

Abstracts of the 54th Annual Conference
of the Western Social Science Association
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Afro-American Studies

Michael O. Adams, Texas Southern University

Carroll G. Robinson, Esq., Texas Southern University

Jay Aiyer, Esq., Texas Southern University

“Technology as a Tool for Education Reform”

A panel presentation in partnership with the School of Technology and the Rod Paige School of Education, this panel will look at the role of technology in transforming education at both the K-12 level and in higher education. Moderated by Dr. Michael O. Adams, the founder and director of the eGovernance Center at the School of Public Affairs the discussion will center around how technology has the potential to level the education playing field in a way not previously seen.

Michael O. Adams, Texas Southern University

Karen Callaghan, Texas Southern University

Jay Aiyer, Texas Southern University

“A Report on Racially Correlated Voting Patterns in Biracial Elections in Houston, 1997-2009”

The correlation of voter preference and racial identity has been accepted as part of the underlying rationale of the Voting Rights Act, particularly in communities with histories of racial discrimination in the political process. Some have argued that this postulate is anachronistic in the modern era. This paper looks at that argument through the prism of voting patterns in the largest city in the South—Houston Texas. From 1997 to 2009 the City of Houston has had a series of municipal elections with no partisan identification. This paper reports on the relationship between vote support for Black candidates in biracial elections and the impact of racial/ethnic makeup of the voting precincts in the City of Houston. The findings of this paper show a distinct pattern of voter behavior throughout the City in biracial elections, illustrating a strong relationship between voter race/ethnicity and the likelihood of support for a Black candidate. The paper also shows that there are positive trends for Black candidates in predominantly Hispanic precincts, supporting the notion that multiethnic and racial coalitions have distinct voting preferences unique from traditional Anglo voting patterns. We hope this paper will spark a discussion about voting behaviors and voter trends.

Ebony-Joy Igbino-Aigbe, University of Southern Mississippi

“Women and Religious and Community Based Peacebuilding in Nigeria”

Women play a significant role in religious peacebuilding efforts. Women help peacebuilding efforts by serving as mediators in the conflict process, helping to reduce and discourage violence, leading non-violent protest, partnering with interfaith and secular organizations, and assisting in legitimizing peace-building initiatives by mobilizing communities. Using the historical research approach, this research paper reviews the history of conflict in Nigeria and examines the role women play in the peacebuilding process. This paper reviews the short-term and long-term gains from women’s involvement in peace-building efforts. It answers the question, how do ethnic, religious and class variations affect the way women

work in peacebuilding efforts? The study looks at interviews and personal accounts from women that have participated in the peacebuilding process. This research paper seeks to find strategies necessary to continue the involvement of women in conflict resolution and the stabilization of Nigeria.

Calisha Brooks, Tennessee State University

“Examining the Relationship between Socioeconomic Status and Academic Achievement among High and Low Performers as Reflected in Dropout Rates in the National Education Longitudinal Study”

Every nine seconds in America a student drops out (Lehr, 2009). Decades of research have examined dropout trends among U.S. students and collected vast amounts of empirical data however, a stagnant statistic still remains and continues to increase among students from low socioeconomic populations. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between socioeconomic status and academic achievement among high and low performers as reflected in dropout rates in the National Education Longitudinal Study to determine if low-socioeconomic status is a cause or an effect of school dropout. The National Education Longitudinal Study (NELS:88/2000) examined the educational attainment for 21 percent of eighth-graders who had dropped out of high school between eighth grade and the spring of 1994, 2 years after they would have graduated. Archival student data from this sample was collected and analyzed. A Chi-Square Test with Cross Tabulations were used for analysis in addition to Pearson, Spearman and Kendall tau-b Correlational tests. The results revealed that low-socioeconomic students are ten times more likely to dropout of high school than those from high socioeconomic populations.

Stephen Brown, Azusa Pacific University

“College and the Black Male Athlete”

The challenges the African American male student athletes encounter when entering college can be overwhelming and challenging. Even if he is academically prepared to meet the rigors of higher education, he is still likely to encounter roadblocks to overcoming incongruencies. At the minimum, persistence in college requires individuals to adjust, both socially and intellectually, to the new and different environment of college (Tinto, 1993). The presentation will explore literature and research concerning African American male student-athletes. Moreover, we will examine the widening retention and graduation rates of African American males student athletes when compared to their white male counterparts. Finally, this presentation will explore experiences, anecdotes, and strategies to assist African American male student athletes with achievement, retention, and graduation.

Zahara Butar & Theodore Ransaw, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

“Life Behind the Veil: The Dating Practices of Afro American Muslims”

To be Afro American is to belong to a group that share a common ancestry and experience of the Diaspora. To be a Muslim in America means to follow the often-misunderstood religious identity of Islam while living in a protestant dominated culture. Since it requires identification and acceptance of a culture to be member, affiliation is most likely a culture’s most salient feature. Both culture and affiliation are fluid boundaries of multiple identities that often serve as spaces for identity formation, negotiation and acceptance. These identities require transmission from one generation to the next in order to survive - in essence mate selection. This paper is a phenomenological study using grounded theory to answer the question, how do Afro American Muslims negotiate both their ethnic identity and their religious identity while dating?

Sandra L. Combs, Arkansas State University, Department of Journalism
“The Help: How historically accurate is it?”

Jackson, Miss., during the 1960s, like other cities especially those across the southern United States, was a hotbed of institutional racism, discrimination and white privilege. Set in Jackson, “The Help” is a 2011 movie adapted from a 2009 book written by Kathryn Stockett of Jackson, Miss. It opens in 1962 in Jackson with Abileen, a Negro maid starting to tell her story of working for wealthy white families. Another main character in the book, Skeeter, a white woman who “wrote” the stories of the Negro maids, is a liberal, guilt-ridden college graduate who is uncomfortable with the forbidden relationships between the Negroes and the whites. Meanwhile, the book and movie are set in a time when Negroes constantly lived in fear of their lives if they crossed a white man or a white woman or, sometimes, even a white child. This paper will discuss how in an era when lynchings were common, maids played a pivotal role in the lives of their white employers; and how the book and movie gloss over crimes against the maids and other Negroes and explain some of the realities going on during the 1960s, especially in the lives of Negro maids. In a state (Mississippi) with the highest number of lynchings in the nation between 1882 and 1968 (581 lynchings) and numerous other crimes against Negroes, the book and movie truly are fictional with very few facts of life sprinkled throughout. For instance in the book and the movie, there is a brief mention that Medgar Evers, 37, was assassinated in cold blood in his driveway, while his wife and children waited inside their modest Jackson home in June 1963. This paper will highlight other facts that will not glorify the Negro-White relationships as the fictional and popular book and movie do.

Helen Greene, David Baker, Texas Southern University
“School Discipline and its Impact on Criminal Justice

A presentation in partnership with the Earl Carter Institute at the School of Law and the School of Education, this panel will look at the impact of school discipline on incarceration rates. Building on a ten-year study at Texas A&M University, Dr. Helen Greene and Dr. David Baker have developed a working paper looking at the impact of increasing levels of school discipline on incarceration rates in Texas.

James Thomas Jones III, Prairie View A & M University
“The Prophets of Rage?: Hip-Hop Culture's Twenty-First Century Political Retreat

The paper proposed for presentation at the Western Social Science Association --- ?The Prophets of Rage?: Hip-Hop Culture?s Twenty-First Century Political Retreat --- highlights an overlooked opportunity to advance the African-American Freedom Struggle via Hip-Hop culture. The author contends that Hip-Hop culture is positioned to positively impact African-American youth during the new millennium. Failure to control and direct Hip-Hop culture down a path of progressivism has left the cultural titan to profiteers who have commoditized Hip-Hop Culture (Rap Music, Graffiti, Clothing, Imagery, and Dance), for ends-justify-the-means profiteering.

The Prophets of Rage?: Hip-Hop Culture?s Twenty-First Century Political Retreat examines Rap emcees three decades long retreat from revolutionary thought to its current ends-justify-the-means capitalistic mentality. Such an alteration has rendered the possibilities of positively impacting their indigenous communities mute. This work is aimed at understanding and reversing current trends of politico economic and social deficiencies. The author contends that such matters are integral to African-American liberation as Hip-

Hop Culture serves as the pre-eminent force shaping the political viewpoints, social trends, and future aspirations of future generations of black, brown, red, yellow, and white citizens.

George H. Junne, Jr., Bob Brunswig, Charles Nuckolls, and Jay Trask

University of Northern Colorado

“Dearfield: Remnants of a Dream”

This documentary is a work by Charles Nuckolls, a BBC cameraman and independent film producer, on the historic, early 20th Century African-American farm colony of Dearfield, Colorado. The film uses interviews of descendants and former residents, historical photographs and documents, era newspaper articles, many only recently discovered, to provide fresh insights into the world of a now vanished African-American farm community on the northeastern Colorado high plains. The film emphasizes the lives of Dearfield’s dedicated founders, O. T. Jackson and his wife, Minerva, including their efforts to maintain their community in the face of the Dust Bowl and Depression. Of particular interest is the central role of Dearfield women in developing and sustaining the community. Completed at the end of 2011, this is a definitive visual presentation on the topic.

George H. Junne, Jr., Robert Brunswig, and Jay Trask-University of Northern Colorado
Kristina Waller-Texas A&M University

“Dearfield, Colorado? The Dream and the Reality”

Dearfield was an early 20th Century African-American farm colony located, 26-miles east of Greeley, Colorado. Now a ghost town, it once had 200 residents, two churches, a restaurant and lodge, a gas station, school and a post office. With arrival of the Dust Bowl and Depression, Dearfield, like so many American Midwestern and western small towns, ceased to exist. In fall of 2010, the townsite’s 100th anniversary was celebrated by hundreds and a stone monument dedicated to its memory.

The University of Northern Colorado’s Africana Studies and Anthropology departments, its Library Archives, the city of Greeley and Weld County, Colorado State University, and the Black American West Museum, are partnering to (1) preserve Dearfield as an important Colorado historical and heritage resource, (2) expand understanding of its contributions to African-American efforts toward social and economic self-sufficiency in the early 20th century through interdisciplinary research, and (3) communicate lessons of the Dearfield experience to citizens of Colorado and the nation. This panel will describe archaeological and historical findings from what is known as the Dearfield Dream research project and explore their importance for preserving and interpreting African American history and culture in the Colorado high plains.

Barbara Hewins-Maroney, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Collective Impact and the Development of the African American Community

Collaboration is not a new concept in the African American community, however, working for a common goal and striving for a unified vision have been estranged activities since the successes of the early civil rights movement. Realizing that community progress must be on-going, there are now attempts to revive the vision and to collectively work together. Although not a new concept, “collective impact” focuses on the actions of individuals and organizations to create socio-economic and physical change in communities. It calls for organizations to systematically develop objectives, build relationships and share in the successes and failures of the new enterprise. It calls for a change in how ownership of projects is viewed and how organizational linkages are sustained. Faced with competition from emerging groups, the need to wisely use technology, the strain of generational discord, the specter of a struggling

economy, and the ever present vestiges of racism and discrimination, collective impact suggests an approach for African American groups to use to rebuild their communities. The presentation will examine the concept of collective impact, present examples of how and where it is working, and challenge organizations and communities to lay aside petty differences and rebuild.

Theodore Ransaw, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

“Contemporary African American Fatherhood”

Conceptions of masculinity and fatherhood have changed since the increase of women in the workforce. This has caused additional strains toward the conception of masculinity for African American males since they have become increasingly underemployed and more often unemployed than African American women. This paper is a critical examination of the modern issues of masculinity and fatherhood of African American males.

American Indian Studies

Phill Allen, Northwest Indian College

“My Perspective as a Native American Studies Instructor Teaching at Northwest Indian College”

Despite the growing number of Native American Studies programs as a discipline at tribal colleges but also at mainstream colleges and universities, there is still a need to improve what many Native American students contend with and that is their identity in an academic setting. The overall image is that native students know their identity and from my many years as a teacher of Native American courses at Northwest Indian College, this is simply not the case. What my work includes comes directly from my course work assignments in my Introduction to Native American Studies at NWIC and my findings although anonymous from student work will discuss how students address this native identity issue. My syllabus is included as are the writing assignments and how this course is taught currently and some of my findings from my work as an instructor. The challenge for a course of this nature is to look at native identity in two venues with one looking at the social/cultural aspect and the other focusing on the political/legal aspect.

William G. Archambeault, Minot State University

“Beyond the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010: A Future of Ever Changing Uncertainty”

Conceived at the last minute of a fading Congress as an amendment to an amendment, the 2010 Tribal Law and Order Act, now PL 111-211, is an array of half-baked well meaning, contradictory, and unfunded, legal changes in the Federal and Indian Country justice operations. Not surprisingly, some aspects of this law have yet to see the light of day, while others are dramatically changing some aspects of criminal justice in Indian Country. This paper assesses the progress made in reforming Indian Country justice after nearly two years.

Cheryl Bennett, University of Arizona

American Indian tribes who engage in Indian gaming have overcome many challenges and are in a constant struggle to exert and maintain their sovereignty. During the last 20 years, Indian gaming has changed the scope and dynamics of Indian Country. Previously impoverished tribes who were living in third world conditions without running water, electricity and struggling to survive, are now major players in politics, government and economic growth. This paper describes how Indian gaming has changed the face of Indian country and changed the nation as a whole. Despite the turmoil that may exist in some

tribes, the negative does not overshadow the successes and positive aspects of Indian gaming. Indian gaming has given tribes the chance to pull their communities out of poverty and revitalize their cultures. Indian nations who participate in gaming have become agents of change. Critics point to the excesses and potential crimes, however every tribe must be able to determine the course of their nation.

Lisa Chase, University of Wisconsin Eau Claire

“Restructuring a Myth: Economic Impacts of Casino Gaming in Wisconsin”

This paper will consist of looking at gaming on three levels. The first level consists primarily of the Supreme Court case at a national level. The second level will consist of looking at the history of gaming in Wisconsin and how it was established. The third and most important section of the paper will explain the impacts of the St. Croix Casino in Turtle Lake on the village and the reservation. I will be incorporating the Lac Courte Oreilles casino as well as the Lake of Torches casino to give a better overall background on the impacts of casinos. I have interviewed tribal members of the St. Croix Chippewa as well as business owners to give the overall effect from both perspectives.

Michèle Companion, University of Colorado Colorado Springs

“Lessons from the ‘Bucket Brigade:’ Using Social Ecology and Empowerment models to address nutritional education and cultural invigoration among Urban Indian Adults.”

In an effort to address social and physiological pathologies that are impacting low income Native Americans living in urban centers, a program was developed to teach container gardening to urban residents. The teaching components focus on addressing immediate local needs that disproportionately impact the Native American community – access to nutritional, non-processed food and herbs. The program takes a social empowerment approach to the larger food sovereignty movement by providing tools to the community to take greater control over their food access, salt intake, and physical health outcomes by teaching use of herbs for seasoning. The program extends the social empowerment model to cultural continuance by connecting container gardens to traditional cultural and religious practices. Interviews with participants have indicated a high level of reconnection with traditional practices as a result of being able to grow their own “clean” religious resources, such as corn pollen, sage, and certain traditional herbs. This cultural continuance has been passed on to children in the form of stories and demonstrations at home. Lastly, there has been a surge in interest in larger-scale urban gardening and food distribution. Participants have applied for urban gardening space.

Stephanie Davison, University of Southern Mississippi

“The Art of Science”

How do art, science and technology interface to help Native American students on the Crow Indian Reservation learn in a community setting? Using video and robotics technology, university students, science teachers and community members teach youth about science and how to communicate their knowledge through films, photographs and robots.

Adam Dunstan, University at Buffalo

“What was Damaged?: Taking Sacred Ecology into Account in Environmental Impact Assessment”

Any assessment of the impact of changes in the environment on indigenous communities needs to take into account the various ways in which indigenous communities connect to their environment in sacred ways. I argue using contemporary anthropological theory that indigenous communities can change in many ways yet still possess sacred connections to the environment. Case studies from research among the Navajo as well as research by other authors with indigenous communities in California, the Arctic, Tennessee, and British Columbia show how these connections can be damaged by alterations of the environment, such as pollution. I conclude that any assessment of environmental impacts on indigenous communities should take into account impacts related to indigenous peoples' sacred connections and uses of the environment.

Jaime Kathleen Gaskin, Institute for American Indian Arts

“Designing and Implementing an Integrated Curriculum in a Tribal College”

Today, the majority of tribal communities are in crisis: the national, as well as regional rates of obesity, diabetes, heart disease, drug and alcohol abuse, poverty, and youth suicide are at record highs, and languages and traditional ways are disappearing thanks to the influx of technology and the perpetuation of western education policies. Although many tribes are implementing innovative approaches to educating their children and combating years of colonial mistreatment, many children must attend public schools that attempt to erode any semblance of “difference” and mainstream the students into English-speaking, assimilated test-passers. After high school, Tribal colleges are often the choice for many Indigenous students, for many reasons. A coordinated effort between faculty and staff of tribal colleges, tribal communities, and area public schools to integrate curricula in science, mathematics, language, traditional agriculture, nutrition, history, literature and the arts is one way to holistically educate students and revitalize Indigenous ways of knowing and understanding. This paper and presentation will discuss how, by utilizing an applied learning and outreach approach, the integrated curriculum may assist in bridging generations, revitalizing cultures and languages, and eventually reducing the alarming rates of disease, substance abuse and violence, economic disparity, and suicide.

Amber Hoffman, St. Mary's University

“The Forgotten Code Talkers of WWII”

The Comanche code talkers of WWII did not receive recognition from the United States until 1999 in a ceremony at the Pentagon's Hall of Heroes. Among the Allied troops that landed on D-Day, June 6, 1944, were thirteen Comanche in the Fourth Infantry Division. These men transmitted and decoded messages along with fighting to further the advancement of the Allied forces. Compared to the Navajo who served in the USMC, the Comanche have been overlooked. The two groups were enrolled in two unrelated, yet similar programs in entirely different branches of service. This paper will address reasons for the lack of postwar recognition for the Comanche Code Talkers. The intention of my paper is to prove that the Comanche have been overlooked due to government policies that have been directed towards the assimilation of Oklahoma Indians.

Thomas J. Hoffman, St. Mary's University

“Principles of Indigenous Spirituality”

Spirituality consists of a person's relation to the sacred. There are a variety of spiritualities defined by various traditions, cultures, and experiences. St. Francis of Assisi developed a spirituality, known as Franciscan spirituality. St. Ignatius of Loyola developed Jesuit spirituality. Chaminade developed Marianist spirituality. These are just a few of the ways within just the Christian tradition to relate to the sacred. There are many traditions that have generated numerous spiritualities. This paper shall examine some basic, primary principles of Indigenous Spirituality rooted in North American Indian traditions.

Arnalada Jimenez-Quintana, Northern Arizona University

“After-School Programs for Native American Children: Why They Matter”

There is a great need for after school programs on American Indian reservations today. Many non-reservation schools offer such programs, but few exist for students attending reservation schools. This paper explores the potential benefits of reservation-based after-school programs that integrate Indigenous values and culture, which serve to validate their native identity while simultaneously supporting their educational achievement, and encouraging them to consider higher education.

Leo Killsback, Arizona State University

“The Pipe and the Ashes: Customary Law and Plains Indian Ceremonial Practices of Justice”

As more tribes become aware of their need to resolve internal conflicts, some tribes have begun to write customary law and practices into their tribal law and order codes. Tribes on the Plains, the Cheyenne and Lakota in particular, have a rich history of law, justice, and peace. Historically tribes like the Cheyenne and Lakota had utilized customary peace making practices to resolve some of the most challenging conflicts, long before colonization and through the reservation era. The ceremonial pipe has been a sacred means of reaching peace. In this article I discuss how the ceremonial pipe has been used in conflict resolution in internal and external disputes. Tribes that have maintained these customs can use the pipe as a means of peacemaking.

Glen S. Krutz, University of Oklahoma

“Explaining Institutional Genesis: The 1820 Creation of the U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs”

Scholars have explored the relationship between the United States Government and Native American tribes related to treaties, water rights settlement acts, and related sovereignty issues. However, scant research has examined how Native American interests are aggregated through the representative process in the U.S. Congress. This paper seeks to do so by examining the origins of the United States Senate's Committee on Indian Affairs in 1820. In the broader book project of which this paper is a part, I am interested in explaining how and why the Senate differentially chose to structure itself in committee to process Native American issues across its history, beginning with a full committee in 1820, relegation to subcommittee status in 1946, then temporary Select Committee in the 1970s and evolving from there back to a permanent committee in the early 2000s. In this paper, I am interested in the events and issues that led the Senate to the original structure of an independent committee in 1820. Secondly, I will explore why the initial members of the committee chose to serve on the panel. To answer the questions about committee creation, I am examining the historical record by visiting various Congressional archives around the country.

Ann Luna-Gordinier, Howard University

“American Indian Women Leadership in Urban Indian Communities”

An increasing number of American Indian women are in positions of leadership in Urban Indian communities. As a result of industrialization and federal relocation policies, Native Americans found themselves in increasingly urban settings. Indigenous people had to find ways to survive in urban areas while still trying to maintain their cultures. Urban Indian centers have helped to organize cultural activities and provide services to people in need. Native women have empowered themselves and their communities through their work with urban Indian centers. This research will address the historical effects of patriarchy on Native American women’s power, the effects of gender, culture and ethnicity on leadership; and how institutions and communities can support Native women’s leadership in urban settings. Even given 500 years of genocide that Native women have faced, they continue to survive, organize, and take care of their people.

Megan Maguire-Marshall, Whittier College

“Understanding Health Care Providers? Approaches to Culturally Responsive Care for Native American Patients”

This study examines the interface between Western biomedical and traditional Native American healing models by conducting qualitative interviews with fifteen health professionals in northwestern New Mexico. Medical anthropologists have found that commitment to culturally competent care combining Western and traditional medicine can improve health outcomes. Providers face difficulties using medical approaches relevant to patient’s cultural and socioeconomic needs. Some patients are reluctant to share concurrent traditional treatments or personal beliefs with providers trained in allopathic medicine and of a different culture. Additionally, providers familiar with native healing must still get patients to share personal beliefs and determine the impact on care- often in a twenty-minute appointment. They must also be aware of patients’ socioeconomic realities concerning electricity, indoor-plumbing, and phone access/service. I explore how providers learn about traditional practices from patients and co-workers; providers’ role in treating patients undergoing dual Western/traditional treatments; and assumptions providers make about patient’s beliefs when suggesting traditional healing options. Though many providers describe cultural competence as invaluable, they often reported not fully understanding traditional healing options. I identify a need for more comprehensive training on traditional healing resources and socioeconomic realities. I also suggest measures to improve communication cross-culturally and familiarity with dualistic healing.

Robert J. Miller, Lewis and Clark Law School

“Economic Development in Indian Country: A Betrayal of Culture?”

American Indian reservations are among the poorest places in the United States. Creating stable and sustainable communities where families can work and live is one of the most important issues facing tribal governments and Indian societies. Part of creating a permanent community is the need to create sufficient economic development and opportunities to support the needs of families. Most people seem to assume, however, that traditional Indian cultures and histories are anti-business and anti-economic activity. Nothing could be further from the truth. The history of almost every tribal culture is one of individuals and families engaging in economic activities such as farming, crafts, trading, trapping, and hunting to create the foods and products needed to support life and to engage in trade that crisscrossed North America. Instead of economic activity being the antithesis of American Indian life and culture, this paper argues that almost all tribes and Indian cultures promoted self-sufficiency and required that individuals and families support themselves. Tribal legal regimes also

protected the property rights that were thereby created. In addition, this paper argues that modern day tribal governments and Indian communities have a duty to create sustainable economic activities and functioning economies on their reservations if they are going to perpetuate their separate cultures and belief systems into the future.

Heather Ann Moody, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

“Educating the Future: The Past, Present, and Future of Wisconsin Education Act 31”

In 1989, the state of Wisconsin passed legislation mandating that students should learn about the histories, culture, and tribal sovereignty of the federally-recognized tribes within the state of Wisconsin. The decision for such legislation came following a large misunderstanding of the history and culture of native people in Wisconsin, particularly the Chippewa, with regard to hunting and fishing rights. Although it has been over twenty years since the legislation was passed, students remain deficient in these areas with regard to Wisconsin American Indians. In order to fully understand the situation, it is vital to understand the past and the present in order to address the legislation in the future. The presentation will examine the history behind the 1989-1991 Act 31 legislation, a revisit to the effectiveness of the legislation based on a survey conducted in 2000, analysis of student learning based on personal interactions with higher education students, and finally a look towards the future teaching of the histories and cultures of Wisconsin American Indians and the significance of the impact of full implementation of Wisconsin Act 31.

William Haas Moore

“Slaves and Slavers in the Southwest”

When Americans first took control of New Mexico in 1846, the leaders in Santa Fe told them that Navajos were making life difficult for settlers. Actually, the majority of that territory's economy was based upon raiding and captive slavery. Nevertheless, the United States adopted a policy that blamed the Navajos and inevitably led to their exile to the Bosque Redondo Reservation in eastern New Mexico. This paper will attempt to show some of that historical period (1846-1868) from viewpoint of those who were forced into slavery.

Marianne O. Nielsen, Karen Jarratt-Snider, Northern Arizona University

“Dinosaurs, Shifting Research Paradigms and Indigenous Peoples: Ethical and Practical Approaches to Scholarly Research in Indigenous Communities”

Many non-Native American scholars have not yet realized that standard approaches to research are not appropriate for research in Indigenous communities. There are now additional considerations that must be incorporated into research protocols including: tribal/Nation/community/Indigenous organization IRBs, tribal/Nation/community/Indigenous organization policies about outside researchers, benefits to communities, oversight procedures that include Indigenous scholars and researchers, and the role and voice of Indigenous people. Opposition to these changes has been expressed but tribal community-based participatory research is the paradigm now accepted by most Indigenous communities and organizations. Its ethical and practical considerations include: intellectual property rights, confidential and proprietary information, protection of data from disclosure under federal and state laws, publication, and impacts on scholars. Growing numbers of Indigenous scholars mean increased scrutiny of research and fewer non-Indigenous driven research projects ON Indigenous people. The resulting research should be more accurate and ethical. This paper explores the impacts of Indigenous scholars in the shifting paradigm of research with Indigenous peoples—one that offers the promise of a more equitable and effective relationship between researchers and Native peoples.

