need of help coping with an obsession, a codependent, a person who is interested in studying the growing problem of obsession, or a person who simply enjoys poetry and short prose.

Wingerson, Nikki, University of Akron

"Women's Self-Definition Through Forgiveness"

Over the past century, women have redefined the meaning and importance of the feminine, to include assertiveness and expression of the divine. These concepts come together in acts of exoneration and forgiveness. Women have fought for self-definition apart from parent or partner. Exoneration and forgiveness provide opportunity for self-understanding and self-delineation. Exoneration involves letting go of another's culpability and removes relationship pain and shame. Forgiveness involves provision of opportunity for compensation and trust building, and is necessary because we need to be able to trust and know we are loved. Forgiveness requires assertiveness and calculated risk-taking in keeping with the modern view of the feminine. This paper will describe how women may enhance their self-definition and sense of self-worth through exoneration and forgiveness while protecting themselves from predation.