Erin O’Keefe, Northern Arizona University

“Creating Sustainability Curriculum in the Classroom”

In recent times, there has been an evident movement toward renewable energy initiatives within many tribal communities. This shift toward more sustainable practices is largely part of a solution to move away from the use of non-renewable resources which have caused much detrimental damage to the land, economy, and public health. With the incorporation of renewable energy sources from wind and solar, many tribal communities must also be attentive to the ways of ensuring that these sustainable practices carry on into the future for the community. One of the ways to ensure the continual growth of these practices is to emphasize this knowledge within school curriculum. This type of curriculum must include the past history of communities with non-renewable energy resources, the present status within the community as far as sustainable practices, and how to further these practices within a culturally sensitive realm. The Navajo Nation, specifically, has made progress in reservation schools towards creating curriculum designed to educate and teach youth about the importance of sustainability as well as the cultural relevance it has to their lives and to their community. This type of curriculum provides an opportunity to perpetuate future success of these green initiatives within tribal communities.

Mary Olson, Cornell College

“Tribal and Federal Cooperating in the Co-Management of the Pacific Northwest Salmon Fishery”

This paper explores the history of tribal efforts to cooperate with the federal government in the management of salmon harvest and habitat restoration. This cooperation began during the litigation phase of the 1974 Federal District Court decision, *United States v. Washington*, which reaffirmed the treaty-guaranteed fishing rights of several tribes in Western Washington. It has continued through present efforts to preserve harvest opportunities and to achieve stock recovery and habitat restoration. The paper is based on a series of interviews conducted with employees of the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, a support service organization for twenty treaty Indian tribes in Western Washington that was created following the *United States versus Washington* ruling.

Steve Pavlik, Northwest Indian College

“The ‘Occupy’ Movement, Indians, and the Spiritual Center”

Native scholars like Vine Deloria, Jr., Oren Lyons, John Mohawk and others have long argued that one cannot separate the spiritual from the secular in our daily lives and actions. The political corruption and economic greed that has brought the United States and the world to the brink of collapse reflects that reality. The "Occupy" Movement that has swept the nation - a movement that many Native Americans have embraced - demonstrates a broad sense of disgust and anger over "business as usual," but has not yet articulated itself into offering a viable alternative. At this point a "spiritual center" seems to be lacking in the movement. This presentation will argue that a need exists to bring a core base of Indigenous spiritual values into the movement. The Colorado American Indian Movement's platform for "Occupy Denver" will also be examined

Nicholas C. Peroff, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Daniel Wildcat, Haskell Indian Nations University

“Traditional Knowledge and Complexity Science”

Within the last decade, both complexity science (CS) and traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) have gained respect as useful ways of understanding complex life-world systems - social, physical and biological. Although each of these bodies of knowledge and/or ways of knowing has earned independent examination, little attention has been directed to a discussion of some intriguing convergences in CS and TEK: they are not the same, but they do hold some useful complementary features. This paper will examine the convergences and divergences of CS and TEK. After laying out the primary convergences and divergences in both knowledge systems, two examples of the usefulness of employing both will be explored. In this exercise examinations of the Menominee People and Navajo (Dine') People will provide examples of how a richer understanding of indigenous Peoples' past, present and possible future histories can be gained by using both CS and TEK.

Prebble Q. Ramsquell, University of Southern Mississippi

“Is it Time to Say Good-bye to American Indian Languages?”

Language is as important to a culture as its history. In American Indian societies, the native language has become almost non-existent. As a result, tribes are seeking to revitalize their native dialects. Revitalization concepts are broad in efforts to reach as many tribe members as possible in an effort to prevent the complete extinction of the language. Data will reflect that only three American Indian languages are expected to endure and that these native dialects are in fact dying out. Research will examine the numbers of American Indian speakers in three tribes: Seminole, Chickasaw, and Crow, and how those numbers have dwindled over the last century.

Mikhelle Lynn Ross-Mulkey, University of Arizona

“Gadugi & Cherokee Leadership”

This paper attempts to explore the concept of *gadugi* (working together for the common good) as exemplified by the late Wilma Mankiller and other Cherokee leaders. The principle *gadugi* is based on an ancestral teaching of people working together. This service learning model has been utilized in contemporary times to tackle some of the challenges that *Tsalagi* (Cherokee) people face today. *Gadugi* is firmly rested in the traditional systems of interdependence and mutual obligation. For example, former-principle chief Wilma Mankiller used this concept when working in the isolated rural community of Bell, Oklahoma in 1982. This project attempted to bring people together of all ages with different skills that could be employed to revitalize the town. This approach is completed *by* the people as opposed to *for* the people. Another traditional concept, consensus building, was applied in this project. Consensus building is a time-consuming decision making process and in Bell it was utilized at the grassroots level to assess the needs as seen *by* the people. *Gadugi* requires a very different type of leader that often comes to mind when thinking about individuals who run institutions. Power and authority must be shared and relationship building becomes more important than an autocratic leader.

Steven Sachs, IUPUI

“Continuing Developments in Returning Traditional Values to Contemporary American Indian Nation Governance: The 2009-11 Navajo Nation Council Restructuring and Its Potential Implications”

In recent years numerous Indian nations have been struggling to overcome colonially imposed, inappropriate forms of government, using various means in the attempt to apply traditional values to contemporary government, to bring back traditional inclusive participation and restore harmony and good governance to their communities, appropriately for the current era, with a concern for future tribal development. At Navajo Nation, which has been experimenting with various governmental modifications for many years, the Dine Policy Institute’s 2010 “Recommendations for Re-Structuring The Navajo Nation Council,” in the course of showing how the ongoing restructuring of the Navajo Nation Council can be a vehicle for bringing back traditional community leadership, with greatly increased governmental representativeness through enhanced community involvement, throws light on methods that can be adopted by many nations to reindigenize their governance processes.

F. Richard Sanchez, Institute of American Indian Arts

“White Shell Water Place: A Ceremony of Native Voices”

White Shell Water Place is a companion to the Santa Fe 400th Anniversary Commemoration publication, *All Trails Lead to Santa Fe*, but it stands alone in how its American Indian authors use their own voice and preferred writing styles that are not necessarily in accord with western academic and writing conventions. One cannot truly contemplate the history and culture of Santa Fe without the voices of Native people—the original inhabitants of Po’oge or “White Shell Water Place.” As F. Richard Sanchez (of Isleta Pueblo ancestry), editor of the book, expresses in his introduction, “Much of Santa Fe’s story is conveyed from a western colonial perspective, which, until fairly recently, has predominantly relegated Native Americans to the fringes. However, over the last thirty years colonial narratives regarding Native American history and culture have been, and continue to be, disputed and amended as the pursuit of academic, intellectual and cultural self determination gains momentum in respective Native American tribal and academic communities. This anthology is a ceremony of Native voices, a gathering of Native people offering scholarly dialogue, personal points of view, opinions, and stories regarding the pre and post–historical and cultural foundations of Santa Fe.

Joshua E. Seda, Northern Arizona University

“Banning Ethnic Studies: The Effects of HB 2281 on Tribal Nations in Arizona”

Recently, the State of Arizona created new legislation that significantly shifted politics within the state . With the creation of HB 2281, public K-12 schools were forced to ban ethnic studies courses within the state of Arizona. This paper will examine the bill and explore its potential effects on the American Indian tribal nations within Arizona.

Noel Soma, Northern Arizona University

“The National Parks—American’s ‘Could Be Better’ Idea: A Look at the Relationship Between America’s Indigenous People and the National Parks”

The National Parks are considered the most treasured attribute of the United States. Natural and historic regions throughout the vast landscapes have been brought under the protection of the federal government and thousands flock to visit them yearly. Unlike other countries, with architectural historic cultural features, like the pyramids of Egypt or the temples of China, the history and culture of America lies in the beauty of the land. Where though are the stories of the people who lived here before the creation of the Parks? Where are the voices

of the people who call these areas their churches, their spiritual realms? Why were these places protected at all, kept in pristine condition before the making of binding legal mandates? This paper will explore the relationship between the National Parks and the Indigenous People of America. It will look at the history of the creation of the National Park, the spiritual and historic relationship of these areas to Indigenous people, and their role within the Parks. It will conclude by examining three cases studies of the relationship between indigenous people and the National Parks and pose some possible solution strategies to improve the National Parks.

Octaviana Trujillo, Karen Jarratt-Snider, Northern Arizona University

“Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Western Science: Understanding Climate Change and Impacts on Indigenous Peoples from Multiple Perspectives”

The relationship between Western science and Indigenous knowledge, particularly Traditional Ecological Knowledge, has historically been one marked by tension. Scientists have frequently regarded Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) as myth or superstition, relegating it to category of knowledge far less important than science, despite examples of how TEK demonstrates a deep understanding of natural processes and the relationships between humans and the environment.

The authors of this paper explore the similarities and differences between Indigenous Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Western science, and discuss what each approach has to offer in understanding climate change, impacts on Indigenous peoples, and strategies for mitigation and adaptation.

Mary Jo Tippeconic Fox, University of Arizona

“American Indian Women in Positions of Leadership in Higher Education, Tribal Government and Urban Organizations and Agencies in Indian Communities”

An increasing number of American Indian women are assuming positions of leadership in Indian communities in higher education, tribal government and urban organizations and agencies. The results of a two part study conducted in 2006 and 2007 on American Indian female leadership will be shared. Part one of the study provides an overview of the positions of leadership American Indian women hold in the three focus areas, and part two of the project addresses three research questions:

- Does ethnicity affect the way American Indian women lead?
- Does culture affect their leadership?
- Does culture encourage or discourage female leadership?

This project includes the opinions and observations of women who hold positions of leadership in higher education, tribal government and urban organizations and agencies. The information presented will also include the historical reflections, and views of the future of these high achieving women.

Jenna Vater, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

“The Forgotten Warrior: Wisconsin American Indian Women in the Military during World War II”

During World War II approximately 800 Native women served in the United States military. They joined for various reasons, from feelings of patriotism to a desire for adventure and education. Pay was another incentive. Poverty was as prominent in Indian Country then as it is today, so the possibility of having a stable job with a steady income drew many Native women into the military. Once in the service, Native women held jobs varying from transcribing Japanese messages in international code to serving as a nurse in New Guinea. Discrimination was generally not a problem for Native women in the military. Many people

assumed that Native women were Hispanic, Asian, or even Greek, but most Native women did not face discrimination while in the service. This paper follows the experiences of four Wisconsin Indian women and their service in the military during World War II. All came from different backgrounds and held different jobs in the service, but they all display common themes. In this paper the themes are either fitted into national patterns of women's experiences throughout the country or are interpreted to display how Native Wisconsin women's experiences differed from other women.

Rick Wheelock, Fort Lewis College

“Envisioning Native and Indigenous Studies: The Fort Lewis College Experience”

Because of its unique history, Fort Lewis College maintains a tuition waiver for members of federally recognized American Indian tribes. Though the waiver's cost to the State of Colorado remains a kind of reverse incentive at times for the state and the institution, students, faculty, staff and alumni, along with representatives of some of the region's tribal nations, have created a Native American and Indigenous Studies degree program and department over the past ten years. This paper will document some of the challenges and triumphs of the long journey and will provide some food for thought on the prospect of meeting the expectations and needs of the diverse constituencies of today's evolving NAIS program at Fort Lewis College.

Caroline Williams, University of Arizona

“An Examination of Alaska Native Leadership Development through Native Nations Pageants”

Stepping away from well-known political leaders, we find little scholarly research on Native women leaders, or research on how Native women leaders are trained within Native communities. One area in which Native women develop leadership skills are cultural pageants. Not to be confused with beauty pageants, these competitions require their contestants to go through rigorous training to become confident public speakers and to be at ease answering questions from the public. Having won the contest, the winners become ambassadors for their people, illustrating to the outside world what it is to be an indigenous woman in the twenty first century. As winners prepare for their reigning year, the potential for these women to become educators both for and within their tribal nations becomes apparent.

This research seeks to determine whether the contest is also a form of leadership training for young girls, who having won will become an ambassador for their people, educating the outside community on Native issues. To address whether the winner is trained as a leader and if the local community identifies with the winner, this study draws from observation, in depth interviews, talking circles and surveys at Alaskan pageants at the village, state and national levels.

Daniel Wildcat, Haskell Indian Nations University

“Indigenous Spirituality and the Environment”

This paper explores the deep story of the relationship between indigenous peoples and the environment. Various themes in contemporary society will be explicated.

American Studies

Diana L. Ahmad, Missouri University of Science and Technology

Moving Across the Plains: Prairie Dogs, Overland Emigrants, and Manifest Destiny

Prairie dogs on the American Great Plains won the hearts of many emigrants who crossed the continent seeking new lives in California, Oregon, or Utah. During the mid-nineteenth century, over three hundred thousand people sought gold, farms, or religious freedom west of the line of Anglo-American settlement. On their journeys, few of them realized that they would encounter creatures unknown to them previously or known only through literature or newspaper articles. They never anticipated being captivated by the sights and sounds of the wild creatures they encountered. One animal in particular, the prairie dog, caught the attention of the overlanders. Described as “saucy” and “petulant,” the emigrants unwittingly compared these squirrel family relatives to their own lives in ways that demonstrated an awareness of the “manifest destiny” of the emigrants. They found prairie dogs concerned with society and civil government, as well as possessing a concern for charity. Emigrants saw prairie dogs as they saw themselves, innocent, active, and alert; notions they likely held for themselves as Americans in the new West.

Rachel Cremona, Flagler College

Culture and Place: America before the Americans

As the American philosopher, Horace Kallen, once noted, most countries are named for or by the peoples who inhabit them; Americans, however, are named for the land they inhabit. They do not define their country, it is their country that defines them. It is, to some extent, intuitive, to see how a people might define a land. But how does a land define a people? How did America take people from diverse places, with different languages, beliefs, and customs, and make them its own? How does a place not only provide those people with a dream, but ultimately give its name to one? My paper explores this question in North America's oldest continuous settlement, St. Augustine, Florida. From the moment the Spanish set foot on Floridian shores, it might be argued, the seeds of the American Dream were sown. These seeds set men and women in motion in search of longevity, of wealth, and ultimately, of course, in search of freedom. St. Augustine is, in truth, a microcosm of this evolutionary process - a process in which culture and place become inextricably intertwined, in all their glory and tragedy, to create a New World.

Maco L. Faniel, Texas Southern University

“Ghetto Boys: A Study of the Cultural, Economic, and Socio-Political Contexts that Created Houston’s First Record Label and Most Prominent Group”

Scholars Joycelyn Wilson, Derrick P. Aldridge and James B. Stewart assert that early hip-hop culture told America about its darker self, specifically the policies and neglect that created squalor in urban communities. Further, they avow that young people in urban areas across the world have used hip-hop as their method to tell their story and express their identity. This paper, will examine the conditions that contributed to the founding of Rap-A-Lot Records and its first group, the Ghetto Boys, in terms of what it tells us about the life experiences of urban young people in Houston during the 1980's. This paper argues that the early history of Rap-A-Lot Records and the Ghetto Boys provides insight into how young African-Americans from marginalized conditions effectively diagnosed their social ills and expressed themselves during times of boom and bust in Houston. The paper will discuss the people, music, events, and socio-political contexts that contributed to the origins and the nature of Rap-A-Lot Records and the Ghetto Boys from 1979-1991.

Douglas Ferndon, Jr., Baylor University

“The Dallas Morning News and the Fall of 1963”

When JFK was shot in 1963, reports about Lee Harvey Oswald dominated the news. But pre-assassination hate challenged Dallas, too. The Dallas Morning News ran an advertisement from the “American Fact-Finding Committee.” It is now called the hate ad. Afterwards, the newspaper began a slow search for a positive identity. It eventually became a more objective newspaper. Kennedy’s death provided a reason to change. An irony about the assassination was that JFK was shot in Dealey Plaza. George Dealey had gained a national reputation as a progressive editor and publisher. His son, Ted, was more conservative. He said the ad followed the newspaper’s editorial policy. Dallas was enveloped in a culture of liberal hatred. Congressman Joe Pool had remarked that “Kennedy turns my stomach.” On the morning of his trip to Dallas, Kennedy read the ad and showed it to his wife. He said, “We’re heading into nut country today.”

Dawn-Marie Gibson, Royal Holloway, University of London

“Surviving Farrakhan: The ‘New’ Nation of Islam”

On 11 September 2006 Louis Farrakhan transferred control of the Nation of Islam (NOI) to his Executive Board on account of health fears. During his absence from the NOI, Farrakhan moved much closer to Sunni Islam. Farrakhan’s departure from the NOI’s theology was evident throughout 2008. On 19 October 2008 he ‘re-dedicated’ the group’s national headquarters at Mosque Maryam before a diverse audience. The re-dedication ceremony was billed as a ‘New Beginning’ for the NOI. Farrakhan’s ‘New Beginning’ required his followers to expand their efforts to work with all sections of society. Yet, the NOI’s ‘New Beginning’ proved short-lived. Farrakhan was compelled to revert back to the Nation’s traditional concoction of pseudo-Islam and anti-Semitism following complaints from his followers. This paper addresses three aspects of the NOI’s recent history and prospective future. Firstly, it examines with what success the Executive Board managed the NOI in Farrakhan’s absence. Secondly, it addresses issues of succession and thirdly, it challenges popular notions that the NOI will disintegrate when Farrakhan makes his final exit.

Petra Sapun Kurtin, University of Zagreb

“Pathos and Comfort of the City: New Orleans in John Kennedy Toole’s “Confederacy of Dunces” and David Simon and Eric Overmyer’s “Treme”

New Orleans as an example of a complex multicultural city, coastal and fortified, borne by its geographical, architectural, literary, and social core, has long been depicted in art as one of the iconic American cities. Despite the 50 years that separate Toole’s Confederacy of Dunces and the show Treme, representatives of New Orleans’ pre- and post-Katrina narratives, they both portray contexts in which characters and citizens become both critics and proponents of their city, opening up towards the postmodern motifs of nostalgia and paranoia. New Orleans as a city of both culture and crime becomes a place of clash between the nostalgic notion of the romantic past and the disturbing realities of contemporary life that its citizens submit to criticism. The contempt towards the city is juxtaposed with the element of paralysis and the inability to leave, as the comfort of a familiar space maintains the fine line between simultaneous feeling of refuge and hostility of New Orleans urban spaces.

Debra Lavelle, Ohio State University

“Paul Revere’s Ride and the Freedom Trail: Mapping History with the Conjured Line”

On April 18, 1775 Paul Revere rode north from Boston to Lexington, raising the alarm through Middlesex county along the way that the British were advancing to arrest rebel leaders in but one of the events leading up to the American Revolutionary War. His story has

been told and retold countless times, his path has been traced across the landscape, and his visage has been recorded in paint and sculpture. But for all his centrality to a particular period or event in American history, not many Americans know much about him. His ride into the annals of history was also a ride into the ether. His presence has been resurrected in the contemporary world however by the proliferation of modern maps that delineate in part his path across the land, and as such are almost wholly associated with him, and none more so than the Freedom Trail in Boston. The line is a reenactment, it is a memory inscribed in geography, mapped into the physical landscape, to denote the presence of a man, an event, and a shared history. In order to determine the function of the Trail it is necessary to look not only at the Trail itself but also at the depictions of it that function as artworks, maps, historical teaching aids, and tourist guides and at the man who helped to inspire them all.

Jyotirmoy Prodhani, North-Eastern Hill University

“The Postmodern Apotheosis: Hollywood and the Seduction of the Self with Special Reference to Sam Shepard’s Angel City, Seduced and True West”

Hollywood is an abiding site of postmodern cultural protocols where image, fantasy, fictional history, invented mythology, designer truths, and pop heroism blur into plausible realities. Its ventures affect a mechanism of breaking the dichotomies of the historico-cultural distances to evolve, what Jameson calls, “the phantasmagoric global American postmodernist culture.” In Hollywood, artists are, as Shepard would say, “locked into the narrowest part of (their) dream machine.” Hollywood, as a typical site of postmodern culture, legitimizes the process of appropriating the dominant ideology instead of formulating the idioms to question the system and evolving alternative discourses. A Hollywood film, Jim Collins points out, “is allegedly the dominant or hegemonic ideology writ in celluloid.” Without recognizing the existence of the competing discourses within its domain it results in the uncritical appropriation of the dominant values as against the decentered universe, alternative idioms and radical rejections.

The proposed paper seeks to problematise Hollywood as symptomatic of the protocols of postmodern cultural productions where the artists are a peculiar figures fatally encounter the crisis and conflicts in relation to their creative selves. The paper would take Sam Shepard’s Angel City, Seduced and True West to locate the inherent crisis of the postmodern artists in the elusive world of ‘movies’ where imaginations are colonized and individuals become tragic victims of their own apotheosis typifying the global experience of culture.

Sharaf Rehman, The University of Texas-Brownsville

“Engaging Students in Film Studies”

An introductory course in any field serves three purposes. It introduces the students to the discipline and its various branches, it helps the students decide if they wish to continue in that discipline, and it helps a department filter out students. An introductory course in American Cinema or Film Studies should also have similar goals. Using this three-dimensional model, the present paper proposes an introductory course that attempts to meet the three goals. First, the course has to introduce the discipline of film studies. Hence, the course must present film as an art form and the work of those making artistic contributions. Second, the course must present film as a craft and focus of the work of the craftspeople. Third, the course must present film as a business. Such a panoramic approach would help the students identify the careers and paths may choose to pursue. Screening of movies and movie excerpts to highlight the readings, and requiring the students to make journal entries about screenings will sustain the student interest and provide them with an opportunity to express and explore their interests and inclinations. Quality of their writing in their Journals may help filter the students for a program.

Mark Robbins, Del Mar College

“The ‘Flying Squadron’ Declares War on the Profiteers: The U.S. Department of Justice High Cost of Living Division and Middle Class Consumer Politics in Post-World War I America”

In 1919, the Bridgeport Daily Telegram was just one newspaper to suggest that without immediate action from the federal government to lower rising prices, “the buying public” would stage a “revolt” and the country would undergo a “panic.” In this same timeframe, citizens identifying as members of “the middle class” flooded politicians with letters calling on them to reduce prices. Drawing on the Progressive Era and World War I organizing tradition of state-centered voluntarism, the Wilson administration instructed the Department of Justice to create a High Cost of Living Division consisting of a “Flying Squadron” of investigators that would root out profiteers, and activist women who would teach fellow consumers how to be thrifty. It represented a bold attempt to meet many Americans’ expectations that the federal government would expand its powers to assert economic justice. This paper explores the historical implications of the High Cost of Living Division on both “middle class” identity and the relationship between the government and the economy.

Michael D. Royster, Prairie View A&M University

“Americanism Redefined: Black Patriotism, Ideological Inversion, and African American Civil Religion”

The omission of African Americans from the protagonist role in the American narrative has contributed to the proliferation of American revisionist accounts accepted as conventional. Although African Americans collectively have embraced the best of the ideals of America, the exclusionary ideological elements have never resonated. African American Civil Religion has its own set of beliefs about the American narrative which have derived from a combination antebellum and post-bellum experiences, and the union between the progressive and conservative wings of the “black church” as it spiritualized the secular. Black patriotism manifests itself in both wings through its on-going sacred “jeremiad” tradition which contains a unique and sobering testament about the state of America past and present. Such traditions function as both a prophetic voice and a national lament on behalf a group with a collective diminished voice. The truncation of such voices correlates with moderate and aggressive responses which have created an ideological challenge for the meaning behind its sacred archetypal figures such as Jefferson and Lincoln, its sacred landmarks such as Gettysburg, and its sacred documents such as the Declaration of Independents, Gettysburg Address, and the U.S. Constitution.

Anthropology

No abstracts

Arid Lands Studies & Geography

Vladimir Bejan, Kansas State University

“Energy Prices and Sectoral Output Predictions”

The main objective of this project is to understand the relationship between energy use and industrial production for different industries. The first step is to test whether energy should be included as an input of a sectoral production function. The next step is to test which

energy series helps best predict output at the sectoral level. There are several types of energy to be tested: crude oil (West Texas Intermediate, Refiners Acquisition Cost), electricity and coal. The third part of the project is to examine how energy shocks impact sectoral output using non-linear VAR models. To conclude, the author will examine the differences in the impact of “energy shocks” on agricultural output in both arid and humid states.

Charles Britton, University of Arkansas—Fayetteville

Richard Ford, University of Arkansas—Little Rock

David Gay, University of Arkansas—Fayetteville

“An Economic Analysis & Exploration of Coal-Fired Power Plants in Arid Lands”

The authors use a four-way classification of states, based upon the degree of aridity, to investigate economic impacts of coal-fired power plants in the arid lands. The authors use Chi-Square tests of differences of means utilizing a data set that includes the location, fuel type, power output, and age of all domestic commercial power plants. In addition to the economic variables, various political proxies are intermingled into the analysis in an endeavor to identify factors that have contributed to the impact of these plants in arid lands.

George Cravins, University of Wisconsin—La Crosse

“The Growing Concern over Precipitous Population Stagnation and Declines”

Despite alarmist sirens that suggest an inexorable trend toward global "overpopulation," demographic data shows that, over the past two decades, fertility rates have been on the decline worldwide, from East Asia, to Africa, to Latin America. The decline in fertility has been particularly significant among native-born populations in all of the European countries, especially in the German-speaking countries, in Eastern Europe, and in the Slavic countries of the former Soviet Union. This research seeks to explain the social, political and biological factors which underlie such radical demographic change. Additionally, a key issue to be considered is whether such a radical decline in human reproduction can be reversed, despite pro-natalist governmental programs which have been instituted in a number of countries.

Joseph Earley, Loyola Marymount University—Los Angeles

“Modeling the Influence of Philanthropy in Quality of Life Models for Arid/Semi-Arid States”

This paper investigates the influence of philanthropy in quality of life models for arid/semi-arid states. Using state data from both the Gallup-Healthways Well-being Index and the Boston College Center on Wealth and Philanthropy, the author estimates numerous multiple regression models using well-being, emotional health, life evaluation, healthy behavior, work quality and physical health as the dependent variable, along with numerous control variables such as age, income, ethnicity, education, population, state poverty characteristics and whether or not the state is considered arid. Particular attention is paid to the influence of a philanthropy variable which is modeled using numerous formulations. Assuming the correct model specification, the author speculates on possible connections between philanthropy and state aridity classification.

Rich Greene, Northern Illinois University

“Spatial and Functional Relationships of High Amenity Zones to Downtowns: The Case of Dallas and Houston”

In an earlier study high amenity zones (HAZs) were identified for Chicago and Los Angeles. These HAZs were within or adjacent to their city’s respective downtowns and they were characterized as high-density upscale residential areas whose residents support

neighborhood retailing and service employment but they also contributed a large share of the labor for nearby downtown. The HAZs and the downtowns for Dallas and Houston are investigated to determine if the spatial and functional relationships between the two urban holds true in other cities. Business information from the 2007 economic census and population information from the 2010 census are used to demonstrate the growth and decline of the areas relative to the earlier 1990 and 2000 census data.

Kenneth Koch, University of Southern Mississippi
“Examining the Geographic Dispersion of Call Center Workers”

This paper explores an emerging methodology in the study of economic geography; a methodology which can be used to study the geographic dispersion of specific occupations for which no corresponding Occupational Category Code (OCC) has been established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the case at hand, no OCC exists for call center workers. The new methodology identifies a wide range of OCCs in which call center workers are likely to predominate, as well as many OCCs that are likely to compete for labor with call centers. This methodology allows the investigator to validate those OCCs that are inclusive of call center workers (or other ill-defined labor categories), as well as track movement of labor into and out of these poorly defined labor categories, across both geographic and temporal variables.

William Ray, Texas Christian University—Fort Worth
“Lake Shoreline Valuation in the Public Interest: The Lake Texoma Case”

The conflict between public and private use of lake surfaces and shorelines administered by the US Army Corps of Engineers has been an ongoing exercise for several decades. While the charge of the US Army Corps of Engineers has remained steadfast, signs of stress and alternative thinking have emerged. Population, economic, and political considerations and pressures have reached a critical point that could shift the emphasis to private development of shoreline locations. Lake Texoma, located along the Oklahoma-Texas border provides a classic example for the clash of public and entrepreneurial interests. The proposed study is an attempt to develop a public citizenry-based strategy in shoreline valuation to counter methodologies currently employed by well-funded private parties that enjoy ready access to decision makers and policy formulators.

Kara Ross, Daniel Kuester, Kansas State University
“Examining Gini Coefficients and Economic Inequality: An Arid vs. Humid State Comparison”

Income inequality is a topic that has generated much discussion in the United States in recent months with considerable attention being paid to the “Top 1%” and the “Occupy Wall Street” movement. The authors in this paper study the most commonly used measure of income inequality, the Gini Coefficient, at the state level to investigate differences in income inequality in both arid and humid states. The level of income inequality in the United States has grown considerably over the past twenty-five years. Considerable attention is paid to how these coefficients have changed over the past ten and the past twenty five years in both arid and humid states. Panel data econometric techniques are used to capture these changes and define income inequality in both arid and humid states.

Asian Studies

David Drissel, Iowa Central Community College

“Reframing Tibet for a Globalized World: Discursive Strategies and Frame Disputes in Social Media”

This paper explores the role of social media in stimulating and facilitating transnational political activism by the Tibetan freedom movement. The discursive political content of blogs, videos, music, and group discussions involving Tibet, posted on social networking websites, are surveyed. The paper postulates that Tibetan activists are seeking to mobilize prospective supporters by linking the social experiences, values, folklore, and national aspirations of Tibetans with the Western-influenced frames of global justice, universal human rights, environmentalism, and coolness/hipness. Such a hybridized *frame alignment* is an essential component in the global mobilization of the Tibetan freedom movement.

Online social networks are ideal for framing purposes, given the targeted dissemination of text, images, video, and audio in a highly interactive and interconnected environment composed of friends and friends of friends. Frame disputes between Tibetan freedom activists and Chinese government supporters on social networking sites are examined. Additionally, the often-contradictory discursive strategies utilized online by moderate and radical Tibetan factions in framing (and reframing) the symbols, values, and goals of the Tibetan freedom movement are investigated. Computer-mediated framing approaches, as articulated by Tibetan teenagers and young adults, are compared and contrasted with those of the Dalai Lama and other long-time activists in the movement.

Joe Cannizzaro, The University of Southern Mississippi

“Vietnam’s Unique Developmental State”

Vietnam is a late industrializing South East Asian nation whose growth path has not conformed to the developmental states of its neighbors (Taiwan, South Korea or even the PRC), as characterized by such notable scholars as Amsden, Evans, Johnson and Wade. Is Vietnam a “developmental state” or is it a new type of Asian Tiger economy? If it is indeed a classic developmental state, one should see subsidies, government directed investment, and the skewing of market forces to foster economic development. This research will examine recent economic liberalization in Vietnam and whether the state has involved itself in facilitating changes in industrial growth or if it has removed itself and allowed these changes to take shape naturally. Other South East Asian nations are examined to determine to what extent they have followed the developmental model and will be compared to Vietnam. For example, the “learning by doing” method was found to be successful in late industrializing South Korea, but is this so for Vietnam? Utilizing a multivariate qualitative model this work will determine if Vietnam is following any of the existing developmental state models, or if it has embarked on its own unique path toward economic growth and stability.

Roli Varma, University of New Mexico

Pre-Colonial Indian Science and the Alien Myth

India had been characterized by British colonialists as either having no science of its own or having what can best be described as “pseudo-science.” Britishers characterized pre-British India as non-scientific and asserted that Indians were incapable of being accurate, consistent, and logical, in sharp contrast to the English. British colonizers perceived the mythological dimensions as the core of Indian tradition. "On the Best Means of Introducing Superior Knowledge of Europe into India," C.E. Trevelyan stated: “We (British) have nothing to give to the natives but our superior knowledge. Everything else we take from them.” In the

post colonial era, a theory of modernization at the heart of which is the “transfer of science and technology” from the West, has been extensively parceled to India. The ruling government has been desperate to industrialize India along the lines of the West as rapidly as possible. An outcome of colonialism and modernization has been that Indians today understand science in terms of what is taught in Europe. Historian Romila Thaper has noted that Indians have come to believe that their culture and civilization are limited to the “spiritualism,” instead of the “scientific tradition.” I will show that India had a long tradition of development of science, which was running at a higher level than Europe till the 16th century. In some cases, India had scientific discoveries, before the West did. I also address India’s inability to go beyond a feudal stage of development and become open to colonial invaders.

Elizabeth Acevedo

“Teaching & Evaluation based on Ethnic Respond to Anxiety, Stress, and Criticism”

Quite minor additions or alterations in teacher education may enhance the quality of education to students of various ethnicities by focusing on the different responses to a single stimulus by each ethnicity. Experienced educators are often able to predict responses of certain students, not only because they deeply know and understood the student, but also, subconsciously, they know how certain ethnicities respond to criticism, anxiety, and/or stress. Knowing what responses to expect from each student plays a large part in the way teachers meet students’ individual needs.

Our American education system traditionally has been positively responsive to industrious, hard-working students, as Asian American students as a group have generally proven to be. As a group or individually, they respond to failure or difficulties in a way that is completely different to others, such as Native American or African American students. Responding to such differences, teachers may design exercises that will feed the gaps which otherwise may be neglected academically, socially, or emotionally. It is the goal of American education to lead, teach, and support with empathy and respect.

The better the all around preparation of our teachers, the better the lesson, the deeper the reception, and the longer the meaningful retention for each and every student.

Pimchanok Sriamlong

“National Song or Political Tool: An Examination of Thai National Anthem Videos”

This paper presents a content analysis of Thai national anthem music videos produced from Thai government and Thailand television stations, and comments about new videos created by Thai government. The purpose of the study was, first to investigate differences in the anthem music videos that produced by Yingluck’s government and television stations in Thailand. Second, to explore a new phenomenal that the government had been put in the anthem videos. Third, to investigate opinion about new anthem videos by looked at comments that had been posted on Pantip web-board. Findings of seven Thai anthem videos indicate that the similarities were contents of monarchy, military, Thai flag, and Thai map. Oppositely, there were differences on contents about age, regional, religion, and democratic in those videos. The new phenomenal in those new videos was the minorities’ rights. Overall of 197 comments, the most three commonly opinions were issues about the separation of colors of Thai flag, the shorted scene of the king’s pictures, and the budget of the new videos that the government had used. Time and samples were the limitation of the study. Furthermore, foreign countries anthem videos could be used in the future to look at a cross-culture perspective in national anthem videos.

Chris Yoon, Azusa Pacific University

“Differences of IQ and Creativity Scores between Asian and American Gifted Students”

This study compares the performance of gifted Asian American and Caucasian elementary students on measures of creativity and intelligence. The study also investigates if there were any gender differences in measures of creativity and intelligence. Seventy-one Asian American students and seventy-five Caucasian students participated in this study (77 females and 69 males). Among the Asian American students there were 33 Chinese, 17 Korean, 9 Japanese, and 12 Southeast Asian (Laotian, Cambodian and Vietnamese) students. Participants were administered two instruments. The Standard Progressive Matrices was used to measure intelligence. The Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking, Form A was used to measure creativity. Findings of the study indicate that there were no statistical or practical significant differences in measures of intelligence and creativity for race or gender. Additionally, findings suggested that there were no statistical or practical significant differences in measures of intelligence and creativity among the Asian American subgroups. Title: Teach Asianly, learn critically: Theory and practice of contextualized pedagogy to teach Asian students.

Heekap Lee, Azusa Pacific University

Teaching Asian students does not happen in a vacuum. It should be contextualized based on their cultural, social, as well as personal contexts. Contextualization entails intentional efforts to extend learning beyond the classroom into relevant contexts in the real world, and it also focuses on bringing realities of those extra academic contexts into the classroom. There were many educational pioneers who have been recognizing the importance of contextualization. In this presentation, three historical approaches of contextualized education, (multiculturalism, constructivism and critical pedagogy), will be addressed. Then, a new framework of contextualized education model for teaching Asian students will be explained. This model is extended and supported through four principles of interventions which are: (1) Teachers as cultural mediators; (2) culturally responsive pedagogy; (3) community of practice; and (4) praxis for transformation.

Rebecca Roe, Azusa Pacific University

“Cultural Identity among Japanese American Artists”

Erik Ericson has suggested that “each person is embedded in the fabric of family, culture, society, and nation, that for some ... this fabric is homogeneous and integrated, whereas, for others ... the fabric is loose and heterogeneous. Culture is both inside and outside the human. It is inside the individual's ideational and linguistic psychological apparatus and is integral to the way persons construct and perceive their reality. Culture is external to the self as well, for it exists in the shared notions of a group's ideas, symbols, values modes of thought, and behavioral norms” (Hoare, 147).

My project will involve interviewing three Japanese American artists who have lived most of their lives in America, but whose art works, in varying degrees and over differing periods of time, reflect upon their perceived Japanese heritage in comparison with the American culture they live in as adults and artists. My intention is to use Erikson as a resource for interview questions and evaluation. Carol Hren Hoare, *Erikson on Development in Adulthood: New Insights from Unpublished Papers*. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press (2002)

Linda H. Chiang, Jennifer Tran, Azusa Pacific University
“The Art of Gift-Giving Among Asians”

Gift-giving occurs in all cultures. The tradition of gift-giving among first generation Asian Americans has evolved in numerous dimensions. With assimilation to the American culture traditional gift-giving practices have changed. In modern day, gift-giving is viewed as a gesture of good-will or as a token of appreciation and affection. The gift-giving behaviors among first generation of Asian Americans also demonstrate reciprocal relationships. It is expected by first generation Asian Americans to express gratitude or acknowledge friendships by giving gifts. This study explores the day-to-day meanings and functions of gift-giving among some first generation Asian American cultures. The purpose of this inquiry is to obtain an understanding of the traditional values and cultural taboos among these studied cultures. In addition, to ascertain the changes with their length of staying in the United States. Findings from this study will provide professionals of all walks to successfully understand, establish, and maintain healthy relationships with people from these cultures.

Amy Smith, Lamar University

“Motherland: The Clash between Contemporary and Traditional Korean Social Roles Reflected in Women’s Relation to the Family”

Hajin Seo is a prize-winning contemporary Korean writer, author of numerous collections of short stories and novels. Her stories and novels read the extraordinarily fast pace of change in contemporary Korean society on the micro-level. The strict hierarchy of traditional Korean society, reflected in family relations, gender roles, class boundaries, and employment norms, continues to influence behaviors and expectations, often clashing with the expectations and behaviors encouraged in a global capitalist, increasingly Westernized Korea. Hajin Seo’s stories invite critical reflection on the conflicts produced by this situation, along with genuine emotional response to the poignant circumstances of her characters. The characters appear outwardly successful and normal, but the stories reveal their private experiences of being caught in between the rigid structure of Korean society and the ‘new’ Korea shaped by Americanization, the transformation of family values and relations, and global capitalism. In my paper, I will first situate Hajin Seo’s work in this context and then examine some forms it takes in a few stories by the author. I will particularly focus on the situation of the mother in this conflicted landscape. “Though Time Goes By” is a story about a woman whose husband and child have won the emigration lottery and emigrated to New Zealand. Despite the good fortune, the wife cannot bring herself to leave her native home and allows her Visa to run out, choosing instead to cross the border into North Korea, with the knowledge that she is risking her life. “The Good Family” is a story about a woman who spends the day running around fixing the messes of her good son and good husband. The son, unable to resist peer pressure, has participated in the beating of another child and faces criminal charges; the husband has resigned from his job at a multi-national corporation because of corruption (specifically, a sexual harassment case he was pursuing against the perpetrator) within that corporation. “What Grows Out of Sadness” is a story about a woman dying from cancer and the ways her traditional family relations are challenged by her illness and eventual death. In each story, a woman is caught between her social role and some force within her or external factor that will not allow her to perform this role in an unconscious way. At the end of each of these stories, the main character experiences some sort of rupture: the crossing of a forbidden border, the confrontation with her mother suffering from dementia, or her own death. I will explore the author’s portrayal of these rupture experiences in the context of the women’s conflicted situation within the stories.

Himanshi Raizada, Lamar University

“Feminist Politics in India: Issues and Challenges”

When talking about human rights, anthropologists often find it difficult to reconcile an apparent conflict between individual and collective rights, and cultural relativity and universalism. Sociologically, the word “Gender” refers to the socio-cultural definition of man and woman, the way societies distinguish men and women and assign them social roles. The distinction between sex and gender was introduced to deal with the general tendency to attribute women’s subordination to their anatomy. The argument in this paper mediates these dichotomies, especially with respect to women’s rights, feminist politics in India and the various issues with which they have been engaged. The problem is not only difference in perspectives. It is rather in the shift in the centrality of feminist politics, and to identify women’s interests and gender justice.

Yasuko Sato, Lamar University

“Buddhism, Self-Awakening, and the Rise of Japanese Feminism”

Could feminism assume a national character? Is there such thing as a distinctively Indian, Chinese, or Korean form of feminist liberation? This paper examines characteristically Japanese feminist thought, which evolved in the early twentieth century, independently of Western feminism. In the course of rapid industrial modernization, Japanese women were strongly inspired and guided by Western models of feminism. How then did Japan’s native traditions and culture play a significant role in fostering Japanese feminist thinking? The decisive breakthrough came with Hiratsuka Raichō’s manifesto, “In the Beginning, Woman Was the Sun” (1911), which exhorted her readers to restore their hidden sun. Evocative of the Sun Goddess Amaterasu, the supreme deity of the Shinto faith, this poetic essay called on Japanese women to free their inner genius. Hiratsuka attained such self-awakening after practicing Zen Buddhism, because sitting meditation enabled her to break free from the ego and to reach pure awareness. Such a spiritual revolution set her apart from liberal and Marxist feminists who tended to emphasize the external factors of patriarchal society.

The pioneering women’s historian Takamure Itsue inherited Hiratsuka’s legacy, especially because she made a six-month Buddhist pilgrimage to the island of Shikoku in 1918. She had to overcome a profound spiritual crisis as a woman, and her surrender to transcendent, cosmic powers led to her conception of a “universal self.” Takamure would eventually embark on the study of ancient Japanese matrilineal marriage practices, out of which she created a stimulating vision of universal love in opposition to individualist

Borderlands Studies

Kimberley Geissler, UNC Gillings School of Global Public Health

“The Impact of Crime in Northern Mexico on Healthcare Access for US Residents”

US residents living near the US-Mexico border cross into Mexico for healthcare. Such border crossing is common (prevalence estimates range from 11% to 50%) due to inadequate health services, cultural preferences, looser prescription requirements, and more affordable provider options. Since late 2006, violent crime has risen rapidly in northern Mexican states, increasing the risks associated with crossing for healthcare and decreasing the likelihood of seeking Mexican care. Preliminary analyses find a one-unit increase in the organized crime homicide rate in the adjacent Mexican municipio decreases border crossings by almost 2% ($p < 0.001$). No prior studies have assessed the impact of crime on border crossing for healthcare, so it is unknown whether US residents will continue seeking Mexican care, forego

care, or use US providers instead. Using the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and longitudinal Mexican homicide data, I estimate the effect of crime on the likelihood of a respondent identifying a regular care provider, a measure of access. A difference-in-difference regression will estimate the impact of crime on access for those living in border counties and with circumstances known to predict border crossing (e.g. Spanish-speaking and uninsured). The results will identify any reductions in access and inform potential policy responses.

Canadian Studies

T. Timothy Casey, Colorado Mesa University

“Redrawing the Arctic: Boundary Delimiting Conflicts in the Age of Climate Change”

The impacts of climactic change in the Arctic region create new opportunities/challenges as the Arctic eco-system transforms due to melting sea ice and thawing permafrost. This presentation looks at the variety of activities surrounding border disputes and territorial claims in the Arctic that have been brought about as a result of recent climate change. Resources thought previously inaccessible due to ice and harsh climate (including oil, gas, precious metals and ocean trade routes) have become more available due to increases in technology and Arctic temperatures which remove many of the earlier obstacles to development. The question of who has control of these resources (there are 5 littoral states and numerous others with interests in the region) has not been settled in light of the recent changes. When the border between two or more sovereign entities is unclear or in dispute, conflict can arise over that borderland territory, which is known as a border delimiting conflict. This research is interested in the ways in which these border delimiting conflicts in the Arctic are managed and resolved in the midst of a dynamically evolving setting brought on by continuing transformation of the climate and landscape.

Glynn Custred, California State University East Bay

“An Arrested Frontier on the Move: Development of the Canadian Arctic”

The border between the United States and Canada is a settled international boundary. To the north, however, there is another kind of demarcation, a frontier between the heavily populated and developed part of the country, and the vast, sparsely settled country to the north. This frontier has been called the “Canadian fringe” or a “secondary settlement frontier,” formed by both topographic and thermal conditions. Climatic changes, however, have altered the conditions of settlement and development. As a consequence, Canada is once again on its march northward. This paper will describe that northern frontier within the wider context of “arrested frontiers” elsewhere in the Americas. It will also briefly outline development projects now underway in the Canadian Arctic as well as questions relating to the environment, native peoples and sovereignty involved in the newly moving frontier.

Nelson Graburn, University of California, Berkeley

“Experiments in Inuit Tourism in the Eastern Canadian Arctic”

Early organized efforts were made by Austin Airways and the Povungnituk Inuit Cooperative, and on Baffin Island, the West Baffin Eskimo Coop. Sportsman Bobby May, married to an Inuk woman, ran a hunting lodge at Kangirjjuallukjuak flying his own plane in the 1960-70s. Since the creation of Nunavut with Inuit local control and capital available through land claims, tourism has emerged as a major potential, including for instance through the lucrative licensing of sport hunting of Polar Bears in most Inuit villages. Apart from short stops by cruise ships, only one area, Pangnirtung, Baffin Island attracts more than a few hundred people a year to visit and “trek” in Auyuittuk National Park with its glaciers and

rugged mountains. Private ventures are few, typified by the Bathurst Lodge run by an experienced white outsider, the Avaalaq family lodge near the Thelon game reserve, and “Huit Huit* Tours” run by Timun Alariaq and his Finnish wife Kristiina in Cape Dorset. They offer dog sled trips to the floe edge, hunting and fishing by canoe, and ATV trips over the tundra. The paper queries the notion of “selling out” as it discusses bicultural ventures and possible futures for Inuit tourism.

Carol Beran, St. Mary’s College of California

“Ladybird, Ladybird”: Gendered Communication in Margaret Laurence’s *The Fire-Dwellers*

Feminist linguists have identified specific patterns of speech generally used by female speakers of English and explored the consequences of their difference from male patterns. The question this paper investigates is to what extent the miscommunication that is a key theme of Margaret Laurence’s novel *The Fire-Dwellers* reflects these gendered speech patterns. In making her characters and their problems real to readers, did Laurence intuit patterns of speech that linguists identify as gendered? To what extent do the communication problems the characters have stem from their not taking into account the gendered nature of speech? How does the fact that the story comes to us through Stacey’s eyes and often records her inner voice, which is much more irreverent than the voice she generally uses with others, affect the gendered discourse?

Holly Collins, Baylor University

“The Other among Others: Cultural Diversity and Minorities within Québec”

Québec is in a very particular situation in North America as a French-speaking province surrounded by Anglophone influence. The Québécois are a linguistic minority in Canada where only approximately 22% of the population speaks French and by far in the North American continent, where English and Spanish dominate. Further, the “minority” status of Québec is not solely a linguistic distinction, as Québec has a significantly different history from the rest of Canada, which accounts for both cultural and linguistic difference. Québec society itself, however, is far from being homogenous. Within Québec there is a rich cultural diversity ranging from First Nations to European descendants to immigrants from around the globe, especially from French-speaking regions. This multicultural dynamic is well reflected in the artistic community in Québec. In this paper I will discuss how Québec’s diverse horizons are represented through film and literature by examining indigenous films such as “Ce qu’il faut pour vivre,” and the works of some of Québec’s most famous writers: Ying Chen, a Chinese-Canadienne who writes in French, Dany Laferrière, a Haitian-Québécois with a long list of films and novels taking place in Montreal, Haiti and in-between, and Abba Farhoud, a Lebrano-Québécoise who treats a wide range of themes from questions of inclusion/exclusion, immigration, oral tradition, women’s roles and language.

C. E. S. Franks, Queen's University

Canada’s 40th Parliament

Canada’s 40th Parliament began in 2008 with a surprise election called by prime minister Harper well before the time established by his government for fixed-date elections. It ended in 2011 with an election after the Harper government was defeated on a vote of confidence. It between it was notable for its unpleasant atmosphere, obstacles the government faced in getting its platform through parliament, and a generally unruly and contentious atmosphere. Its brief life illustrates much that is bad, little that is good, in the workings of the Canadian parliamentary system.

Denver Lewellen, Dalhousie University

“Health care restructuring and the HIV experience: Understanding the impact of shifts towards outpatient care in Canada and the United States”

Neoliberal economic aspects of globalization have resulted in health care restructuring within western hemisphere health care systems. In Canada and the US, reductions in health care expenditures have resulted in downsizing of inpatient services and shifts towards outpatient care. This presentation will describe the results and public health implications of two comparative health care studies– one conducted in the US and one in Canada - that demonstrate the lived impact of such health care restructuring practices on HIV patients and their providers. In the US study, amidst problems with securing and financing health care, a hidden female kin caregiving network was shown to emerge as a response to reductions in public health care resources for HIV patients. In the Canadian study, biological relatives were not seen as important caregiving resources, yet HIV patients experienced myriad problems associated with attempts to receive comprehensive HIV care amidst a new landscape of outpatient structures. While the two studies demonstrate vast differences in terms of patient and provider experiences, they also demonstrate the common bond stemming from the need to revise and re-invent health care policy in the context of diminishing public sector resources.

Fr. Thomas Murphy, Seattle University

“John Quincy Adams: A Former President Tours the British Empire, 1840-1843”

In 1840 and again in 1843, John Quincy Adams became the first former President of the United States to travel abroad, visiting Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario. This paper will concentrate on the observations in his travel diaries during his two tours of these British North American Provinces, including analysis of his comments on American participants in the Upper Canadian rebellions of 1837-1838 who were subsequently transported to Australia for incarceration.

Rita Ross, University of California, Berkeley

“Evangeline’s Gabriel: Evolution of an Acadian Hero”

Gabriel, the shadowy fiancé from whom Evangeline is separated in Longfellow’s famous poem, plays only a small role in the original. However, in folk and popular tradition he has become part of a pair, who together symbolize the most tragic episode in Acadian history, the Deportation or “Grand Dérangement” of 1755. How did he come to attain an importance almost equal to the famous heroine’s? In this presentation I consider evolving representations of the Acadian Deportation, which is the backdrop of the story, as well as questions of gender and cultural transmission.

Chicano Studies

Debra D. Andrist, Sam Houston State University

“One World, Many Worlds, Composing the (Literary) Experience of a Dominican American Writer, Angie Cruz”

Women’s studies, as an “interdisciplinary discipline,” helps scholars to both recover women’s lost history and to deal with woman as a participant in all aspects of society. Women’s studies composes one world of the many by inclusion. Furthermore, semiotics, the science of the sign, assists in discovering the messages that art sends to both men and women about womanhood, apart from, yet intertwined with, women’s self-image and image of others. Certainly, though still in the infant stages of such use in the way I’m applying it, semiotics

applied to the arts illuminates gender/culture issues. Since semiotics deals with how such messages are sent and what they “say,” using a language metaphor, this presentation addresses words, and implied pictures, by a female Dominican American, Angie Cruz, to ascertain her individual “message(s)” about immigration, bilingualism, multiple cultural identity and gender, especially as “sent” to other women based on a model of revisionist mythmaking.

John Bretting, University of Texas El-Paso
No Paper Title Submitted
No Abstract Submitted

John Francis Burke, University of St. Thomas--Houston
“Building Bridges between Diverse Ethnic and Racial Communities in Catholic Parishes”

As opposed to multicultural Protestant congregations whose members consciously choose to worship together, Catholic parishes increasingly are multicultural by default due to the growing Latino presence across the country. This paper, through a constructive critique of Eric Law’s work on faith-based cultural diversity, suggests how it is crucial to grasp the stark differences in the spiritual imaginations of European-American (Anglo) and Latino Catholics in the United States so as to be able to build bridges, not walls, between these groups.

Edgar W. Butler, University of California, Riverside
“Climbing the Ladder by Minorities”

This paper focuses on ‘climbing the ladder’ by minorities. Or, perhaps more correctly, why are more minorities not climbing the ladder? I very briefly touch upon their changing demographics and the economy. One of the most important demographic factors is the growth of minorities in the Inland Empire (IE). The fertility of Hispanics has been emphasized but that is not the main reason they are not climbing. While the economy is in a downturn, there has been a gradual shift from fossil fuels to renewable in the energy sector, a mandate for energy efficiency in design and construction of new buildings, replacement of outdated wastewater and storm-water pipelines to capture the sewage and runoff, and the reordering of transportation priorities to a smarter blend of mass transit. This again is not the main reason why minorities are not climbing the workforce ladder. I argue that personal and system barriers emerge as the primary reasons why minorities are not climbing the workforce ladder. Finally, I suggest policies that possibly could overcome these barriers.

Elizabeth Coscio, University of St Thomas—Houston
“Searching for the Map—The Latina Identity Crisis in Bilingual Theatre—‘Coser y cantar’ (Sewing and Singing) by Dolores Prida”

The search for identity arises again and again in U.S. Hispanic theatre. This theme is the one that most unites Latinas of all social classes and backgrounds. In one format or another, we all pursue the illusion of a life guide or map that would anticipate the dangers and adventures, demands and responses, and discoveries and deceptions that await us in each crisis and the inevitable change necessary to discover who we really are and allow us to grow. Since the early twentieth century, in newspapers, magazines, the Cuban *bufas* and vaudeville with its special Hispanic archetypes - the *peladito*, *negrito/multa*, y *jíbaro*, tent theatre served as an arena for the Hispanic psychodramas. People could laugh at themselves and their *patrones* and express their frustrations as they forged their new American identity. But, the works of Dolores Prida in the eighties are not the Chicana resistance theatre of the early *teatro campesino* of Luis Valdez, nor exile literature, but rather a sophisticated, popular

commercial American theatre that truly looks for a synthesis of two cultures and a response to the feminist dilemma of many women.

Roberto De Anda, Portland State University

“Ernesto Galarza and Mexican Children’s Literature in the United States”

Although Ernesto Galarza is well-known for his memoir, *Barrio Boy* (1971), and his study of the Bracero Program, *Merchants of Labor* (1964), little is known about his work on bilingual children’s literature. Between 1971 and 1973, he wrote twelve books for elementary school children, of which all but one were written in Spanish. Up to this time, no other writer of Mexican origin had focused so intensely on writing for bilingual and Spanish-speaking children in the United States. The books, which he called the *Colección Mini-Libros*, focus on three main themes: society, nature and Mexican culture. This paper examines the following questions in light of the principles of progressive education: What is the role of Mexican culture in the education of children of Mexican descent in the United States? What social values do Galarza’s mini-libros promote? What does Galarza’s work suggest about the relationship between humans and nature? How does Galarza introduce concepts of social inequality in his children’s books? Galarza’s pioneering work in Mexican children’s literature is particularly significant at a time when nearly one-fourth of students in elementary school in the United States are Latino.

Emiliano Gonzalez, University of St. Thomas—Houston

“Repercussion of the Politics of the Dream Act and its Impact on Undocumented Latino Students”

This paper explores Latino students enrolled in USA schools, more specifically in the Houston, Texas area who are not documented and the implications for their future. The paper addresses issues of being undocumented and its effects on schooling, academics, employment, health issues, security and other salient factors that may cause stress to such students through no fault of their own.

Marie-Laure Mallet, Sorbonne University

“Understanding the Diversity of the Hispanic Vote: Comparing Hispanic Political Participation in Miami and Los Angeles”

This paper will comparatively investigate the relationship between the socio-economic status and the political participation of Hispanics in the two diverse cities of Miami and Los Angeles. In doing so, it will assess the correlation of various socio-economic factors with pseudo-indicators of political involvement. Through presenting an overview of politically motivating factors for Hispanics in Miami and Los Angeles, this paper will answer the questions of what socio-economic factors predict Hispanics participation in politics and how does this participation compare with other cities.

Dawn McCarty, University of Houston - Downtown

“Social Work Policy and Practice in Cuba”

Interview data was collected in Cuba in 2010 regarding social work practice in this hard-to-study county. The sample included social work professionals, paraprofessionals and faculty at the University of Havana. Themes as they emerged from the interviews support a difference in philosophy between US and Cuban social workers, and suggest opportunities for transnational learning.

Norma Mouton, Independent Scholar

“La Llorona: From the Legend to 'Woman Hollering Creek’”

This presentation has two literary foci: the details of the legend of la Llorona as represented in the 1917 play written by Francisco C. Neve entitled “La llorona: drama fantástico, escrito en verso, en tres actos y un epílogo” and as interpreted by Sandra Cisneros in her 1991 short story, “Woman Hollering Creek.”

While the legend in all its various embodiments is often used to frighten children into obedience, this analysis will show how the water both in the tears of the crying mother and the river in which she allegedly drowned her children, is actually a symbol of redemption.

Alma Paola Trejo Peña, Dulce María Christensen, University of La Coruña

“The Impact of the Brain Drain from Mexico to the United States”

The policies created by developed countries and international organizations to stop the brain drain from less developed countries such as Mexico, clash with the objectives of skilled Mexicans who choose developed countries as a destination for academic stay, study, or final settlement. Our research focuses on three countries - Spain, France and United States. After finishing a post graduate degree, Mexican graduate students (from now on MGS) are restricted in their stay due to national and international regulations as well as national legislation in destination countries. A small percentage of Mexicans have settled in member countries of the European Union (EU), but the United States is the country with the most MGS. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to have a better idea of the possible impact of the brain drain from Mexico. This paper will identify the sociodemographic profile of MGS and this data will be enriched with information obtained from a qualitative study based on narrative oriented interviews with MGS in France, United States and Spain. Finally, this paper will conclude by proposing some policies that can have a win-win effect for the countries selected in this research.

Noel Rodriguez, University of St. Thomas—Houston

“A Critical Assessment of Postmodernism from the Standpoints of Phenomenology and Mestizaje”

Postmodernism, phenomenology and mestizaje, each emphasize the importance of examining the diverse dimensions of concrete lifeworlds. This paper though suggests that the intersubjective orientation of phenomenology and mestizaje tempers the relativist excesses of the postmodernist rendering of culture and politics and instead projects a transmodern rendering of the intersection of cultures.

Robin Sprouse, University of Nebraska

“Good Neighbors - Open Borders & Economic Assistance: How It Can Help Us Become Better Neighbors in the International Community”

This paper expands the definition of the community to the international context and argues why rethinking an open border policy combined with economic assistance will not only make us better neighbors, but better citizens. Good neighbors are protectors and promoters of social justice. Being a good neighbor requires that one have the ability to fulfill one’s natural rights and maximize one’s freedoms regardless of state of origin. Economic assistance is mandatory for it allows people to fulfill their natural rights and freedom within their own culture. Cultures provide the support and goods needed for people to shape their lives and enjoy meaningful freedoms. Another point to be taken up is how open borders and economic assistance will lead to the long term reduction of immigration to the United States due to an increased ability to guarantee self-preservation and freedom in one's state of origin. Both the

pursuit of natural rights and freedoms and in turn a genuine freedom to cross borders to choose one's community are principles inherent of just nations and citizens.

Damaris Cortez Urias, Dawn McCarty, University of Houston—Downtown
“Mexico’s Indigenous Women: Empowerment through Collectivism”

This article presents findings from a 2010 exploratory research study regarding Mexican indigenous women’s empowerment through collectivism in rural mountain communities of Chiapas and in the city of San Cristobal de las Casas. Three of the findings presented here include: 1) the role of displacement from ancestral land state and federal government and paramilitary, 2) the development of empowerment through equal participation in decision making, distribution of resources, structure of collective responsibility, friendship, and networking, and 3) the extreme poverty attributed to neoliberal social policies such as NAFTA.

Al Vacek, University of St. Thomas—Houston
“A Comparison of the Concept of the Sacred in Vine Deloria’s Rendering of Indigenous Spirituality and in Latino Spirituality”

This paper compares and contrasts the notion of place in both indigenous and Latino spiritualities. A cultural hermeneutical examination of Our Lady of Guadalupe serves as the concrete basis for this comparison/contrast.

Chronic Disease & Disability

Rahn K. Bailey, Sharda Mishra, Ernest Goyea, Naviar Barker, and Cynthia D. Jackson, Meharry Medical College

“Integrating Health and Mental Health Services for Comorbid Diseases”

The paper presented on this topic aims to enhance the knowledge of the audience by describing an array of obstacles related to human economic costs associated with trying to coordinate care in a fragmented health and mental health system. We intend to demonstrate the effectiveness of several integrated practice models by which treatment interventions for co-occurring disorders are combined within the context of a primary treatment relationship or service setting. This means coordination of substance abuse, mental health, and health treatment systems in a manner in which the client is treated as a whole person. The interventions involved are integrated models, which comprise an array of evidence-based interventions including CBT, motivational interviewing, contingency management, mutual self-help groups, psycho-education, and family support. An example of such is ingrained in the Evidence Based Mental Health and Empowerment Based Health Promotion model consisting of (5) principles – psychopharmacology, motivational interviewing, family psycho-education, peer support, and supported employment.

Naviar Barker, Sharda Mishra, Cynthia D. Jackson, Rahn K. Bailey, and Ernest Goyea, Meharry Medical College

“Intricacies of Substance Abuse Research Funding: Programs for Health and Wellness”

This paper will help define the parameters of writing substance abuse grants for programs that promote health and wellness. With the prevalence rate of substance abuse in the general population and within the school system (specifically college-aged individuals), researchers must be apprised of the intricacies of receiving funding to sustain a substance abuse program. The researcher will touch on several points: developing an idea (defining the intervention program you want to implement, trying something innovative versus a program

that has been used before); funding resources (searching various funding agencies, specifically one that is a match to your endeavor); specific funding priorities and preferences; cultural competencies (discussing cultural competencies as it relates to your target population); details specific to the methodology section; how to be specific about the personnel included in the proposal (i.e., consultants, data managers, counselors, fiscal agents, etc.); and describing how to measure the success of the program (discussing specific outcomes and how each outcome will be measured).

James R. Brennan, The Sage Colleges
“Women, Chronic Pain, and Work”

The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between working women with chronic pain and the work environment. A qualitative design with open ended, repeated interviews of 50 working women with chronic pain was employed. It was demonstrated that chronic pain is a fluid diagnosis, one that is at odds with the rigid space and time parameters of capitalist industry. Because of this ill fit, women are forced to hide their pain from their employers and co-workers. Chronic pain in the work place becomes a hidden, covert, subversive illness challenging the traditional work relations and structures. Workspace and time, as well as the worker, need to be examined in a critical light with an eye toward recasting or reconfiguring the ideas of energy, flexibility, commitment, work pace, and cooperation.

Marlis Bruyere, University of Atlanta

“A Retrospective Review of Diabetic Wound Care Compliance With Self-Management”

The purpose of this study is to determine the relative effectiveness of the diabetic wound care program as measured by two efficacy variables. HbA1c outcomes and the frequency of wound related amputations will provide data for an evaluation of efficacy of the diabetic wound care program and the compliance of patients in their self-management regime. Diabetes compliance was chosen for the present study as the measure of efficacy because of the large prevalence of diabetes in the population and the reliability of HbA1c as an extended and effective healthcare outcome measure over a longer period. The study will run for 18 months and will begin in January of 2012. Baseline data will be collected at the beginning of the study to determine HbA1c for each participant. Every four months, HbA1c values will be collected through current laboratory testing practices, and each patient will be monitored through frequent wound care to determine compliance with their self-management regime. Diabetic patients who control diabetes will have HbA1c values of <7 (per Canadian standards) and will be less likely to experience amputations. An analysis of the data will determine diabetic patient compliance with their self-management regime as reflected in HbA1c biometric outcomes and the reduction in the number of related diabetic amputations.

Jennifer Frizzell, Middle Tennessee State University

“A Primary Prevention Program to Decrease the Risk of Heart Disease in Women”

Heart disease is the number one killer of women in America. Despite this startling statistic, women still do not consider it to be their number one health concern. The purpose of this study is to determine how women learn and retain information. Handouts will be given to the control group (Group A). The experimental group (Group B) will receive the same information by verbal presentation and a question and answer session. A pre-test will be given to both groups. The post-test will be given to both groups 2 weeks after receiving the additional intervention. With regards to the control group, the mean grade of the pre-test was 81.3%. In the experimental group, the mean grade of the pre-test was 78.1%, and the post-test was 83.2%, this yielding a 5% increase in the overall scores. Future research on this topic

includes using the data from this study to create an educational program for adult women on ways to reduce the risk of heart disease with lifestyle modification. A longitudinal study can be performed to determine whether women are adopting new behaviors and whether or not these new behaviors are impacting their risk for heart disease.

Ernest Goyea, Cynthia D. Jackson, Rahn K. Bailey, Naviar Barker, and Sharda Mishra,
Meharry Medical College

“Chronic Mental Illness: Programs and Policy Affecting the Disability”

According to the Epidemiologic Catchment Area (ECA) study of the early 1980s and the National Comorbidity Survey (NCS) of the early 1990s, about 20 percent of the U.S. population is affected by mental disorders during a given year. Annually 19 percent of the adult U.S. population has a mental disorder alone (in 1 year), 3 percent have both mental and addictive disorders, and 6 percent have addictive disorders alone. Consequently, about 28 to 30 percent of the population has either a mental or addictive disorder. Individuals with co-occurring disorders are more likely to experience a chronic course and to utilize services than those with either type of disorder alone. Clinicians, program developers, and policy makers need to be aware of these high rates of comorbidity. Understanding the characteristics of the individuals with mental illness will make treatment, policy formulation, and services to them easier to design and to target specific groups.

Mary B. Griffith, Bethel University

“Alternate Reality Conceptualizations Venturing Along the Fine Line Between Genius and Madness”

Using “A Beautiful Mind,” a film about the troubled life of Nobel laureate John Forbes Nash, Jr., as its focal source, this paper considers the difficulties people with mental illness, in particular, paranoid schizophrenia, struggle with in perceiving and experiencing reality. The relationships between the concepts of genius and madness and a derivative concept labeled “alternate reality conceptualization” are explored to establish perspective for a model illustrating the progression of paranoid schizophrenia. Explanatory definitions of these concepts are proposed, and the history of the presumptive relationship between genius and madness is examined. The importance of empathy in treating mental illness and the role that psychiatric mental health advance practice nurses play in managing the care of people with paranoid schizophrenia are underscored.

Janice Harris, Middle Tennessee State University

“Teaching Barriers for the Chronically Ill: Literacy and Health Literacy”

Low-level literacy in adults presents a major barrier in teaching materials appropriate for the information to be learned. Even those with a higher educational level may have difficulty understanding medical instructions (Cornett, 2009). The Department of Health and Human Services (2010) believes that as many as 1 in 3 adults have low literacy skills and 9 in 10 have low health literacy skills. Literacy level is well hidden by most adults, but it is believed “millions of adults have difficulty reading” and additionally “as many as half of the U.S. citizens have low literacy skills.” Literacy is now noted as the “newest vital sign” (Cornett, 2009). While most healthcare workers assume the general population understands the instructions being given to them regarding medical information, the truth is they are ashamed of the inability to read or comprehend and will pretend they understand the content. Many persons in the general population have developed various coping mechanisms to prevent detection of the inability by family and friends. To increase the learning for the mothers of newborns, Watkins and Dodgson (2008) implied it is just as important to teach

physicians, nurses, and other healthcare workers about the benefits of educational materials in a language they can translate to chronically ill patients.

Cynthia D. Jackson, Naviar Barker, Ernest Goyea, Rahn K. Bailey, and Sharda Mishra,
Meharry Medical College

“Substance Abuse: Health Promotion and Mental Health Delivery”

This paper will discuss the five stakeholder groups (clients, the client's family members, administrators, clinicians, and policy makers) and their specific role in health promotion and mental health delivery as it relates to substance abuse programs. It has been established that substance abuse is a risk factor that has an adverse impact on mental health. Encompassing the role of the five stakeholders will allow those within the macro system to clearly service those substance abusers also diagnosed with a mental health diagnosis by offering family identifying protective factors to improve quality of life. To do so requires a shift in organizational philosophy and practice. This approach will put the health promotion philosophy in line with health and mental health on the same continuum of care. By utilizing health promotion as evidence based practice it will support a strong argument with the government and non-government agencies to invest in development, dissemination, and implementation of these programs.

Brandi Lindsey, Middle Tennessee State University

“Understanding the Concepts of Chronic Sorrow as Lived by the Families of Children With Chronic Disabilities”

The child with a chronic disability has many obstacles to overcome throughout his/her life. Families of children with special needs also go through many hardships as they struggle with the diagnosis, treatment, and day-to-day management of their child's disability. The middle range of nursing theory of chronic sorrow applies to this population group. This presentation will outline the prevalent concepts of chronic sorrow that families face as they care for their child with a disability. The presentation will also offer advice on how healthcare providers can recognize and assist patients in managing chronic sorrow.

James G. Linn, Optimal Solutions in Healthcare and International Development

Thabo T. Fako, University of Botswana

Ntonghanwah Forcheh, University of Botswana

Kwabena Poku, University of Ghana

“HIV/AIDS Treatment as Prevention”

Well into its third decade, the HIV/AIDS pandemic remains a global public health challenge. An estimated 33 million people are infected and approximately 2.6 million deaths are caused yearly by the virus (UNAIDS, 2010). Reducing the number of new cases continues to be an enormous problem. It is believed that about 4-6 new people are infected for every individual treated (Cohen, 2009). Prevention programs have become more effective and yielded some positive outcomes, but historically, it has been difficult to precisely measure their impact. Although there have been some promising recent discoveries in the search for a vaccine (IAVI, 2011), none will be available in the short-time. Currently, the uses of anti-retrovirals (ARVs) for prevention has gained wide acceptance among AIDS researchers. Enthusiasm for ARVs for prevention was ignited by the findings of three recent studies. Two of the trials reported that providing ARVs to persons who did not have the virus (pre-exposure prophylaxis [PREP]) was 62%-73% effective in blocking the transmission of HIV. A third trial showed that earlier treatment with ARVs for persons who were infected produced a 96% reduction in virus transmission. The fervor for Treatment as Prevention has grown in a time of austerity. Funding for treatment and prevention has been flat or declined. Debates among

policy makers have focused on spending countries' HIV prevention budgets on Treatment as Prevention. This paper explores ethical and clinical implications of implementing national programs of Treatment as Prevention in developing and industrialized countries.

Gary E. May, University of Southern Indiana

“Using Online Diaries and Weblogs as Portals to Parents' Attitudes Toward Disabilities”

This session explores the use of online diaries and weblogs of parents with children with disabilities to assess changes in parental attitudes toward disabilities. The presenter is engaged in collecting and analyzing the content of such online submissions and will describe selection methodology, analysis parameters, and early findings from this analysis. The Internet provides opportunities for parents of children with disabilities to talk about their experiences through unmediated, single-author online missives focused on personal events in the authors' life (diaries) or multi-author entries filtered by public events (weblogs) that are dated and listed in reverse order. This represents a rich database for content analysis to ascertain movement of parental attitudes toward disability. Scholarly interest has increased with the proliferation of such online activity. A focus of the current study is on changes, if any, that parental attitudes undergo with the arrival and rearing of a child with a disability in the family. The implications of parental and others' attitudes on life outcomes will be addressed.

Sharda Mishra, Cynthia D. Jackson, Rahn K. Bailey, Navar Barker, and Ernest Goyea, Meharry Medical College

“Challenges of Mental Health Delivery and Substance Abuse Services for College Students”

Kapner, 2008 reported that drinking as expanded at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) has been the catalyst of dire consequences. The Annual Review of Public Health 2005 reported disturbing data connected to the use of alcohol on HBCU campuses; 1700 college students expired from alcohol related circumstances; 600,000 accidental damages; 700,000 physical attacks; and 100,000 yearly cases of sexual battering and rape by an acquaintance. Consequently, there appears to be a high percentage of medical students who use alcohol. Kumar & Basu, 2000 posited that substance abuse by medical students and physicians are due to ease of access to substances of abuse; the greatest abusers are due to accessibility and among those in the medicine specialty (21%) are graduate students. Medical students dependence rate for abuse is (5%) versus the dependence rate for physicians, which is (3%). Several reasons have been cited that contribute to abuse among medical students: stress, medical student abuse, and family history of alcoholism.

Sandra Rasmussen, Williamsville Wellness and Walden University

“Addiction Management: A Course for Recovery”

The American Society of Addiction Medicine defines addiction as a primary, chronic disease of brain reward, motivation, memory and related circuitry. Genetics, together with bio-psycho-social-spiritual factors, account for the likelihood an individual will develop addiction. With treatment, individuals can learn how to manage their addiction much like people who manage Type 2 diabetes: one day at a time. Disease management of addiction reflects public health protocols for chronic disease management and 12-step philosophy. Key constructs of addiction recovery include self and surroundings; change, lifestyle, well being; as well as risks for relapse and relapse. Recognized theories ground knowledge and guide practice, e.g., Bandura's Self-Efficacy Theory and the Public Health Social Ecological Model. Addiction

Management: A Course of Actions for Recovery is a sound, practical program clinicians and clients can use to manage a primary chronic disease called addiction.

Linda L. Soderstrom, Community Works Consulting

“Fetal Alcohol Exposure: A Hidden Disability”

The Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) field has made great strides since the mid-80s. Learn how earliest possible interventions are made possible by diagnosis at birth and how on-going intensive therapies improve outcomes. The presenter shares her son's developmental struggles and successes. He is semi-independent today at age 25. Medical and educational advocacy are constants while each stage of development brings its own challenges. Group problem solving will be offered as Q & A. If you are an MSW, foster, adoptive, “grand” or birth parent – this session will make your FASD knowledge base current.

Debra H. Sullivan, Middle Tennessee State University

“The Utilization and Effectiveness of the HESI E2 Exit Exam as a Graduation Requirement”

Due to a desire to better prepare BSN students for the NCLEX-RN and to increase first-time pass rates, nursing programs across the US are using predictive testing to implement policies that require students to pass a standardized exit exam to graduate. The HESI E2 exit exam recommends a benchmark score to predict success on the NCLEX-RN, a single exam which can cause pronounced student stress (Spurlock & Hunt, 2008). A quasi-experimental retrospective study was used to compare NCLEX-RN first-time pass rates of BSN students who took the HESI E2 exit exam, other exit exams, or no exam. Also examined was whether or not a student was subjected to a graduation requirement using the HESI E2 exit exam and of the students held back, how many would have actually passed NCLEX-RN. The results of this study offer new information in that the HESI E2 exit exam has value in predicting failure on NCLEX-RN when a motivator such as a graduation requirement is in place. Although this study did reveal that HESI E2 exit exam was accurate at predicting failure, nursing faculty are advised to consider the profound impact of a "high stakes" exam on a student's livelihood.

Kara L. Sutton, University of Texas at Dallas

“Pathways to Differential Nursing Home Entry: A Comprehensive Approach”

The nursing home plays a leading role in caring for the aged and disabled despite both public and legislative efforts to foster a return to community-based care settings. Using a framework of Anderson's Behavioral Model of Health Care Utilization and survival analysis on a longitudinal sample from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey and the Epidemiologic Follow-up Study, this paper analyzes the impact of a comprehensive set of risk factors on the timing of nursing home placement. Risk factors for nursing home admissions have been analyzed most frequently under common themes such as the impact of smoking on nursing home placement, or the rate of admission among diabetics versus non-diabetics. Few have looked at the effects of predisposing, enabling, and need characteristics while highlighting long-term lifestyle choices such as smoking, alcohol intake, physical activity levels, and dietary patterns. The literature shows that it is not necessarily the diagnosis of a specific chronic condition that increases the need for institutional care, but instead, it is the functional decline associated with these conditions. Then, modeling chronic disease alone without accounting for lifestyle choices closely linked to development of disease and overall functional loss might also be masking important effects.

Margaret A. Vance, Walden University
“Chronic Pain and Depression”

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the connection between chronic pain and depression and the psychopharmacological approach to this syndrome. The presenter will review chronic pain studies with depressive symptomatology in cancer, fibromyalgia, disabilities, musculoskeletal pain, diabetes, coronary heart disease, and neuromuscular disease. She will also discuss the role of antidepressants in treatment and describe those that are currently prescribed. Further, intervention programs under development and the future outlook for this syndrome will be discussed.

Alisha Vasquez, San Francisco State University
“Miss Crutchy Vasquez, Please Take Your Place in History”

Chicana/o and disabled identities hold different yet similar historiographies, and while they largely ignore the other, my paper proposes that disability and the Chicano movements need to coalesce. In order to do so, one must look at the cultural turn of the 1990s and understand that textual analyses of disabled bodies tell a story. I argue that the corporeal differences and lived experiences of bodies with disabilities need to be involved in any analysis when understanding a Chicana with a disabled body. Take for example a Chicana in a wheelchair. Material feminist analysis expresses that yes, her body and wheelchair convey meaning, however, in order to understand her corporeal experience we must look to her blended identity. She will not go up the stairs-this is a lived reality of life..

Debra R. Wilson, Middle Tennessee State University and Walden University
“The Lived Experience of Overcoming Breastfeeding Challenges”

There are known benefits to breastfeeding including protection of the infant from infection, pneumonia, and diarrhea. Breastfeeding is also known to protect against diseases in later life such as diabetes, obesity, and Crohn's disease. Breastfed babies need less medical attention during their childhood, respond better to immunization, and need less orthodontic care. Mothers benefit from breastfeeding with a decreased risk of ovarian and breast cancers. Breastfeeding rates are rising very slowly in the United States. However, while around 75% of mothers initiate breastfeeding, rates drop off dramatically when assessed at 2 weeks post delivery. By six months post delivery, less than 13% of babies are exclusively breastfed. Literature and experience show that mothers frequently quit breastfeeding when challenged in the process. These mothers are discontinuing breastfeeding. The purpose of this study is to examine the experience of the mother who has overcome a breastfeeding challenge and gone on to have a successful experience. This qualitative study developed grounded theory describing characteristics common to mothers who overcame breastfeeding challenges. From this information we might be able to teach and model skills, behaviors, and coping patterns for mothers who have not yet overcome a breastfeeding challenge.

Tommy Wornick, Richard K. Scotch, University of Texas at Dallas
“Time Capital: A Mediating Factor in the Consequences of Having a Disability”

The purpose of this paper is twofold: 1) to add to the ongoing explication of factors representing the social construction of disability, 2) to introduce and explore the concept of time capital as a mediating factor in the consequences of having a disability or chronic illness. While exploratory in nature, the present work represents an attempt to build on the extant literature by conceptualizing time not just as an experimental phenomenon, but as a major mediating factor in the process of living with a disability or chronic illness and the subsequent consequences. The concept of time capital allows for the exploration of individual use of time and how this time is prescribed and constrained by the structure of society and

its institutions. The industrialist or entrepreneur decides when, where, and how time should be spent by workers; if individuals can not conform to these time demands they deemed irresponsible, unable, unfit, or undesirable. Thus, many people who live with impairments are pushed into a world of inactivity and dependence. What this amounts to is the social construction of disability through the medium of time.

Communications Studies

No abstracts

Criminal Justice & Criminology

No abstracts

Economics: AFIT

Rodolfo Acosta, Richard V. Adkisson, New Mexico State University
“Drugs, Remittances, and Conspicuous Consumption in Mexico”

Mexico has two sources of outside income that lie largely outside of the formal economy, remittances and drug money. At the same time Mexico has a regionally diverse economy with wide variation in state-to-state economic conditions. The outside funds generated through remittances and drug related revenue, if they find their way into productive investments, hold the potential to improve economic conditions in Mexican states. Alternatively, if these funds are used primarily to finance consumption, especially conspicuous consumption, their generation might represent an opportunity lost. This paper will examine the state level economic impacts of remittances and drug activity to reveal the extent to which conspicuous consumption trumps other potential uses for these funds.

Glen W. Atkinson, University of Nevada, Reno

Stephen P. Paschall, Esquire, Partner, Lovett Bookman Harmon Marks LLP
“Uncertainty, Futurity, Expectations and the Public Interest”

Law is a primary source of public policy, affecting property rights, allocation of resources and access to opportunity. Dynamic co-evolution of law and the economy influences policy affecting such aspects of the social provisioning process. Recent court decisions, such as *Citizens United*, grant favorable treatment to private business interests over public interests, undermining the social provisioning process.

We examine Keynesian uncertainty and Commons' futurity in the context of co-evolution of law and economics and their effect on public policy. In Commons' authoritative transaction, the conduct of parties is influenced by expectations regarding behavior of officials (representing collective power) who enforce the rules. Changing economic conditions result in emerging business practices contending with established practices. Courts are one arena where such conflicts occur. Dewey's experimentalism explains that courts consider potential outcomes of conflicting practices and endorse certain emerging business practices; not in a chaotic process but one in which mutuality establishes order from conflict. The outcome of such conflict, however, is uncertain. Nevertheless, persons must act based on their expectations about the future and recent experience suggests an expansion of private

interests. We argue that Institutional Economics uniquely supports the inclusion of public interests in law and economics.

Rojhat B. Avsar, Columbia College, Chicago

“Just a little ‘froth’: Alan Greenspan’s Rhetoric of the Housing Bubble”

Although it does not receive the attention it deserves, the rhetorical rationalization of the housing market bubble had significantly contributed to the unsustainable expansion of credit between 2002-2006 and the policy inaction to address it. Such rhetorical campaigns that work towards rationalization of financial bubbles (as being ordinary) are not without historical precedents (e.g. the stock market bubble of the late 20s). Informed by this historical pattern, this paper offers a rhetorical analysis of the fashion in which the “bubble” was reflected/re-presented in Alan Greenspan’s speeches on the housing market during 2005—at the peak of housing market euphoria.

Erdogan Bakir, Bucknell University

Al Campbell, University of Utah

“Profit Rate and Its Determinants in the Financial Sector”

Modern empirical studies of the profit rate in First World countries and in particular the United States (which still has the most complete data) are usually for the aggregate economy or the non financial corporate business sector. Studies of the profit rate for the financial sector have been quite rare, above all because of the problems with obtaining and determining the appropriate data, problems that are not present for the non financial corporate business sector. But given that one important aspect of neoliberalism has been the increased importance and altered role of the finance to the overall functioning of capitalism, empirical work on the profit rate in the financial sector remains very important notwithstanding the difficulties with the data. This work is intended as our first effort toward contributing to this topic, which is necessary for understanding contemporary capitalism.

William Barnes, University of Portland

“Sustainability at Work: Creating Greener Work Systems as the Climate Clock Ticks”

Even as the U.S. Congress dithers on climate legislation, an important and often ignored opportunity for progress is through own "work systems" that we all participate in. Drawing on a prior body of institutional, industrial relations, and labor literature on participatory "high performance" work systems, this paper argues that sustainability initiatives are more likely to succeed when they have particular complementary components and institutions in place at the firm level and beyond. Greening a workplace is a systemic and difficult process, but it can also be inspiring and empowering. To succeed and stick in the long run, however, a greener work environment needs to be understood as a system of supporting components, embedded in a larger institutional environment that may or may not be supportive. At the organization level, if employees are to effectively participate in work initiatives that focus on greener behavior and production, they need training, incentives beyond intrinsic rewards, and implicit or explicit commitments to greater job security. If embedded in a financial environment that is short-termist (e.g. a publicly held U.S. company), firms may currently require strong leaders to make the long term case for greener (and ultimately less expensive) approaches to work and production.

Greg Bonadies, University of Southern Mississippi

“Intra-industry Trade in South America: A Test of the Linder Hypothesis”

Linder’s 1961 thesis offers a ‘demand side’ explanation of international intra-industry trade asserting that similarity of demand structures between two countries leads to increasing trade intensity. The notion of ‘preference’ associated with demand structure is expanded beyond its usual conception as a derivative of income. The present study investigates the effect of differences in culture on intra-industry trade independent of the effect of differences in income. Intensity of intra-industry trade among eight large South American economies (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela) is expected to vary according to the degree of similarity between countries in consumer preferences as these are reflected in cultural indicators including ethnicity, language, and individualism/collectivism orientation. The study augments income-based determinants with cultural demand characteristics to explain bilateral intra-industry trade patterns of differentiated, manufactured goods in South America.

Natalia Bracarense, University of Missouri—Kansas City

“Economic Development in Latin America and the *Methodenstreit*: Lessons from History of Economic Thought”

Latin America has experimented with two different development strategies over the last two centuries: an ‘outward-oriented’ development strategy based on exports of primary commodities and a strategy of domestic industrialization from within. The general understanding that both these models failed to achieve a sustainable pattern of development in Latin America opened space for rethinking development theory and policies in the beginning of the 21st century. Compared with the post-WWII period, the debate has experienced important shifts, e.g. an emphasis on questions of inequality and basic needs instead of aggregate economic performance, for instance. Nevertheless, it lacks the understanding that history is a non-linear process and, therefore, it continues to argue peripheral countries emulate core countries to promote a model of development. In this paper argues the recurrent inadequacy of development theory is due to the dichotomy between history and economic theory that emerged with the *Methodenstreit*. Development theory presupposes historical specificity; its *rason d’etre* is founded on the belief that underdeveloped economies function differently than their developed counterparts. Moreover, if these specificities refer to habits and conduct, abstraction based on *homo economicus* are inadequate to analyze underdeveloped countries. A meaningful theory of development relies on the shift from abstractions based on human nature to historically grounded ones.

Jordan Brennan, York University, Toronto

“Nafta, Investiture and Redistribution: The Power Underpinnings of Trade And Investment Liberalization in Canada”

Criticism of trade and investment liberalization (TAIL) in North America has drawn attention to weak economic performance, wage-profit redistribution, social dumping and fiscal pressure on government programs as evidence that the TAIL regime has failed to deliver on some of its key promises. This criticism has been unable, however, to establish satisfactory conceptual and empirical connections between the dramatic distributional changes witnessed in the TAIL era and the reorganization of power that the TAIL regime entrenched. This paper will undertake a quantitative assessment of the Canadian political economy to see who the main beneficiaries of the TAIL era have been, contrasting returns to labor and to capital in the pre-TAIL and TAIL eras. Employing tools from radical institutionalism, two pictures are painted: the first picture examines broad changes in the distribution of income and the second picture examines differential business performance. The evidence from this

inquiry suggests that although the official purpose of TAIL was to enhance the prosperity of all Canadians, this trade deal actually represented-both in its intentions and consequences-a political-economic transformation written by dominant capital, for dominant capital.

Christopher Brown, Arkansas State University

Alla Semenova, Dickinson College

John Henry, University of Missouri, Kansas City

Dell Champlin, Eastern Illinois University, Retired

“Financial Instability and Economic Security after the Great Recession: A Panel Discussion”

Panelists will present their views on the potential for the development of post-Keynesian Institutional Economics. The discussion will cover both the theoretical structure and applications at the national and global levels.

Paula Cole, University of Denver

Karen Gebhardt, Colorado State University

“A Gendered Analysis of Occupational Changes and Policy Responses to the Great Recession in Colorado”

Although The Great Recession is officially over from the perspective of economic growth, the economy is still struggling to recover the jobs lost during this economic downturn. This paper examines the actual occupational changes in Colorado during the recession and the changes projected during recovery in comparison to national trends. In particular, we explore the gendered impact of job loss and job creation through analysis of data on occupational segregation, unemployment rates, wages, and nonmarket activities. Finally, we discuss how policy responses enacted by the Colorado legislature both related to job loss (such as decrease in K-12 and higher education funding) and job creation (such as tax credits for “green” jobs) influenced occupational opportunities for men and women in Colorado.

Stephanie Cole, University of Missouri, Kansas City

“The Occupy Movement: An Opportunity for Social Learning”

Protest is the inevitable outcome of a society where institutions no longer support the achievement of its social goals. Social change is unavoidable; achieving the desired outcome is more difficult. Every social experiment is unique; social change operates in an unknown future with unanticipated developments. Occupy invites the study of the historical processes of social development and political protests against systemic injustices. Under the conditions of the rapidly shifting frontiers of science, long-term economic and social stability require that institutions are adaptable and fitted with processes where social goals and social systems are continually assessed and adjusted for alignment; so that, social learning avoids the trauma and uncertainty associated with social unrest. The Occupy Movement could be equipped to build adaptable institutions capable of meeting social goals and influencing policies that ensure public accountability. The Occupy movement can achieve long-term success through the implementation of policies and procedures that recognize the developmental nature of societies and economies; reject allegiance to a single philosophy or ideology, and deny any responsibility for upholding traditions regardless of the practical implications. The Occupy Movement structure is consistent with the processes needed for developing social structures that can adapt to increasingly complex social problems.

Richard B. Dadzie, University of Hawaii—West Oahu

“Economic Development and the Developmental State: Assessing the Development Experiences of Ghana and Malaysia since Independence”

This paper presents evidence on the divergent development experiences of Ghana and Malaysia. Various demographic, social and development indicators are carefully analyzed. Factors that explain Malaysia’s development miracle are discussed. The state’s capacity to engineer economic transformation is discussed using the developmental state paradigm. The role of the Malaysian state in agricultural transformation is presented as an example of the developmental state at work. It is argued that for Sub-Saharan African countries such as Ghana to escape the doldrums of under-development, they must carefully study the experiences of countries like Malaysia. Instead of demonizing the state’s activities, they must reassess the role of the state, its capacity to reclaim policy space and the extent to which the state can embed itself in society to achieve developmental goals.

Richard B. Dadzie, University of Hawaii—West Oahu

“Agricultural Development in a Comparative Perspective: The Case of Central Region, Ghana and Sarawak, Malaysia”

This paper deals with the issue of agricultural transformation from a comparative perspective. Using various qualitative research methods, the agricultural sector of Central Region, Ghana and Sarawak, Malaysia are compared to identify lessons for agricultural development in Central Region, Ghana. Data have been collected from various sources in both regions and from fieldwork (October-December 2009 and July-August 2010). A historical background of the sector in both regions is provided. Data on productivity, growth and decline in both regions is provided. The role of the state in agricultural transformation in Sarawak, Malaysia is discussed and the absence of the state and the policy vacuum created is argued to have contributed significantly to agricultural stagnation in Central Region, Ghana.

Danielle Davis, Rollins College

“Feminization of Space and Equality for Women in Morocco”

Women’s roles in Moroccan society have been marginalized for centuries due to a dichotomy of masculine and feminine space. Historically, the public sphere of society (e.g. town squares and the street) has been dominated by and reserved for males, while female dominated spaces have encompassed far more intimate and private spheres of society (e.g. the household). Due to this gendering of the public and private spaces, women’s involvement in economic, social, legal and academic spheres has been significantly hindered. It is therefore interesting to consider the way that globalization has affected the gendering of space in Morocco. While in many ways globalization has benefited Moroccan men more than women, in the past few decades the revision of legal codes, increase in women's labor market participation, and rise in female-targeted education and economic programs have led to a reorganization of space that has significantly liberated women. I investigate a variety of policy initiatives aiming to capitalize on this reorganization of space, using it as a catalyst for encouraging greater equality, economic and social mobility for women of all regions of Morocco. In so doing, I note the heterogeneity of obstacles within different social classes and the difficulty of transforming cultural norms.

Quentin Duroy, Denison University

“An instrumental valuation principle approach to technological development: Capability extension and physical limits”

Technology is increasingly defined as (social and physical) artifacts which are designed to extend human capabilities. However, this conceptualization often begs the question of whose capabilities should be extended and for what purpose. This paper proposes to tackle these questions from an institutional/ecological economic perspective. The socio-economic implications of the ability of technology to extend human capabilities, and to transform societies, are discussed within the framework of Tool’s instrumental valuation principle (IVP) with a particular focus on the role of participatory democratic decision-making in assessing the “desirability” of new technologies. Ultimately, given the increasing impact and encroachment of our species on the natural environment, it is argued that a democratic assessment of the need for technological development and innovation must systematically integrate a reflection upon the socio-economic consequences of approaching fundamental/real limits to physical technological development for human societies.

Karol Gil-Vasquez, University of Missouri—Kansas City

“The Institution of Indigenous Resistance and the Development Discourse: Reconceptualizing Western Hegemony?”

Despite the rise of Indianist movements throughout Latin America; economists have failed to pay sufficient attention to the institution of indigenous resistance as a method of creating and successfully implementing transitional discourses (Escobar 1995) across the “Third World”. Indigenous will continue to extinguish as the tentacles of global capitalism reach every corner of the globe; it has been argued more than once. Since their presence is perceived as a stubbornness to maintain what are inconvenient ceremonial habits of thought; mere obstacles to the functioning of a heavily instrumental system of production, why should 4 percent of the earth’s population—the most disadvantaged sector —be considered a ‘worth’ topic of discussion? They are worth the research effort because their insignificant existence resembles important instruments that continue to shape the institutional structure and the actual concept of Western hegemony. In this paper, I discuss how ceremonial habits of thought, in the form of passive acts of resistance, have challenged the concepts of hegemony and false consciousness in the process of ideological domination. In addition, this work sheds light on the strength that is currently shaping and institutionalizing an inclusive and transitional discourse of development in Latin America.

Daphne T. Greenwood, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

“Self-provisioning, self-employment, and entrepreneurship: making a living in 21st century America”

This paper examines the relative importance of self-employment and self-provisioning as contributions to “making a living” in the U. A. today relative to generations past and other affluent countries. It distinguishes between entrepreneurship, small business, and individual self-employment in terms of the effects on individual and family well-being, on workers and consumers in the economy, and on economic growth and economic inequality as well as on stability and sustainability.

Winston H. Griffith, Bucknell University

“Obstacles to expanding food production in CARICOM Countries”

According to conventional neoclassical economic theory, if a shortage of a commodity exists, the price will tend to rise and the amount supplied will increase until the market is in equilibrium. Caricom countries, however, have been experiencing a food shortage for some time and although the price of food has risen the quantity supplied has not responded to the price increases and as a result a food shortage persists. The article seeks to explain why the Caricom domestic food supply does not respond, and has not responded, to the rising price of food, as neoclassical economic theory model predicts it would and it argues that an institutionalist-structuralist-historical approach that examines the baneful consequences of colonialism, the role of the Caricom merchant class, the attitude of regional governments, international capital and multilateral lending institutions will help to explain the persistent food shortage in Caricom.

Gyun Cheol Gu, University of Missouri—Kansas City

“A Behavioral Approach to Pricing and Price Cyclicity”

This paper develops an empirically grounded theory of price cyclicity from a Post Keynesian behavioral perspective. It shows that at the center of the mechanism for the recent U.S. transition from counter-cyclical to a-cyclical price movement in the early 1980s are two key factors. First, more firms started to consider pricing as a strategic variable, which changes their pass-through policy in such a way that more shocks to input prices and productivity are absorbed in markups. The more absorption causes cyclical changes in the cost base to have less impact on price cyclicity. Second, a structural change in the socially-constructed labor productivity is associated with the cost-base stability during the post-1984 period. A decline in hiring and firing costs and cutbacks in social security benefits have made labor discipline effect dominate labor hoarding effect, which implies that labor productivity increases as unemployment rate increases, with the result that the cyclicity of the cost base has been weakened and thus prices have become less cyclical.

John Hall, Portland State University

Alexander Dunlap, Sussex University

“Subreption and Institutional Ontology: Veblen’s Thinking in Galbraith and Mills”

This inquiry addresses a challenge posed over three decades ago by William Dugger. Namely, Dugger (1980, p. 901) asserts that “[s]ubreption is one of the least studied social phenomena of the twentieth century.” Our literature search suggests that to date no author has supported or challenged Dugger’s assertion, even as we move deeper into the 21st century. What we note as “Dugger’s challenge” also categorically defines subreption as related to ontology, and that suggests a changing reality. Thorstein Veblen appears to pick up his understand of subreption from Immanuel Kant, who dealt at length with the term and principles of “*Erschleichung*,” this is what we in the English language refer to as “subreption.” Our term borrows its root form the Latin “*reperere*” and suggests “to crawl.” Our inquiry seeks to establish subreption as an ontological approach that can be found at the core social science thinking advanced in works of John Kenneth Galbraith and C. Wright Mills. Specifically, Galbraith relies on the notion of “conventional wisdom,” suggesting that reality has changed (evolved) from the one held by the larger public. Mills’ approach is to destroy “sacred cows.”

F. Gregory Hayden, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

“The Integrated Corporate, Social, and Political Networks of Koch Industries Inc. and TD Ameritrade Corporation”

Rules are important for structuring economic institutions in general and the current economic crisis in particular. A major task for understanding both is to understand the political economy of establishing rules. This paper explains the corporate, social, and political networks of Koch Industries Inc. and TD Ameritrade, and how those networks are integrated to provide funds for Nebraska politicians seeking federal offices. This system provides corporations great power in the establishment of the rules that structure and regulate the economy. First, the paper articulates the corporate network that is organized through the interlocking directorships of the corporations’ boards. Second, the social network is found by determining the board of director positions held in social organizations by the members of the interlocking corporate directorships. Third, the paper discovers the political action committees (PACs) to which the same directors make campaign contributions and how, in turn, those PACs make contributions to other PACs until a series of PACs generate monetary conduits each of which is made up of a series of PACs. The conduits overlap each other to form political networks. The officials selected by this system formulate and codify the rules that create our political economy and our economic crises.

John Henry, University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Reasons for Pessimism: A Veblenian Argument”

The outlook for the near-future appears the same as that in the period Veblen was developing his general theoretical position—“barbarism” or “socialism.” Utilizing Veblen’s general theory, this paper attempts to position the current period in larger, historical context to address the possibility for progressive change. In particular, a comparison of the present with the 1930s will analyze reasons behind progressive developments of that period, contrasted with regressive developments of the last forty years. Veblenian theory and categorization would indicate that one should be pessimistic about the possibility of a resurgence of *fundamental* change in a progressive direction. Rather, the barbarians are not merely “at the gates,” but now occupy all the choice seats.

Barbara E. Hopkins, Wright State University

“The Problem with Principals/Principles: The Principal/Agent Problem in the Ideological War against Workers”

The principal/agent problem in economics argues that workers do not face incentives to act as their boss would like. It is assumed the invisible hand of the market creates incentives for the boss to act in the common interest. Thus, the principal/agent problem creates a basis for the notion that workers are not acting in the common good and that the challenge for management is to create incentives to encourage the best possible behavior. Combined with the idea that collective bargaining undermines worker incentives the principal/agent problem has generated a potent attack against workers in popular discourse. I explain how the idea of the principal/agent problem can be seen as an enabling myth to rationalize hierarchical structures and policies that strengthen the power of management vis-à-vis workers. However, the principal/agent problem idea suffers from two fatal flaws. First, it ignores market failures, in which markets do not generate incentives to act in the common good. And, second, it ignores the role of principles in human behavior. Once we consider the role in human behavior of the principles of employees, it is clear that under certain circumstances principals may be thwarting the efforts by agents to act in the common good.

Tae-Hee Jo, SUNY Buffalo State College

“Financing Investment under Fundamental Uncertainty and Instability”

The business enterprise in the real world wrestles with fundamental uncertainty and instability. Key decisions such as pricing, financing, and investment are thus made strategically rather than optimally. Heterodox economists are, however, divided in the account of business enterprise's financing behavior; macroeconomists put an emphasis on external financing, whereas microeconomists on internal financing. Moreover, they often stop short of establishing a link between the two. Drawing upon the heterodox microfoundations argument, this essay aims at providing an integrative narrative of financing investment under fundamental uncertainty and instability.

Valerie K. Kepner, King's College

“Service Learning in the Undergraduate Public Economics Classroom”

Teaching at a private liberal arts college in a relatively urban setting with distinctive economic classes, service learning has proven to be a valuable tool in teaching students about economics as well as the people who live within the confines of the local economy. King's College was initially founded to educate the sons of miners and mill workers, and while the college now admits women as well, the mission remains much the same – not only does King's strive to teach students how to make a living but how to live. Students are regularly asked to learn through service as well as academic study, and the public economics course has proven to be a course well-suited to service learning. Students are able to apply economic theory to local programs that serve the hungry, the sick, and the financially disadvantaged. This paper will describe the service learning projects assigned to students over the last 3 years and present qualitative evidence of student satisfaction (and dissatisfaction) with the learning. The paper will conclude with reflections on the value of service learning in teaching students the importance of the immediate social, cultural, and economic environment in determining one's opportunity to prosper.

Svetlana Kirdina, Institute of Economics, Russian Academy of Sciences

“Introduction to the Institutional Matrices Theory, or X- and Y-theory”

The objective of this paper is to present Institutional Matrices Theory (*Kirdina*, 2000, 2001, etc.). Society is regarded as a structured whole with three main spheres – economy, politics and ideology. Aggregations of interrelated basic economic, political and ideological institutions are defined as *institutional matrices*. Historical observations and empirical research provide our hypothesis about two particular types of institutional matrices – X and Y. An X-matrix is formed by institutions that centre on a *redistributive economy* (Karl Polanyi's term), a *unitary political order* and a *communitarian ideology*, i.e. with priority placed on the “We” over the “I”. A Y-matrix is formed by institutions with a *market economy*, a *federative political order* and an *ideology of subsidiarity*, i.e. with priority on “I” over “We”. In real-life societies and nations, X- and Y-matrices interact, with one of them permanently prevailing. The dominant institutions of the prevailing matrix define a society or nation and serve as a performance framework for complementary institutions from the other matrix. We contend that an X-matrix prevails in Russia, China, along with most Asian and Latin American countries. A Y-matrix prevails in North America and Europe. The material and technological environment is a key historical determinant of whether either an X-matrix or a Y-matrix prevails.

Anna Klimina, St. Thomas More College, University of Saskatchewan, Canada
“Reforming Authoritarian States of Former Soviet Union: A Significance of Evolutionary-Institutionalist Policies of Gorbachev’s Perestroika”

This paper focuses on particularities of transition processes in non-Baltic states of former Soviet Union, states commonly characterized by missing market memory. It explains why these historically backward post-Soviet countries, from the very beginning of market reforms, functioned as authoritarian states, and conceptualizes these emergent authoritarian regimes as neoliberal authoritarianism, populist authoritarianism, and clannish authoritarianism. Given the actual distribution of economic and political power in these states, the paper argues that extensive neoliberal reforms aimed at “finishing the market reform processes” will lead to the further growth and assertiveness of autocratism. Therefore, alternatives other than “neo-liberal deepening” policies are required. This study thus assesses the significance of Gorbachev’s perestroika of 1985-1991, which is viewed as an evolutionary-institutionalist attempt to adjust the balance of power in a formerly totalitarian society so that democratic change could evolve. Specifically, this paper discusses Gorbachev’s property reform which was intended to liberate property relations and form pluralistic economic structures, as envisioned in the perestroika-era legislation. The study argues that perestroika policies, aimed at initiating and supporting economic democracy through ownership empowerment, represent a viable evolutionary-institutionalist plan of democratic advancement in economically illiberal and politically authoritarian states of the non-Baltic former Soviet Union.

Christine Lagoutte, University of Tours, France

Anne Reimat, University of Reims, France

“A Comparative Analysis of the Pension Systems in France and U.K. after the Financial Crisis and the Perspective for the Future”

This article aims to understand whether different institutional configurations of retirement systems imply different effects and responses as regards the financial and economic crisis. Pension systems of France and the United Kingdom are seen as opposites, the first relies strongly on social insurance, the second is primarily market-based. The analysis is founded on a Variety of Capitalism approach, which emphasizes the role played by institutional configurations and institutional complementarities. It shows that pension system responses to the crisis uphold the main institutional features of each configuration, and even reinforce some of such features. Nevertheless, it seems that both systems can be convergent towards an institutionalization of a dual social protection system. The French system attempts to preserve the pension rights of core-workers on a mandatory social insurance basis, while non-standard workers benefit from social solidarity funded by taxation. The British system relies heavily on pension funds, and attempts to extend pension funds’ memberships to low revenue groups. The state intervenes to both favour and secure pension funds, and to reinforce safety nets for lower income retirees. The implications of these measures will be determinant to face the actual crisis and to save our social protection systems in the next future.

Frederic S. Lee, University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Competition, Going Enterprise, and Economic Activity”

In this paper, I examine the connection between pricing, profit mark ups, competition, and economic activity from a critical-heterodox perspective. These issues are examined utilizing a two-industry production model and a labor-based mark-up pricing model; the conclusion reached is that competition has no fundamental role in affecting pricing, profit mark ups, or economic activity. However, it is generally perceived that competition does play an important role in the economy. This theme is discussed in conjunction with the going business enterprise.

Frederic S. Lee, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Xuan Pham, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Gyun Gu, University of Missouri-Kansas City

“The UK Research Assessment Exercise and The State Of British Economics”

The negative impact of the 1992, 1996, and 2001 UK research assessment exercises (RAE) on heterodox economics is well documented. Hence, it is not a surprise that the 2008 RAE reinforced the efforts of the last two decades to free UK economics of heterodox economists and their theories. But there is something more that is going on which is the centralization and homogenization of economic research and the dissemination of economic ideas of a select group of economics departments through the allocation of research funds by the state. So instead of promoting academic research and exploring novel, paradigm-shifting ideas and approaches, state-funded research has produced the exact opposite. The aim of this paper is to suggest an answer to this contradictory outcome.

Manuel Ramon Souza Luz, Institute of Economics/State University of Campinas/UNICAMP

Paulo Sérgio Fracalanza, Institute of Economics/State University of Campinas/UNICAMP

“The Genesis of Individual and the Individual of the Genesis: An evolutionary perspective about the role of Christian ideology in the origins of (economic) man”

This paper seeks to contribute to the debate about the origins of the conception of economic man. From a historical, philosophical and anthropological perspective, our work goes back in time to the beginnings of Christianity to verify the emergence of the category of the individual as *non-historical, non-social, autonomous* and *independent* intuition. The paper demonstrates that occurred, during the emergence and dominance of Christian doctrine, a process of 'terrenization' of a specific idea of the individual, which in past times was only associated with God and from certain moment of Western history, came to dominate, also, our social relations, serving as a foundation for the conception of economic man as a naturalized institution.

John Marangos, Vasiliki Fourmouzi, Minoas Koukouritakis, University of Crete

“Factors that Determine the Decline in University Student Enrolments in Economics in Australia: An Empirical Investigation”

The aim of this paper is to investigate the factors that determine the decline in student enrolments in Australian Universities in economics. In particular, we are interested in the interrelationship between economics and business enrolments and to explore if the substitution effect, which has been identified by past studies, can be empirically validated. To perform this study, we used data on a panel of Australian Universities along with macroeconomic variables. In general, our results indicate that in periods of recession students prefer to study economics rather than business. Also, female students prefer to study business rather than economics, while when total enrolments increase there is a small

positive effect on economics enrolments. Finally, students who enroll in the eight leading Australian universities focus more on Economics rather than on Business related studies.

Anne Mayhew, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Milton Lower, Retired Economic Consultant and former Senior Economist for the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigation of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives

Reynold Nesiba, Augustana College

“Roundtable: Morris Copeland’s Moneyflows Analysis in the 21st Century”

The goal is to revisit an important Institutionalist analysis of money in the modern economy and to explore ways in which the ideas that Copeland explored can be used to enrich current discussion of policy issues. Mayhew will introduce Copeland’s work on moneyflows, with particular emphasis on Copeland’s wish to subsume the National Income and Product Accounts into a more comprehensive, and more relevant, social account that would recognize the importance of all money flows. The NIPA are based on traditional distributive accounts and do not incorporate money flows that emanate from financial transactions. Mayhew will also discuss Copeland’s proposal that we replace the textbook hydraulic model with an analogy of money flows to electrical circuits. Lower will present an historical case study of economic policy gone awry. The analysis is abstracted from a much larger report the author completed in 1987 for the Joint Economic Committee of the US Congress. The data are from two sources pioneered by institutional economists—the National Income and Product Accounts pioneered by Wesley Mitchell and Simon Kuznets, and the Flow of Funds Accounts, developed by Morris Copeland. The underlying thesis is that the “fiscal revolution” and the “capital spending boom” associated with Reagan macroeconomic policies (1) financed at public expense the entire expansion of corporate cash flow investment from 1980-86, and (2) triggered an “industrial import shock” that devastated the US economy, and especially the capital goods production sector. Reynold Nesiba will draw upon his knowledge of MMT (Modern Monetary Theory) to compare and contrast Copeland’s approach as described by Mayhew and as used by Lower.

Ranganath Murthy, Western New England University

“Market Failure as an Absence of Checks and Balances”

What is it that prevents “the butcher, the brewer, or the baker” from holding consumers up to ransom by raising prices? In Adam Smith’s vision, that restraint is provided by the Invisible Hand of competition—other self-interested individuals protect the consumer by undercutting the greedy profiteers. Smith was certainly aware of market failure, that the pursuit of self-interest does *not* always promote the interests of society as a whole. He warned of “conspiracies against the public” and “diversions to raise prices”. Modern economists, who have narrowly interpreted what Smith described as “the desire to better oneself” as rational, maximizing behavior, have identified other situations where markets fail: externalities, public goods, and asymmetric information. All forms of market failure can usefully be viewed as an absence of “checks and balances”. For the efficient functioning of a free market, just as for political democracy, what is needed therefore is a system of effective checks and balances, the provision of which is the task of economic regulation.

Reynold F. Nesiba, Augustana College

“Do Institutionalists and Post-Keynesians Share a Common Approach to Money, Debt, and Monetary Theory? A Review of the Literature(s) and the Anthropological Evidence”

In his new book, *Debt the First 5000 Years*, anthropologist David Graeber argues that since Adam Smith penned the *Wealth of Nations* in 1776 most economists have misunderstood the origins of money. Smith asserts that money spontaneously arose as a medium of exchange to overcome the double-coincidence-of-wants under an imagined system of barter. Graeber posits that there is no historical evidence for Smith’s assertion.

A variety of authors writing from Institutional (Innes, Kadmos & O’Hara, Neale, Polanyi, and Sawyer), French and Italian Monetary Circuit (Barre, Graziani, and Schmitt) and Post-Keynesian traditions (Bell, Godley, Henry, Keynes, Mitchell, Minsky, and Wray) offer challenges to the Smith’s position, provide alternative explanations of money’s origin, and explore the implications for policy. What are the similarities, differences, and complementarities of these various traditions? Is it possible that those writing in these traditions (variously referred to as the Taxes-Drive-Money, Chartalist, Neo-Chartalist, Modern Monetary Theory, as well as less-easily labeled institutional and anthropological approaches) share a common set of beliefs and a unified theoretical perspective? In short, are heterodox economists, broadly defined, converging on a shared approach to money, debt, and monetary theory that is also consistent with recent anthropological research?

Reynold F. Nesiba, Augustana College

“What Do Undergraduates Study in Heterodox Economics Programs? An Examination of the Curricula Structure at 39 Self-Identified Programs”

This paper aims to review the curricular structure of self-identified heterodox economic programs in the US, Canada, UK, and Australia. The author gathers, summarizes, compares and contrasts the structure of 39 undergraduate heterodox departments. Departments are classified into Traditional, Plausibly Pluralistic, and Demonstrably Heterodox Programs. Specific examples illustrate each classification. With notable exceptions described here, most heterodox economics programs are structured as traditional mainstream departments with a few pluralist or political economy electives available. However, 20 departments exist that require at least heterodox course, eight require two or more. A few programs have created imitable curricular structures that one would expect to significantly influence the depth and breadth of heterodox perspectives presented. This is the first published analysis of undergraduate heterodox economics curricula. It highlights the creative structures characterizing some of the English-speaking world’s best programs and demonstrates that the curriculum in most programs lack required courses in heterodox economics. This in turn raises the question of how one should best define what constitutes a heterodox undergraduate program.

Jairo J. Parada, Universidad del Norte, Colombia.

“Veblen’s Imperial Germany and the Industrialization of America Latina”

Through a reassessment of Thorstein Veblen’s *Imperial Germany*, this paper explores the main considerations of Veblen about the industrialization of England and Germany, deriving theoretical implications for the industrialization of America Latina. After two decades of applying neoliberal reforms, the current state of industrialization of Latin America is examined, comparing the orthodox approaches and neo-structural views, arguing for the validity of a Veblenian approach regarding the industrialization of the region, challenging the usual recipes that have been followed during this period.

Jason Patalinghug, University of Connecticut

“Military Spending and Corruption in the Asia-Pacific Region”

The countries of the Asia-Pacific region have shown dramatic economic growth over the past few decades. Because of rapid economic development there has been an increase in military spending among the major Asian nations which has led to an arms race in the region. There has also been in recent years an influx of research studying the relationship of governance to economic performance. Several studies have indicated that the quality of institutions do matter when it comes to economic performance. Some of these studies have delved into the economic effects of corruption. This paper looks into the effect of corruption on military expenditures in the Asia-Pacific region. This paper will follow to some extent the model developed by Gupta, et al. (2001). The main difference of this paper to the work of Gupta and others is that it is primarily concerned about corruption and military spending in the Asia Pacific Region. The paper shows that less corruption leads to more military spending. Less corruption means that the government can spend more money on things that matter such as defense, education, health and other social services.

Janice Peterson, California State University-Fresno

“The ‘Great Mancession’ and ‘A Women’s Nation’: Lessons for Building a Better Future”

Views on the characteristics of “a better future” and the economic status of women have long been intertwined. And, an examination of the economic histories of the industrialized market capitalist nations reveals a close and complex relationship between the roles and economic status of women and the processes of economic transformation and structural change. In the U.S. context, studies of changing gender roles and patterns of women’s labor force participation over time often suggest this relationship can be a contradictory or seemingly paradoxical one, particularly in times of economic crisis. During the recent economic crisis of the “Great Recession,” the labor market position of women – in particular, their potential acquisition of a workforce majority – received a great deal of attention in the popular press. This paper will examine two narratives that emerged in the popular discussion of women in the “Great Recession” – the narratives of the “Great Mancession” and “AWoman’s Nation” – and apply insights from feminist and institutionalist economics to illuminate what these narrative reveal about current visions on what it means to “build a better future” and how we might achieve it.

Felipe Rezende, William Waller, Hobart and William Smith Colleges

“An Evolutionary Approach to Regulation: The Case of Financial Services”

In this paper we apply the conceptual framework of Red Queen effects from evolutionary biology to reconceptualize the process of regulation. We begin describing Red Queen effects based metaphorically on the Red Queen in Lewis Carroll’s *Alice in Wonderland* who must run as fast as she can to remain in the same place. We argue that this describes the conditions faced by regulators working in an ever-changing regulatory environment. This approach is in contrast to static notions of regulation that ‘solve’ a problem and then when market forces reestablish themselves (as they naturally will) the regulations should be removed (and freedom restored). We then apply this dynamic approach to explore the regulatory history leading up to the recent financial crisis to see if it can inform current debates about regulatory reform and reregulation of the financial services industries.

Geoff Schneider, Bucknell University

“Constructing a Pluralistic Principles Course”

AFIT members have been leaders in reforming economic pedagogy. Other heterodox associations have now joined the fray, including AFEE, URPE, IAFFE, ASE and ICAPE. However, there is little unity among the approaches instructors have taken to pluralistic teaching. Some instructors select ideas from their favorite heterodox school to contrast with mainstream economics. Others teach a broader course without identifying the pluralistic elements that they incorporate. Thus, some unresolved questions include: Could pluralistic economists agree on what a principles course should look like? What material from the various heterodox schools should be included in a pluralistic course? How can an instructor cover both pluralistic and mainstream approaches within the confines of a principles course? This paper will attempt to construct a pluralistic principles course that incorporates the main contributions that each heterodox school brings to our understanding of the economy. Building on the latest research on economic education, the paper will identify spaces within the principles course to broaden content, move away from standard mainstream materials, and insert key pluralist material in such a way that each heterodox school is represented in the course.

Florian Schulz, Institute for Employment Research, German Federal Employment Agency

Martin Abraham, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany, and

Andreas Damelang, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg and Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany.

“How do occupations structure labor market processes? An institutional view”

Our paper proposes a framework how occupations can be theoretically integrated in sociological labor market and inequality research. Therefore, we draw on neo-institutional thinking with a special focus on transaction cost theory. We argue that occupations can be seen as institutions which address coordination problems between the educational system and the labor market. As these coordination problems differ between occupations, for example due to quality protection, the degree of institutionalization varies between occupations. This institutional variance then influences processes and individual chances on the labor market through four mechanisms: standardization, certification, substitutability, and formal closure. We illustrate the relevance of our approach empirically, using administrative labor market data from Germany, showing that occupation-specific homogeneity of educational degrees (which can be seen as an indicator for occupational institutionalization) positively affects occupation-specific wages.

Vladislav Valentinov, The Leibniz Institute for Agricultural Development in Central and Eastern Europe

“Veblen and Instrumental Value: A Systems’ Theory Perspective”

This inquiry explores the meaning of Veblenian instrumental value from the perspective of two strands of 20th century systems literature: the social systems theory of Niklas Luhmann and the social system design theory of C. West Churchman. The point of departure is the Veblenian argument that technology embodies the community stock of knowledge that is dispersed and too complex to be captured by any individual mind. Therefore any human utilization of this community stock of knowledge must involve the reduction of complexity. The institution of the business firm is shown to serve the primary purpose of “externalizing” the technological complexity. The paper further builds on Luhmann’s theory of autopoiesis to make sense of the dichotomy between instrumental and ceremonial-pecuniary value. The latter type of value refers to the autopoiesis of the market system that is losing meaningful contacts with its broader societal and natural environment. The meaning of instrumental

value that emerges from the systems theory perspective is in transcending the boundaries that had to be set in the course of externalizing the technological complexity. This brings Veblenian instrumental value close to the systems thinking of C. West Churchman who pleaded for exploring the “ethics of whole systems”.

Jeffrey Van Dien, Portland State University

“Veblen, Lukács, and the Cultural Implications of Reification.”

Of the numerous theorists and philosophers that emerged in the *fin-de-siècle*, two iconoclasts tend to catch the attention of American and European academics, namely, and respectively, Thorstein Veblen and György Lukács. Although Veblen and Lukács appear disconnected, it is this author's opinion that Veblen's overarching narrative *reflects* a theory of reification, as would later be constructed by Lukács. Since direct evidence of interaction between Veblen and Lukács is unobtainable, one could argue that this *reflectivity* is the product of two great minds, of similar intellectual backgrounds, with each catching a glimpse *of the same cultural process*. The purpose of this exposition is not to convey unfounded assertions, such as “Reification was Veblen's major project.” Although aspects of both theorists fail in exhibiting signs of commonality, each theorist appears as having described a similar cultural phenomenon, as their works contain complementary insights and –curiously -- similar conclusions. Overall, when comparing the extensive theories presented by Veblen and Lukács, their writings appear to be two sides of the same “coin.”

Tonia Warnecke, Benjamin Varnum, Rollins College

“The Economic Crisis, Labor Markets, and Livelihoods in Sub-Saharan Africa”

The recent global economic crisis is commonly associated with affecting the economies of the developed world; however, the developing world was also severely affected. Our paper focuses on the labor markets of Sub-Saharan Africa—arguably the world’s most underdeveloped region—and examines the ways the recent crisis has transformed labor opportunities and living standards. These effects can only be understood by a thorough investigation of domestic and international factors and institutions impacting the markets in the region. We discuss the variety of channels through which the crisis has impacted the region, noting the heterogeneity within Sub-Saharan Africa. Using traditional and non-traditional measures of Sub-Saharan Africa’s socio-economic stability (including GDP, exports, unemployment, gender-related employment outcomes, vulnerable employment, child labor, youth employment, education, and others), we illustrate troubling trends toward precarious employment, faltering economic growth, and crumbling institutional protection. Analyzing SSA labor markets also enables us to examine whether the crisis has affected the trajectory of capitalist development within the region. We conclude by suggesting various policy approaches to help the region stabilize in this post-crisis period and move towards higher levels of human development.

John Watkins, Westminster College

“Rethinking Macroeconomics: Lessons from the Crisis”

The ongoing financial crisis in the US and Europe underscores the need to rethink the macroeconomics based on the ideas of Keynes, Minsky, Veblen, Galbraith and others. Rethinking macroeconomics along institutionalist lines emphasizes the following. First, capitalism is inherently unstable, an instability stemming from basing production and employment on pecuniary values. Second, the evolution of institutions matter. Third, Keynes assertion that output depends on the flow of spending must integrate the relationship between expenditure flows and the valuation of assets. The evolution of financial institutions reveals efforts to increase the flow of spending by circumventing the limits imposed by

income. Efforts to increase the flow of spending require creating debt by liquefying previously illiquid assets. Hence, the determination of output must address the relation between the flow of expenditures, the valuation of assets, and debt. Fourth, the resulting instability stems from changes in the flow of expenditures relative to debt obligations, which in turn is reflected in changes in asset prices. Fifth, maintaining expenditure flows requires socializing the debts of the private sector, a policy that is unsustainable in the long run.

James Webb, University of Missouri, Kansas City
“Normative and Positive Economics”

The standard textbook argument for the dichotomy between positive economics and normative economics is based on a notion of science discredited in recent philosophy. If scientific hypotheses are recognized as *would-be*'s realistically construed then statements supported by “positive science” necessarily have normative implications since a moral obligation to do X is not reasonable unless X is possible. This discussion is carried out in the context of Dewey’s analysis of social inquiry and Peirce’s semiotic analysis to clear up some the conventional muddle on this topic.

Stephanie A. Welcomer, Mark Haggerty, John Jemison Jr., University of Maine
“Sustainable Food: Re-Embedding Social Values in Food Systems”

This project examines the implications of Karl Polanyi’s theoretical construct of embedded and disembedded markets with respect to sustainable food systems. Polanyi and others have argued that as markets come to dominate cultural, social and environmental relationships, social and environmental erosion may occur, resulting in a lack of both community and environmental sustainability. It can be argued that sustainable food systems provide an opportunity to re-embed markets in their environmental and cultural context. This paper analyzes the dual positions of either dominating market forces (disembedded markets) or that of subordinate market forces (embedded). The applicability of this framing is examined for food production, using local food systems as one tool to re-embed the market. Using data from fifteen focus group sessions with Maine growers, the sustainability of Maine’s agriculture is examined, yielding insight into farmers’ concerns and sources of optimism, as well as hopes for improving the long-term prospects for farming. Economic, as well as social and environmental dimensions figure large in farmers’ discussions about the importance of farming and agriculture, underlining the applicability of re-embedding such values into food systems.

We conclude with a discussion of the applicability of Polanyi’s argument to re-embed markets to food production in general.

Brian Werner, University of Missouri, Kansas City
“The Problems of the Coase Theorem”

Since its publication in 1960, Ronald Coase's article "The Problem of Social Cost" has had a tremendous influence in numerous areas of economics. The "Coase theorem" is taught in most environmental economics textbooks and is often applied in field of law and economics, despite a bewildering lack of agreement on what the theorem actually says. This paper critiques the "The Problem of Social Cost" as well as later interpretations of the Coase theorem. It is argued that the Coase theorem is internally flawed and not applicable to the real world.

Jon D. Wisman, American University

“The State and Inequality: From Executive Committee of the Ruling Class to Constraint on the Ruling Class”

Rising inequality in most wealthy countries over the past 35 years has challenged Kuznets’ conjecture that while rising inequality characterizes early economic development, advanced development promises greater equality. Whereas historically the state had been used by elites to extract as much surplus as possible, with democratization of the franchise, the state became the sole instrument that could limit, or even potentially end, the extraction of workers’ surplus. Once control of the state is in principle democratized by the ballot box, the fortunes of the elite depend solely upon controlling ideology. What Kuznets failed to recognize is the dynamics by which the rich, with their far greater command over resources, education, and status, inevitably regain control over ideology and thereby the state. Only the very severe crisis of the 1930s has discredited their ideology and led to a period of rising equality. Yet by 1980, they had regained ideological ascendancy. This article examines how this struggle over ideology has unfolded in the U.S. experience since the late 19th century. It concludes with an analysis of whether the current crisis holds promise of again de-legitimizing the elites’ hold on power and ushering in a period of rising equality.

Timothy A Wunder, University of Texas at Arlington

“Shock Deleveraging and its Impact on Income Quintiles”

Since the economic downturn of 2007 the US has added over six trillion dollars to the US government debt or roughly \$19,000 per capita. Yet even with this amount of debt increase the economy is still operating with over nine percent unemployment, economic growth is sluggish, and the population of the US is generally pessimistic about the future of the economy. Institutionalists have offered extensive political advice on how to spur economic growth and lower unemployment. There have been calls for a jobs program, a social security tax holiday as well as calls to reform the financial industry in order to promote future stability. All of these ideas are good yet another idea should be considered, a program that would have directly targeted one of the largest burdens facing so many Americans today; direct family debt relief. This paper will analyze how a lump sum debt relief payment to families would have changed the underlying dynamics of the economy since 2008. Such a debt reduction would have increased disposable income for millions of households, would have lowered the wealth and income gaps, and may have stimulated the economy far better than the policies that were put in place.

Economics: Business & Finance

No abstracts

Economics: General

Scott Carson, University of Texas, Permian Basin

“Nineteenth Century US Nutritional Trends and Physical Activity among the Working Class”

A missing element of historical anthropometric studies is the calories individuals required to maintain health. New estimates using modern biomedical and nutritional techniques are used to estimate how many calories were required for an individual to maintain a given body size. Nineteenth century black and white basal metabolic rates and calorie

requirements support stature and BMI results, and rural farmers were more physically active and received greater calories per day than workers in other occupations. Individuals from the Southwest were more physically active and received greater calorie allocations than persons from elsewhere within the US. Black and white BMRs and calorie requirements declined throughout the 19th century.

Martin Comlanvi Konou, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

“Crops Yield and Ongoing Pest Density: Evaluating the Performance of Biotechnological Crops in Low and Middle Income Countries Using Panel Data Analysis”

Biotechnological crops have been developed to substitute for conventional crops and have been commercialized for more than a decade across the globe. Several studies have evaluated the performance of such crops and found that the technology has been very successful in increasing yield and reducing pesticides. In contrast, most studies do not consider the dynamic of the pest population, even though the pests are getting used to both pesticide-producing crops and the pesticides. Consequently, the pest density keep growing and different types of new pests keep emerging regardless of the quantity of pesticides sprayed. The objective of this paper is to evaluate the performance of biotechnological crops in low and medium countries using panel data analysis. Following Qaim et al (2005) and Shankar et al (2008) approaches; we use the popular Just-Pope production function where Y accounts for yield, BT, *Bacillus Thuringiensis*, X, inputs vector and pest density is used as random variable. Another specification of the production function will be the damage control function, G, which is linked to the production as $Y = F(BT, X) G(Z)$. F(.) is Just-Pope production function defined above and G(.), which is the damage control function, follows a logistic specification.

Scott Carson, University of Texas Permian Basin

“Separate and Unequal: The Mexican Calorie allocation among the working poor in the 19th Century American West”

Nineteenth century biological markers of Mexicans living in western US states were shorter and had lower BMIs than their white counterparts, a sign that they lived on the biological knife edge between subsistence and starvation. This study finds that Mexican BMRs and calorie allocations were sufficient to maintain health but did not go beyond providing basic diets. Moreover, calories offered to Mexicans remained stagnant in the 19th century. Nevertheless, Mexican farmers received greater calorie allocations than workers in other occupations, indicating that their increased activity levels were off-set by receiving greater calorie allotments.

Issam Abu-Ghallous, University of Southern Mississippi

“Child Labor Supply in Palestine: Trends and Perspectives”

The family decision model suggests that families don't send their kids to work unless they are faced with reduction in income due to decrease in economic activities. However, this study reveals that an increase in national output and income, measured by GDP and GNI per capita in Palestine does not result in a decline in the supply of child labor. Economic shocks in Palestine as a result of Israeli policies have significant positive effects on child labor supply. The study indicates that while child labor increased in the years where overall national income declined, supply of child labor persisted during year when income and employment increased. Child labor supply in Palestine could be concluded to be a 'complement' factor for adults' employment.

Linda Baldwin, George Muncrief, Western New Mexico University

“Faculty Productivity: Can it be measured accurately?”

In times of tight budgets questions about higher education productivity and ensuing political discussions generate legislative and university administrative approaches to higher education productivity measurement and funding. Such discussions inevitably focus on faculty productivity. Faculty and higher education productivity, often discussed, appear to be poorly measured and some measures may be ineffective or counterproductive if used as a basis for funding and faculty incentives. In this preliminary paper, the authors present a review of trends in higher education productivity and a critique of alternative measures of productivity.

Shahdad Naghshpour, University of Southern Mississippi

“Simple is Elegant; Simplicity is Naïve”

The present study provides a simple random sample from a Uniform distribution function with known range. It uses that to demonstrate simple properties such as mean and variance and address issues such as forming the null and the alternative hypothesis. It incorporates a spreadsheet software, Excel in this case, to automate some of the computations and to expand the sample size and to provide replications. Step-by-step solutions are provided to help students learn the intended concept.

The main purpose of the study, however, is to demonstrate the pitfalls of careless use of terminologies and lack of attention to basic definition. The problem is remedied in the Discussion section, which is meant for the educators more than the students.

Amir Kia, Utah Valley University

“The Impact of Monetary policy Transparency on Risk and Volatility of Interest Rates: Evidence from the United States”

Because of using unsatisfactory measures of the monetary policy transparency the existing literature found mixed empirical results for the relationship between the monetary policy transparency and risk as well as volatility. This paper extends the literature by using a recently developed monetary transparency index [Kia’s (2011) index] which is dynamic and continuous. It was found that the more transparent the monetary policy is the less risky and volatile the money market will be.

Ndem Tazoh Tazifor, Yu-Feng Lin Lee, New Mexico State University

“Monetary Union Two-into-One: Are West and Central Africa Ready for Currency Integration?”

Two currency areas—the *West African Economic and Monetary Union* (WAEMU) and the *Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa* (EMCCA)—with their independently central monetary governing powers make up the CFA (*Colonies françaises d’Afrique*) Franc zone. The West African CFA Franc and Central African CFA Franc are separate versions of the CFA Franc but are equally valued and interchangeable between one another. Thanks to the Bretton Woods Agreement of the post-WWII era, the created CFA Franc was tied against the French Franc on a fixed exchange rate regime until the advent of new millennium where it is currently fixed against the Euro promoting intra-regional trade. Such trade growth is especially evident and reflected in the recent trend from US\$1.93 billion in 2000 to US\$5.6 billion in 2009.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the possible integration of the two sovereign monetary authorities (i.e. central banks) of the CFA Franc zone. An augmented trade-gravity model is used to evaluate the intra-regional trade patterns among the 14 member countries from the West and the Central Africa unions. Major empirical results confirm that (1) given the intensified globalization elsewhere in the world; the trade creation in Africa prevails and

gains its importance as a result of regionalization. However, (2) the intra-regional sociopolitical atmosphere does not endorse monetary integration in West and Central Africa due to the lack of policy synchronization. Given that monetary and macroeconomic coordination are crucial and inevitable for proper financial regionalization, the current autonomous monetary status across West and Central African unions are suggested to remain *status-quo* until further coordinating commitments are drawn.

Yulei Peng, Texas A&M University

“Optimal Fiscal and Monetary policy with Heterogeneous Agents and Nonlinear Taxation”

Previous papers consider optimal fiscal policy in an economy without involving money, or discuss optimal monetary policy with homogeneous agents in reduced-form approaches, putting money in the utility function, or imposing cash in advance. Different from them, this paper studies the optimal fiscal and monetary policy with heterogeneous agents in an environment where explicit frictions give rise to valued money, making money essential in the sense that it expands the set of feasible trades. In the spirit of Mirrlees's private information framework and based on the search-theoretical environment, the paper first solves the households' problem in the centralized and decentralized market, and finds out the optimal conditions. Then, the paper describes the problem that social planner faces by involving uncertainty and agents whose types are continuous. By comparing the optimal conditions in this generous setting, I show that the Friedman rule is no longer optimal when combined with nonlinear taxation of income. In addition, the capital income taxation is not zero.

Charles Kariuki, University of Southern Mississippi

“African Economic Growth: Evaluating the Effectiveness of the American and EU Trade Initiatives.”

The purpose of the study is to investigate the extent to which the trade initiatives launched separately by the United States and the European Union at the beginning of the current century have impacted economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa. Specifically, the study evaluates the effectiveness of *American Growth and Opportunity Act* (AGOA) and the European Union's *Everything But Arms* (EBA) trade initiative in promoting exports from Sub-Saharan African countries, and the economic impact thereof. The study also compares the effectiveness of the two programs.

AGOA was established by U.S. Congress in 2000 with the dual-aim of assisting Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) economies and improving economic relations between the US and the region. As of January 2011, 39 countries have been eligible for the program. On its part, the EU established the EBA initiative in 2001. As of January 2011, 32 SSA countries were enlisted into the program. Under the EBA program, all imports to the EU from the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are duty free and quota free, with the exception of armaments.

Gregory A. Bonadies, The University of Southern Mississippi

“Intra-Industry Trade in South America: A Test of the Linder Hypothesis”

Linder's 1961 thesis offers a 'demand side' explanation of international intra-industry trade asserting that similarity of demand structures between two countries leads to increasing trade intensity. The notion of "preference" associated with demand structure is expanded beyond its usual conception as a derivative of income. The present study investigates the effect of differences in culture on intra-industry trade independent of the effect of differences in income. Intensity of intra-industry trade among eight large South American economies (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela) is expected to vary according to the degree of similarity between countries in consumer preferences as these are reflected in cultural indicators including ethnicity, language, and

individualism/collectivism orientation. The study augments income-based determinants with cultural demand characteristics to explain bilateral intra-industry trade patterns of differentiated, manufactured goods in South America.

Kristina M. Lybecker, Antonio Skarica, Colorado College

“The Importance of National Identity to Trade Patterns: Post-conflict Trade in Bosnia and Herzegovina”

This research project is focused on the effects of ethno-religious fragmentation and national identity on trade patterns in post-conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina. First, we are interested in exploring the strong ethnic, cultural, religious differences and societal divisions. It is our hope that we will be able to measure these differences and how they translate in terms of spatial populations across the region. In addition, we hope to analyze the impact that these differences and divisions have on trade patterns with Bosnia’s neighbors, Croatia and Serbia. We hypothesize that Bosnian Croats prefer to consume Croatian products and Bosnia Serbs prefer to consume Serbian products. Accordingly, these biases should be measurable in Bosnia’s trade patterns over the period of last 16 years, since the end of the conflict in 1995.

Issam Abu-Ghallous, University of Southern Mississippi

“Revealed Comparative Advantage as a Measure of Palestinian Competiveness in Trading Services”

Palestine is a net importer of goods and services and its trade deficit is significant. However, this study reveals that Palestine has a favorable comparative advantage in producing and trading services. The revealed comparative advantage (RCA) index is utilized to study factors of production in Palestine that determines its potential specialization in producing services. By specializing in producing and internationally trading services, Palestine could absorb its growing educated unemployed labor force. Also, service trade in Palestine could mitigate the effect of physical barriers that negatively affect the flow of tradable goods in both the local and global markets.

Madeline Gillette, Shahdad Naghshpour, University of Southern Mississippi

“Impact of Migrant Remittances on Exchange Rates Differentiated by Exchange Rate Regime”

The present study determines the influence of a policy decision to adapt a particular type of exchange rate regime on the impact of the in-flow of remittances on the country’s currency exchange rate. Although the expected outcome is an appreciation of the country’s currency against other currencies, especially the currency of remittances, nevertheless, the theory does not provide an expected or specific percentage gain in currency appreciation. Previous empirical work has not been able to provide a definite magnitude either. The present study determines the link between the type of exchange regime and the impact of remittances for 25 Latin American and Caribbean countries using the most recent available data.

Valentyna Katsalap, University of Houston

“Immigration and Health”

The USA accepts more legal immigrants as permanent residents than all other countries in the world combined. Between 1973 and 2003 22.2 million of legal permanent residents were admitted to the USA. Around 7.9 million of them got naturalized and got US citizenship. Prior research concentrated mainly on economic and language assimilation of immigrants, a new research area is health assimilation. Immigrants seem to be healthier than natives at the time of arrival due to self-selection and screening by migration officers, but converge to natives over years.

I relate immigrant's probability of being overweight in the USA to the percentage of overweight population in the home country, presence of immigrant network in the host country and behavioral changes of immigrants (change in diet, smoking and change in exercising pattern). Finally I look at the convergence rate of BMI (Body Mass Index) of immigrants towards natives for different ethnic groups. The data used is New Immigrant Survey, which is the panel study of legal migrants in the USA.

Scott Carson, University of Texas, Permian Basin

“The 19th Century Change in Southern Health: Black and White BMI variation”

Nineteenth Century Southern black and white BMIs varied due to both biological and sociological characteristics, and some research indicates this difference was due to socioeconomic characteristics that disproportionately favored fairer complexions to darker color complexions. While there was a 19th century mulatto stature advantage to darker complexioned blacks, there is no evidence darker complexioned blacks had greater BMI values. Moreover, both black and white BMIs declined over the 19th century, and farmers consistently had greater BMI values than workers in other occupations. Therefore, the socioeconomic difference between blacks and white is insufficient to explain much of the black-white BMI differential, and workers with greater physical activity had greater BMIs than workers in other occupations.

Islam Rizvanoglu, Rice University

“Oil Price Shocks and Macroeconomy: Role for Financial Markets”

Traditional literature on energy economics gives a central role to exogenous political events (supply shocks) or to global economic growth (aggregate demand shock) in modeling the oil market. However, more recent literature claims that the increased precautionary demand for oil triggered by increased uncertainty about a future oil supply shortfall is also driving the price of oil. Based on this motivation, we propose to build a DSGE model to explore macroeconomic consequences of precautionary demand motives in the crude oil market. The intuition behind the precautionary demand is that since firms, using oil as an input in their production process, are concerned about the future oil prices, it is reasonable to think that in the case of uncertainty about future oil supply (such as a highly expected war in the Middle East), they will buy futures and/or forward contracts to guarantee a future price and quantity. First, we simulate the effects of demand shocks in the oil market on macroeconomic variables, such as GDP and inflation. Second, we analyze the role of alternative monetary policies in amplifying or dampening the economy's response to oil price shocks. Under this new specification for the source of these shocks, we can invalidate the policy proposals given in the existing literature.

Mikidadu Mohammed, Kramer Winingham, Richard V. Adkisson, New Mexico State University

“Tax Competition along State Borders”

Bordering cities provide great opportunities to study the effect of tax competition. State sales tax rates often vary significantly. This potentially creates large differentials in sales tax rates for cities on state borders. In border areas, where the travel costs to shop out of state are small, shoppers are expected to choose the shopping area with the lower sales tax rate. This should cause there to be a stronger retail sector in the region with the lower sales tax rate. This effect has been studied comparing retail sectors in specific areas. This studies this phenomenon on a broader scale. Advances in GIS software and spatial econometrics make this broad study more realistic now than in the past. A regression analysis would allow us to determine how big a role sales tax plays in retail sectors along state borders.

Randy Kesselring, Arkansas State University

Dale Bremmer, Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology

“Crude Oil and Diesel Prices during the Great Recession: Evidence of Asymmetric Behavior?”

This paper analyzes the relationship between retail diesel prices and crude oil prices. The goal is to determine whether diesel and crude prices exhibit asymmetric behavior. The data sample consists of daily prices of both crude oil and diesel fuel between January 2008 and December 2009, a period of particular interest due to extreme crude oil price volatility. Regression techniques common to time-series econometrics are used to explain how the price of crude oil affects the price of diesel fuel in the short run and how the price of diesel converges to its long-run relationship with the price of crude. Impulse response functions are used to determine whether the effect of crude oil price changes on diesel prices is symmetric. These results are compared to recent studies about the behavior of crude oil and gasoline prices.

Manuel Reyes-Loya, Jim Peach, New Mexico State University

“Coal Production and Regional Economic Growth”

This study will analyze the impact of the production of coal on economic growth in the context of the “resource curse hypothesis”. The “resource curse hypothesis” suggests that there is an inverse relationship between natural resource abundance and economic growth. The resource curse literature suggests why countries such as Japan, Switzerland or Israel, as resource poor areas, have relatively high income, and countries such as Nigeria or Mexico as resource rich areas, have relatively low incomes.

The relationship between economic growth and coal production will be examined via an econometric model using three dependent variables: median household income, employment and population. The estimation method is Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) with White’s correction for heteroskedasticity. County level data will be analyzed for twenty-six coal producing states, totaling more than nineteen hundred counties between 2000 and 2009. Control variables include human capital and other economic factors. The policy implications of the analysis will also be discussed.

Burcu Cigerli, Rice University

“An Imperfectly Competitive Model of the World Natural Gas Market”

In this paper we develop a two stage model of global natural gas trade under imperfect competition. Buyers and sellers (producers) are interconnected by a network. The market power of a producer depends on her supply capacity and her access to markets. In the first stage, a producer chooses the level of investment for her supply capacity. In the second stage she decides how much to supply to each market that she is connected to. As a benchmark case, we assume that agents have perfect information and show that the Cournot equilibrium of the two stage game is equivalent to the Cournot equilibrium of the one stage game where all decisions are made simultaneously. Finally, we introduce demand uncertainty to the model and solve for the Cournot equilibrium. This model allows us to understand how the structure of the network affects the market outcome and how producers’ equilibrium behaviors change under uncertainty.

Jim Peach, New Mexico State University

“Long-Run Dynamic Impact Simulations of New Mexico's Renewable Portfolio Standard”

This study will analyze the long-run, dynamic impacts of New Mexico’s Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) on multiple factors of the state and national economy including GDP,

employment, personal income as well as impacts on the utilities industry and migration patterns. New Mexico, like many other states, passed legislation in 2003—requiring Investor Owned Utilities (IOUs) to generate 20% - and Rural Electric Cooperatives (RECs) to generate 10% of total retail sales from renewable energy resources by 2020. More specifically, IOUs are required to generate 20% of the RPS (4 percent of total sales) from solar sources and another 20 %of the RPS from wind power. Geothermal, biomass, hydro, and other renewables must account for at least 10% of the RPS. The study uses REMI PI+, a customizable regional model that combines input-output, computer-generated equilibrium, and econometric models with New Economic Geography techniques to - conduct policy simulations and comparing them to a baseline, business-as-usual scenario and deriving the differences as policy impacts.

John R. Walker, University of Wisconsin—River Falls

“Compensating Differences and the Earnings Gap Between Self-Employed Women and Men: The Case of St. Croix County, Wisconsin”

This study takes advantage of detailed data, collected on a sample of self-employed women and men in St. Croix County, Wisconsin, to examine the influence of differences in attitudes towards work on the gender based earnings gap in self-employment. The analysis will estimate ordinary least squares regressions that include controls for differences in work attitudes, education, experience, hours worked, and industry. In addition, the analysis will use the Oaxaca decomposition method to examine the relative importance work attitudes on the lower earnings of self-employed women.

Scott M. Fuess, Jr., University of Nebraska, Lincoln

“Compensating Wage Differentials for Job Safety? The Case of Japan”

According to the theory of compensating wage differentials, other things being equal, to attract workers more dangerous jobs must pay higher wages. Are higher wages observed in more dangerous industries? Fortunately, Japan’s Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) records industry-by-industry detailed information on frequency and severity of workplace injuries. Controlling for industrial characteristics, this study examines whether there are significant wage differentials paid for risk of fatal injury, for risk of permanently disabling injury, or for risk of temporarily disabling injury.

Behroz Baraghoshi, Cihan Bilginsoy, University of Utah

“Inter-State and Industry Variations in Private Sector Union Density in the U.S.”

This paper uses state and state-industry level data from 1985, 1995, and 2005 to examine the factors that contributed to the decline in unionization in the U.S. It updates the literature that focused on the pre-1980 period, develops three new measures to gauge the effects of union-management strife, and uses Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition to identify the sources of declining unionization rates. State-industry level estimates show that union density varied directly with earnings, share of blue-collar workers, and urbanization rate, and inversely with female share, and Right-to-Work laws. Management-union strife had an important effect on union density. Over time, rising relative employer opposition and declining union activism lowered the union density. Still, most of the decline in density is attributable to returns to factors that are not captured by the model.

Sa Bui, University of Houston

“How do Limited English Proficient Students Affect Each Other’s Educational Outcomes? Evidence from Student Panel Data”

High immigration into the US constantly ushers many foreign students with limited English proficiency into American schools. Additionally, children from immigrant homes enter schools knowing little English. In order to understand how best to instruct these limited English proficient (LEP) students, it is important to examine how concentration of LEP students (LEPs) affects educational outcomes of the LEPs themselves. On one hand, having a larger number of LEPs allows teachers to deliver a more focused instruction. On the other hand, LEPs may speak in their native languages more often and practice speaking English less when they are surrounded by many other LEPs. In this paper, I examine the effects of classmate English proficiency on the educational outcomes of LEP 5th graders using administrative data from an urban school district. Specifically, I study how exposure to LEPs affects the achievement, mainstreaming and grade retention of LEPs using the arguably idiosyncratic variation in LEP shares across cohorts in a school. I find that in addition to improved math achievement, having more LEPs in a cohort leads to faster mainstreaming and less grade retention amongst LEP students.

Leila J. Pratt, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

“Upwardly Mobile Economist: A Preliminary Look at Economist Whose First Job is at a Higher Tier University”

The present paper examines the characteristics of the relatively small group of economist who received their PhD between 1985 and 2005 who took at first job at a higher tier university. The tiers of both the PhD granting institution and the employing institution are based on the “Trends in Rankings of Economics Departments in the U.S.: An Update” by Loren C. Scott and Peter M Mitias for the years 1985 and 1990 and “New Approaches to Ranking Economics Journal” by Yolanda K. Kodrzycki and Pingkang David Yu for the years 1995, 2000 and 2005.

Carlos Asarta, Scott M. Fuess, Jr., University of Nebraska

Andrew Perumal, University of Massachusetts—Boston

“How Do Transfer Students Perform in Economics? Evidence from Intermediate Macroeconomics”

For students taking intermediate-level economics does it matter where they studied principles of economics? Does transferring college credit influence subsequent academic performance in economics? With a sample covering 1999-2008, this article analyzes a group of nearly 1,000 students taking intermediate macroeconomics at the University of Nebraska - Lincoln. Despite seemingly impressive looking grades from the principles of macroeconomics course, community college transfer students conspicuously under-performed their peers in the intermediate macroeconomics course, unlike transfer students from 4-year institutions. Moreover, students who transferred other course work from community college (that is, other than the principles course) were not poised to succeed in intermediate macroeconomics.

Gizem Keskin, Rice University

“Investment in Pollution Abatement under a Cap and Trade System”

Cap and trade systems are lower cost alternatives to environmental regulations compared to command and control approaches. Depending on their costs, firms may choose to purchase allowances on the market to cover emissions or invest in pollution abatement technologies to cut them. Excess allowances can be banked or sold. However, as raised in the literature, cost advantages may not be realized if firms lack the confidence in the market and are unwilling to participate. This may affect firms’ pollution abatement capital expenditures. The purpose of this paper is to analyze how investment in pollution abatement is affected when firms lack confidence in the permanence or stability of the allowance market. The paper builds a dynamic model of a profit maximizing firm under an emission constraint. The firm is allocated allowances and is allowed to use, to trade or to bank them. The results show that as cost of investment increases optimum investment decreases while as price of allowances increases optimum investment increases. Moreover, higher demand for the firm’s product drives optimum investment up. The model will be calibrated with the data from sulfur dioxide market in United States.

Jason Patalinghug, University of Connecticut

“Structural Change in the U.S. Confectionery Industry”

Confectionery is a multi-billion dollar industry in the United States. US candy manufacturers offer a wide range of products and have a huge presence in the global market. This is due to growing consumer demand for sweets. However despite its size there has been little research on the nature of the organization of this industry. This paper looks into the structural changes that have occurred in the US confectionery industry over the past few decades. The main goal of this study is to put forward a framework which explains the organizational changes that the industry has gone through. This paper takes an institutional approach in examining the economic and social contexts behind the growth of this industry. The paper first describes the history of the industry in the United States and how the industry changed from one which is composed mostly of small firms to one which is dominated by a few large corporations. I use capabilities theory to explain how the industry has matured over the years. I will explain how new technologies and the acquisition of new knowledge has made it imperative for the industry to evolve and change its ways of doing business.

Jack W. Hou, California State University, Long Beach

Xiaosong Wang, Remin University of China

“ITC Antidumping Case Rulings: Is China being unfairly targeted?”

As the U.S.-China trade deficit continues to rise, China has been at the top of the list in terms of ITC antidumping cases. In this paper we ask the question whether the ITC antidumping prosecution is based on pure economic content or is it somewhat jaded by politics. Utilizing a probit model, we examine the effect of a set of relative economic variables on the probability of the ITC bringing a 301 antidumping lawsuit against the cases brought about by the U.S. industry. As China has the highest number of cases brought about by U.S. firms, combined with the fact that China is the single largest source of the U.S. trade deficit, we included a binary dummy variable if the case is against China. We find that this variable is highly significant, and in fact is the only variable that is statistically significant. We proceeded with a robustness test with four different specification of the probit function and found that the result was robust across specifications, thus raising the strong possibility that the U.S. is targeting China outside of pure economic justifications.

Hugh (Dave) L. Davis, III, University of Southern Mississippi
“More than Meta, Just Plain Betta”

Capital is scarce, so public policy needs to be efficient and effective. Policy can be neither, unless it is based on sound theory. Economic development is crowded with observations, notions and theories. The Finance-Led Growth Theory proposes that the development of a sophisticated financial sector provides resources for entrepreneurs and technology to grow, thus enlarging the economic base. Researchers have investigated the “channels” through which finance flows to entrepreneurs: foreign direct investment, liberalization of laws, stock markets, insurance, and commercial banking. They have tested the different channels in underdeveloped, developing, and developed nations, with both small and large samples. A wide variety of methods and models have been applied and the results are sometimes conflicting. This paper proposes using a Synthesis Matrix method to summarize the body of research surrounding the Finance-Led Growth Theory. The result should facilitate the identification of gaps, inconsistencies, duplications, and magnitudes within the body of knowledge. This is not a “meta-analysis” as statistical results of the studies are not compared. This is a procedure to populate a matrix to “betta” understand the possible future directions of research.

Javier Espinosa, RIT-Economics

“Perceptions of health: Comparing self-reported health measures to objective measures in 6 Latin and Caribbean countries”

This study investigates health status among elderly in Latin and Caribbean countries. Using data from an international study, referred to as SABE, on elderly health in six countries, I report the within-country and between-country differences in self-reported health status among the elderly for Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, and Uruguay. The SABE survey also asks respondents to rate their health in comparison to others who are the same age, and since no additional information is given to respondents, the relative health status measure is based on individual perceptions of a group average. Comparing the two subjective health measures (1) within-country sheds light on how identifying a baseline in a self-reported health impacts individual health assessment and (2) between-country shows the variation in this impact. SABE also collects objective measures of health status (e.g., height and weight, blood pressure, and pharmaceutical use). By comparing the objective measures to the subjective measures, I am able to examine the accuracy of the self-reported health measures as a reflection of true health status in each country and make comparisons across countries.

Shantanu Bagchi, Georgia Southern University

“Is the Social Security Crisis Really as Bad as We Think?”

Actuarial estimates pin down a 25-33% decline in the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance benefit annuity to keep the program solvent in the long run with the current contribution rate. However, these estimates ignore the household-level and macroeconomic adjustments that may be associated with population aging. In this paper, I show that ignoring these effects can lead to a significant overestimation of the Social Security crisis: the actuarial estimates may be as much as 63-64% larger than the estimates that do account for such effects. Households save more to smooth consumption over a longer expected lifespan, and they also supply more labor over the life-cycle. These behavioral responses lead to a natural expansion of the tax base that the actuarial estimates completely overlook.

Keywords: Social Security; Population aging; Life-cycle consumption; Labor supply; General equilibrium

Ercan Sancak, Fatih University
Nurettin Can, Turgut Ozal University

“The Economic-Political Relations of Post-Soviet Russia in Eurasia Region”

There is a mutual and a tight relationship between the economies and foreign policies of the countries. Some basic subjects like trade, economy and national security are put within the scope of the foreign policy relations by the countries and hence a progress is made in the realm of diplomacy. Being aware of both the internal and external policies of Russia, the core country of Soviet Union, in the Post Soviet era is crucial for our country. Because obtaining right decisions is primarily possible with having accurate information. Therefore being familiar with various data and discussing it will pave the way to take right decisions. Hence taking right decisions will form the basis of establishing stable relations and obtaining peace, welfare and security in the region.

It was clear that preserving and sustaining the heritage of Soviet Union, who had been having an economic, ideologic and military effect on world politics for over 70 years in the region, was primarily the role of Russia. However to what extend will Russia succeed would depend on the achievements in economy of Russia which was then on the verge of passing free market economy. Likewise, a weak Russia would not be an effective power in the region. In this article, both the economic relations of Russia, especially with the newly founded republics in the region and in the Post-Soviet era, and Russia’s indirect effects on the politics of these countries will be analysed.

Environmental Policy & Natural Resource Management

Della Streaty-Wilhoit, National Park Service

“Factors Effecting Black Natural Resources Professionals’ Decisions to Relocate”

This research focuses on Black Natural Resources Professionals (BNRPs) career advancement opportunities and factors effecting their decisions to relocate when moving to rural or remote communities. The purpose of this study is to determine how these relocation decisions of BNRPs affect their careers. The objective is to test the effect of four significant factors that influence BNRP decisions to relocate for career advancement. They are social support, racial discrimination/fairness, living in a remote or rural area and gender.

The methodology includes preliminary interviews, analysis of public records and an on-line quantitative survey of BNRPs. The data were drawn from the United States Department of Interior, (USDI), and National Park Service. (NPS). NPS have a total number of 15,925 permanent employees. The raw data file included 1378 Black employees in all occupations and 179 Black employees in the natural resources area. Of the 179 employees, (101 Black males and 78 black female), 164 confidential e-mails were confirmed as delivered and 83 responded to the survey. Fifty-one percent of the participants responded. Their employment classifications in the General Schedule (GS) range from GS level 9 to GS level 15.

Globalization & Development

No abstracts

History

Melissa Langley Biegert, Temple College

“The ‘Reinvention’ of Daisy: Utilizing the Rhetoric of the Self-Help Industry to Enhance Analysis of Issues in Women’s History”

The 2012 centennial anniversary of the founding of the Girl Scouts of America offers a variety of opportunities to reassess the life of GSA founder Juliette Gordon Low (1860-1927). Born into a wealthy southern family on the eve of the Civil War, Low experienced many challenges both common and unique among women of her time. In an era when young ladies of her social ilk were expected to marry well and raise fine children before settling into matriarchy, she experienced disability, infertility, infidelity, and a protracted international divorce battle cut short only by widowhood before reinventing herself after age 50 as the founder of what would become the nation’s largest organization for girls. In many ways her experiences parallel those addressed in the cottage industry of self-help books and television programs targeted at modern women. The popularity of such materials offers an avenue for scholars to help students identify common challenges for women throughout time. This presentation focuses on how instructors can utilize the language of the modern self-help industry to analyze women’s history, such as the life lessons to be gleaned from Juliette Low’s experiences.

Justin Burch, University of Central Oklahoma

“The Absentee Chairman and the Incorporation of Lloyd’s”

This paper explains how Lloyd’s began appointing powerful men to the chairmanship of Lloyd’s and how these men served only as figureheads, a decision that had, at times, disastrous consequences. The study examines the chairmanship of First Lord of the Admiralty George Joachim Goschen MP and how he was not an integral part of the running of Lloyd’s and as a result, with no central strong leader, the committee made poor decisions that led to a sensational court case involving two underwriting members of Lloyd’s named Forwood and Ross. This court case ultimately led to the Incorporation of Lloyd’s in 1871 which created a stronger corporate structure for Lloyd’s.

Emerald Chauncey, Arkansas State University

“Blackface: Abandoning the Taboo in Entertainment”

In the early 1800s the entertainment phenomenon known as Blackface invaded the United States performing circuit. Caricatures with burnt cork painted faces and exaggerated red lips performed song and dance routines that impersonated blacks in actions and dialect. Blackface remained an important performance tradition in the United States for 100 years. After the 1930s Blackface was seen as taboo and discouraged in the entertainment world. Although Blackface was no longer popular, the effects of its reign continued to resonate throughout the entertainment industry. Inklings of Blackface manifest all over the world in modern day performances today. With the stigma attached with the legacy of Blackface, it has been targeted in recent years as an attention grabbing mechanism. Throughout the 20th and 21st century several famous performers have used Blackface to break in to the entertainment industry. These performances have been the topic of severe scrutiny and have left a tarnishing image on the careers of the daring souls who have used the tactic. But there are some who manage to prevail through and earn a stamp of approval from their audience. This paper traces the history of Blackface from its origin to its modern day manifestations in the entertainment industry.

Matthew Costello, Marquette University

“Ye Dark Designing Knaves, ye Murderers, Parricides!': The Memory of the Boston Massacre, 1770-1815”

Historians have written on the Boston Massacre since the event itself, but few have analyzed the commemorations that followed. American historians had to come to terms with the realization that not only was the attack provoked by an unruly mob, but that the Founding generation manipulated the memory of the event to maintain support for the Revolutionary war against Britain. During the Revolution, the Fifth of March was remembered as a massacre, a murder of American liberties, and the danger of a standing army in a city. After the war, the day faded into obscurity, replaced by the jovial Fourth of July and cultural forces to construct a national identity. This paper chronicles the orations and celebrations of the Boston Massacre, as these public demonstrations illuminate the tensions between Britain and the colonies, current events during the war, and the transformation of a regional memory into a national one. The deaths of five Bostonians transformed into the deaths of five Americans, and the War of 1812 fueled the creation of a national identity by resurrecting the Boston Massacre.

William D. Cummings, North Dakota State University

“Lessons Never Learned: Creek—Anglo American Treaties, 1783 to 1791”

Between 1783 and 1787 three treaties were nominally negotiated between the Creek Indians and the State of Georgia, and another between the Creeks and the United States in 1791. None of the treaties accomplished the goals set forth, nor did any last any appreciable length of time. Instead, the treaties led to greater levels of discord between and within the Creek and Anglo-American cultures who were desperately seeking security. Instead of creating a lasting peace, the enduring legacy is one of lessons never learned, and the cycle was repeated in varying formats as Anglo-Americans advanced into the “virgin frontier.”

Stephanie L. Diaz, University of Central Oklahoma

“Convenient Victorians: Domesticity in the Age of Victoria: Working Women and Respectable Households”

While domestic servants stand in the shadows of their eminent masters and mistresses, this paper will seek to understand when, how, and why, the role and status of the domestic servant changed towards the end of the Industrial Revolution. Through the guidance of the prominent Mrs. Beeton and her *Book of Household Management*, newly affluent women received an education in running their own households and servants. However, towards the end of the nineteenth century and into the Edwardian age, many domestic servants (my larger body of work focuses exclusively on cooks) began to abandon their professions in favor of achieving their own version of domestic bliss by forming their own families. This paper is part of a larger body of work for my master's thesis about the position of cooks and scullery maids in reputable households and the trajectory of their trade in London during the Industrial Revolution and into the new twentieth century. Through extensive research in London conducted at the British Library and the London Metropolitan Archives, and the case study of former domestic cook Gertrude Hurrell, I examine the changing world of domestic service and evaluate the emerging economic opportunities for Victorian women.

Jose Maria Herrera, University of Houston—Downtown

“The Germ of an Idea: The Public Promotion of an Interoceanic Canal in 1820's America”

Most studies concerned with the construction of an interoceanic canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean begin in the 1850's. My paper concerns the flurry of public activity that surrounded interest in this project as early as the 1820's. While projects of this nature had been floated by Spanish authorities as early as the 1790's, the recent independence of the

former Spanish colonies in the Americas, had brought the potential of construction of a canal within the reach and to the attention of other governments and private investors. In the United States, the publication of William Davis Robinson's "Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution" which included an appendix discussing the viability of certain canal routes, created a sensation. The book was read and discussed through the periodicals and private investors attempted to explore the possible routes and gather the capital necessary to undertake such a project. The paper will explore the initial enthusiasm as well as the eventual downfall of an idea that arrived too early for the technology and the available capital necessary to bring into fruition.

Janet Jensen, University of Texas at Arlington

"Re-Envisioning Mormon Women's History"

In his October 1969 presidential address to the Western History Association's annual convention, historian Leonard Arrington acknowledged that while "historians have long recognized the role of women in the development of Western civilization and culture, the role of women in Mormon history has been overlooked." Since Arrington's address, there have been many publications on Mormon women in history, with many articles in the 1970s and early 1980s focusing on Mormon women and their experiences in the early church. Within the past five years, there has also been a resurgence of interest in Mormon Women's history and many of the journal articles and books brought attention to the previously ignored history of the 20th Century Mormon women. Despite this obvious increase in works on Mormon women, many of these articles are restricted to the role of prominent Mormon women and are also restricted by region, with articles mostly concentrating on women in Utah. As the Mormon Church becomes increasingly more prominent throughout the country and the world, it is also important to address the role of Mormon women countries outside the United States, as well as the role of the "ordinary" Mormon women.

Sondra Leftoff, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

"Creating the American "Body Politic" at the Borderlands of the Nation: U.S. Justice and Rape Prosecutions on the Navajo Reservation in the Early 20th Century"

Discourses of national identity in the context of U.S. expansionism in the 19th century promoted assimilation for indigenous communities as a goal of the nation. However, the gaps between policies and practices indicate the ambivalent attitudes towards inclusion of these communities as equal partners on the one hand and the resistance of many in these communities to embracing such stated agendas on the other. The use of the American justice system through the imposition of the federal Major Crimes Act of 1885 on Native American tribes was one such site of assimilation claimed by the government. This paper examines rape prosecutions carried out under the MCA through 1935 on the Navajo reservation to consider how assimilation progressed through this means. Using federal criminal case records, FBI investigations and BIA reports, with particular focus on the nature of rape narratives constructed within FBI investigations, I will argue that rape prosecutions enabled the state to construct a gendered borderland where indigenous communities were concerned, leaving indigenous men further alienated while providing terms of inclusion for indigenous women. The relevance for indigenous women of contextualizing their experiences in Euro-American terms will be considered in this discussion.

Wallace Lewis, Western State College of Colorado

"Pathways to Yellowstone: Non-rail Treks in the Early Automobile Age"

Although most tourists traveled by train to Yellowstone and other national parks before federally-funded highways were constructed across the American West, a growing number chose to do so by wagon or automobile. Those who challenged western roads, or lack thereof,

often included Yellowstone Park on an itinerary that gave new meaning to tourism. Using journals and other personal accounts, this paper will explore the experiences and the challenges faced by these new explorers.

Megan McGregor, University of Oklahoma

“The Most Dangerous Organization in Civil Life: Teachers fight to unionize in Chicago, 1915”

Beginning in the late nineteenth century, as the nation attempted to recover from a destructive and deadly civil war, Americans started to fear the unknown, the unrecognizable, the unthinkable, the un-American. By in the 1870s, this term assumed a new meaning and significance that continued well into the twentieth century, as un-American was inextricably linked to the terms radical, socialist, or communist. The ways in which Americans reacted to events spanning several decades of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries forged a new nationalism in the United States, a new way in which citizens defined themselves. One of these events took place in Chicago in 1915, when local public school teachers attempted to unionize. The city erupted, as the mayor and city council members forced the teachers to abolish their federation. This paper focuses largely on the reactions of Chicagoans, primarily those against the union who labeled the city’s teachers as radical, dangerous, and unfit to educate American citizens.

Cameron Marler, Sam Houston State University

“The Theological Impact of the Holocaust on Judaism”

This paper studies the theological effects of the Holocaust on modern Judaism. Drawing on survivors’ published accounts, theological texts, and extensive personal interviews with Houston Rabbis and Holocaust survivors, Marler argues that the Holocaust forced Jewish scholars to change the way they represented God’s role in the world and changed how Jews viewed religious authority. Marler argues that the Holocaust led to a democratization of religious authority within Judaism because of the inadequacy of pre-Holocaust interpretations of God’s active role in the world in the face of the death camps.

Michael Molina, University of Central Oklahoma

“The Signal Station and a Communications Revolution: Henry Hozier”

Henry Montague Hozier, father-in-law to Winston Churchill, was a notable figure in the shaping of Lloyd's of London, serving as its secretary from 1874-1906. Born in 1838 in Lanarkshire, Scotland, the first Montague's dated as far back as the Norman Conquest. He graduated from the Royal Military Academy at Woolrich and served in the Royal Artillery by 1856, and later saw action in the Second Opium War (1860). He was placed as an assistant military attaché in the Prussian Army, and witnessed reported back to London about their decisive military victories during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. For his actions during the conflict, he was presented with the Iron Cross, bestowed upon him by Kaiser Wilhelm II. In 1874, Hozier was hired by the Lloyd's of London to serve as their secretary, with an initial salary of £1000 per year. The new secretary set about the work of reforms within the company, and within several years, made substantial improvements to the efficiency of the organization. His greatest contribution however lies in his adoption of the telegraph system.

Austin Muñoz, Sam Houston State University

“Competing Versions of Total War: The Russian Response to Napoleon’s Invasion”

This will study the 1812 Russian Campaign and examine the challenges Napoleon faced adapting his system of total war to a campaign which was larger in scope, but in other ways more modest in his aims. Drawing on memoirs and Napoleon’s correspondence, Muñoz will

argue that Napoleon failed in Russia because he was unable to resolve the tension between his preference for decisive battle and his plan to rely on inflicting economic damage to force Tsar Alexander to surrender. According to Muñoz, Napoleon's belief in fighting decisive battles led him to abandon his economic strategy and pursue the Russian Army deep into Russia, over running his supply lines and exposing his multinational army to unexpected strains, leading to the defeat of his force. This paper credits Russian generals fighting Napoleon with finding a way to match Napoleon's battlefield dominance by shifting total war from the battlefield to war against Napoleon's ability to feed his army. In the processes they expanded the definition of total war.

Plamen Novakov, Sam Houston State University

“The Nazi Myth of Roman Legitimacy”

This paper studies Nazi architecture to examine the role of Imperial Roman symbols and imagery in Nazi Germany. Drawing on images of Nazi architecture, Roman writings (including Cicero and Tacitus), and Nazi propaganda, Novakov probes Nazi propaganda and iconography for connections to Imperial Rome. Novakov joins established scholars in recognizing that Hitler's personal architect, Albert Speer, appropriated these images for Hitler's new regime, but he goes further. He locates the origins of Nazi Germany's language of symbols in the Middle Ages and argues that the tradition Speer tapped into already contained the seeds of Nazi Germany's policies of domination and destruction. In so doing, he contributes to the debate on the deep origins of National Socialism and claims it grows out of the very heart of European civilization.

Robert L. Perry, The University of Texas of the Permian Basin

“The Duty of Water: The Politics of Mormon Irrigation in the American West”

While several works have explained the history of Mormons and their particular institutional approaches to irrigation in the American West, I seek in this paper to explain how the Mormons' involvement in the early stages of “Anglo” irrigation in the West would propel the church's reputation and political power in the late 19th Century and for much of the 20th Century.

Todd Roman, SUNY-Buffalo

“Why Weren't the Germani Celts? Civitates and Gentes among the Barbarians”

This paper seeks to address the interplay among ethnicity, cultural groups, and Greco-Roman stereotypes in our understanding of the changes among Iron Age peoples early in the Roman period. I intend to discuss the use of contemporary ideas of sociopolitical groups to the so-called barbarians of the European frontier of the Roman Empire, with specific emphasis on the adaptation of ethnosymbolism to what has traditionally been the domain of Romanization. I will concentrate on the Rhine frontier, from Caesar's Gallic campaigns to roughly the reign of Tiberius, as the formative context for the cultural creation (or separation) between Celt and German in terms of Roman perception. Specifically, I will argue that one consequence of Roman expansion was to artificially solidify divisions, and that this process can be approached textually. I will further argue that ethnosymbolism, while formulated for modernity, nonetheless may offer an equally effective compromise between primordialist and instrumentalist approaches to European peoples of the Roman period. My goal will be to show how basic processes of the frontier transcend the sometimes yawning chasm between the history of classical and later periods and to promote discussion as to the value of looking beyond Rome in ancient history.

Cassia P. Roth, University of California, Los Angeles

“Gender, Reproduction, and the State in Abolition-Era Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1850-1930”

Women’s reproductive control is a central to understand the gradual emancipation process in Brazil. In 1850, Brazil finally gave in to British political pressure and ended its trans-Atlantic slave trade. As a slave society reliant on the external reproduction of labor, Brazil now became a society beholden to the natural reproduction of its female slaves. In 1871, the Brazilian parliament passed the Law of the Free Womb, which freed the unborn children of all slave women. In 1885, the Sexagenarian Law freed all slaves over the age of 60. Finally, in 1888, full abolition occurred, quickly followed by the fall of the Brazilian monarchy and the creation of the first republican state. Court cases and medical journals show that Brazilian women practiced abortion and infanticide throughout this period, and slaveowners, legislators, and medical professionals saw these practices as a dangerous threat to the established social, racial, and economic order. Thus, major political, social, and economic changes must be understood through the biological reproduction of women-both slave and free. In particular I ask, what was the scope, reach, and timing of women’s birth control practices? And how and why did the state monitor, control, and criminalize these practices?

Jessica A. Sheetz-Nguyen, University of Central Oklahoma

“Duty, Honor, Courage, Fortitude: Unknown Eminent Victorian John Brownlow, Secretary of the London Foundling Hospital”

While the kindly John Brownlow is known to readers of Charles Dickens *Oliver Twist*, the person who inspired the character is not. In 2012, we will celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of Dickens’ birth. What better time to investigate the Victorians who populated his novels? This paper will provide an overview of Mr. Brownlow’s life, himself a graduate of the Foundling Hospital program and it will use his personal letters to offer a new lens into the social criteria for respectability at this venerable London institution. Drawing on Dickens, his relationship with the asylum, and Brownlow and his important role as a servant of the community of unwed mothers, this paper will seek to identify the qualities of “duty, honor, courage, and fortitude” through their lives. The sources for this paper will rest on the important Victorian *History of the Foundling Hospital* by Reginald Nichols and Francis Aslett Wray published in 1935, Brownlow’s histories, and most importantly, the vast Foundling Hospital collection held by the London Metropolitan Archives.

Mary Margaret Vick, Oklahoma State University

“‘Men, Money, and Insurance’: Lloyd’s of London on the Cusp of the Nineteenth Century”

Mimicking the empire for which they labored from 1774 to 1835, Lloyd’s of London constructed a magnificent authority of their own making. Fashioning the maritime commercial trade ventures of Britain, their finely honed skills functioned to such a degree that no challenge succeeded in breaking their iron grasp on political, economic, and social principles around the globe. Unique in their profession, their knowledge of ships and ports, even down to the minutest detail, impelled the British Empire to the apex of high-seas trade dominance. In order to unpack the collective identity and individual contributions of Lloyd’s men, it is necessary to understand the motivations of one particular insurance underwriter and chair of the Committee for Managing the Affairs at Lloyds from 1811-1824, the outspoken proponent of slavery, Joseph Marryat (1757-1824). His position as MP placed him in a unique political position to counter the push for abolition, while his ownership of sugar plantations in the West Indies demanded the continuance of slavery in the colonies. Finally, serving as a colonial agent

in Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, he knew firsthand how much of the British economy depended on the labor of enslaved peoples. Above all, he considered himself a merchant.

Derek Ystebo, North Dakota State University

“The Two Mexicos: Images of the Mexican State in the North and the South, 1845-1848”

Spain’s policy of curtailing U.S. influence amongst its American colonies in the 19th century outlived Spanish control over the region and led to the relative ignorance of the U.S. about Mexico at the start of the Mexican War. Whigs and Democrats utilized newspapers to create an image of the Mexican state that would fit within their respective racial ideologies during the Mexican War. Democrats justified the war against Mexico by degenerating Mexicans and Mexican civilization, while Whigs manifested a multiplicity of views on Mexico and Mexicans, reflecting the internal divisions on the merits of the war. Over the course of the war, the image of Mexico espoused by the Democrats seemed to find validation in the success of the U.S. in Mexico and its reception, while the Whigs faced uncertainty at the American public’s apparent lust for territory following the war, which in turn created confusion over the image of Mexico they sought to portray. By analyzing the Mexican War in this manner, the traditional, comparative approach to antebellum racial politics is complicated by the inclusion of Mexican people as targets for U.S. racialized policy.

Latin American Studies

J. Jesús Amezcua-Castellanos, Universidad de Guadalajara—Instituto en Investigaciones en Innovación y Gobernanza

“Transformación del espacio público en la Zona Metropolitana de Guadalajara”

El espacio público es el sitio que utiliza la sociedad para desarrollar diversas actividades como son: recreación, entretenimiento, convivencia o pasear; es el sitio destinado a satisfacer necesidades de la colectividad para que el ser humano se desarrolle armónicamente, en estos espacios quedan inscritos plazas, calles, canchas deportivas y un modelo relativamente nuevo que paulatinamente ha venido sustituyendo a varios de los anteriores; el centro comercial. El arribo y diversificación de centros comerciales bajo el concepto de economías de escala, han influido en la sociedad en general para abandonar los espacios públicos tradicionales, generando en estos, un clima de inseguridad y generador de serias patologías sociales y urbanas que padecen los ciudadanos.

La construcción de la ciudad se ha gestado a partir de la historia y por cómo ha ido conformando el espacio público, mismo que se puede concebir como la última de las aspiraciones democráticas de una sociedad. La propuesta neoliberal de globalización que vivimos actualmente, ha impactado irremediablemente al espacio público; a lo anterior debemos agregar las políticas privatizadoras y de libre mercado que tienden a crear un nuevo sistema de dominación ensanchando la brecha entre los que más tienen y los menos favorecidos.

Rolando Castillo-Murillo, Benjamín Ramírez-Moreno, and Humberto Zúñiga Bernal

Universidad de Guadalajara—Centro Universitario de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades / Centro Universitario del Norte / Sistema de Educación Media Superior.

“Job skills training by public universities in Mexico and the labor market”

The technological training of public universities in Mexico are in a process of adaptation to the demands of the working world. This adaptation has been mediated by a multiplicity of

resistance to tailor educational programs to competency models from the institutional level to the level of teachers. Students and parents have had little or no participation in these processes of curriculum reform. The low participation of students and parents in the reform process, has a null causes commitment to engage in learning processes, the above derived from the widespread perception on the part of these social groups, that not being specialists in the educated subjects training, little or nothing to say. In the case of social leaders and business leaders, who are prevented from participating in such curriculum reform aimed at training individuals who respond to the needs of the world of work, education authorities or associations of teachers themselves, the above occurs in reality even when the speech explicitly stating the need to involve them in the proposal of professional training. In this paper an analysis of major education reforms carried out in the field of technological education, which have been their impact and / or significance in the labor market.

Juan Patricio Castro Ibáñez, Fernando López Alcocer, Bertha Adelina López Arce Martha Alicia Villaseñor Tinoco, Universidad de Guadalajara - Centro Universitario de Ciencias Biológicas y Agropecuarias/Centro Universitario de Ciencias Económicas y Administrativas/Centro Universitario de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades.

“Expresiones y visiones de una tradición en la diversidad cultural: El caso de los tastuanes”

La ponencia tiene como objetivo identificar dos visiones de una festividad religiosa, los actores sociales que la comparten y los espectadores ajenos a la manifestación cultural: la “Danza los Tastuanes”, para realizar un análisis de las percepciones antagónicas en la festividad. Se plantea la interrogante: ¿Cómo conciliar las racionalidades de los actores sociales como subcultura en un espacio cultural hegemónico? En México y otros países hispánicos se venera a Santo Santiago, patrono de los pueblos en que los frailes franciscanos introdujeron la tradición de las llamadas danzas de conquista. En México, se concentra en tres regiones: Guerrero-Oaxaca, en el sur; Puebla-Veracruz, en el oriente; y Jalisco-Nayarit, en el Occidente. El estudio rescató la manifestación de tal festividad en Nextipac, Zapopan, Jalisco, México, donde se recuperan las percepciones de los actores que la comparten y observadores, así como los imaginarios colectivos externos. El conocimiento de antecedentes históricos y expresiones culturales, permiten a los actores vislumbrar al conglomerado social, sus manifestaciones, significados, construcción de proyectos de vida comunales; lo que posibilita entender “al otro” en su diversidad en el mismo espacio-tiempo con tolerancia, respeto y evitando los conflictos sociales.

Rosario Cota Yañez and Karla Carrillo Mares, Universidad de Guadalajara—Centro Universitario de Ciencias Económico Administrativas.

“Análisis del uso y adopción de las tecnologías de la información de las pymes del calzado en la Zona Metropolitana de Guadalajara y León, Guanajuato”

En los últimos años, las empresas denominadas PYMES han cobrado gran importancia a nivel mundial, de ahí que se hayan realizando estudios minuciosos sobre estas y su relación con la economía particular de cada país; la definición de estas se realiza de acuerdo al número de trabajadores que para México son aquellas con menos de 250. En lo referente a la importancia que tienen las PYMES para México, se observa que la actividad económica se lleva a cabo, en gran medida, en la operación de las micro, pequeñas y medianas empresas (98% de las empresas en el país), célula básica del tejido productivo nacional y elemento indispensable para el crecimiento económico.

El objetivo del presente trabajo se centra en determinar el uso y adopción de las tecnologías de la información en los procesos productivos y administrativos de las pymes del

calzado en dos zonas especializadas en su producción en México. Mediante la aplicación de encuestas a una muestra seleccionada.

Rosario Cota-Yañez and Juan Jorge Rodríguez-Bautista, Universidad de Guadalajara—Centro Universitario de Ciencias Económico Administrativas.

“Desarrollo local en la región Valles y talleres de participación ciudadana”

Este trabajo analiza las condiciones económicas de la Región de los Valles y más particular, la de cuatro municipios que se seleccionaron para diseñar sus estrategias de desarrollo. Mediante el uso de la metodología de los talleres de participación ciudadana, como elementos relevantes en la obtención de información que acontece en las comunidades estudiadas. Es relevante contextualizar las nuevas tendencias que están viviendo las regiones, por lo que dentro de este trabajo se plantean las nuevas formas en que se estructuran las regiones, no sólo desde el punto de vista de los recursos tangibles, sino de otros elementos que tienen cada vez mayor relevancia en el desarrollo económico, como la cultura, la organización político-social y sus acciones, además de las características que deben tener cada uno de los actores que participan en este espacio.

Jorge de la Torre López, Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente—Ciencias Sociales

“Camino de libertad y humanización. Creación de posibilidades de vida en El Salvador”

El objetivo de este trabajo es ver qué dinanismos en concreto se van dando a los que podemos catalogar como “dinanismos de humanización”, en el sentido que permiten que en una sociedad como la de El Salvador se pueda hablar de un desarrollo y creación de posibilidades de vida, y con ello, de un desarrollo de posibilidades de asumir un destino tanto personal como social en libertad. Desde este referente en búsqueda de los dinanismos de humanización que nos hacen ser mejores personas en nuestro entorno tanto comunitario como social es que queremos enfocar este trabajo hacia una experiencia concreta de un país como El Salvador que ha pasado por caminos de oscuridad y deshumanización en su historia reciente, llamado por el filósofo y teólogo Ignacio Ellacuría, sj, “el pueblo crucificado”.

Paula Delgado Hinojosa, Universidad de Guadalajara—Departamento de Estudios Ibéricos y Latinoamericanos.

“Estrategias de desarrollo en Centroamérica”

Centroamérica es una pequeña región en medio del continente americano, caracterizada por la heterogeneidad y diversidad tanto ambiental como política, social y económica; sus economías han presentado constante avances y retrocesos en sus indicadores sociales y económicos. El propósito de este trabajo es el de presentar un panorama analítico sobre el proceso de desarrollo en Centroamérica en la última década con el objetivo de analizar hacia dónde los países de la región están enfocando sus planes, políticas y estrategias de desarrollo. En el marco de dicho proceso, los países participantes –todos juntos o en grupos de dos o tres – han adoptado medidas y emprendido proyectos conjuntos para apoyar los esfuerzos nacionales de desarrollo económico, social y político en la región.

María de los Á. Flores, Texas A&M International University

“¿Cómo están Televisa y TV Azteca cubriendo a los candidatos durante las elecciones presidenciales de México 2012? Temas y atributos-Resultados Preliminares”

Las nuevas regulaciones del Instituto Federal Electoral (IFE) señalan que las campañas presidenciales en México serán reducidas de duración de 6 meses a 3 meses. En la elección anterior (2006) las campañas empezaron en el mes de enero para terminar a finales de junio,

pero este año (2012) el IFE señala al mes de marzo como el punto de inicio de las campañas hasta a finales del mes de junio. Esta nueva regulación cambia la dinámica de cobertura política en los medios televisivos. La presente investigación analiza como Televisa y TV Azteca cubren las elecciones presidenciales del 2012, concentrándose en los noticieros de Joaquín López Dóriga y Javier a la Torre. La autora escudriña la agenda de temas que presentan a los ciudadanos y los atributos utilizados con más frecuencia para describir a cada uno de los candidatos. Las preguntas de investigación son: ¿Cual es la agenda de noticias televisivas de Televisa y TV Azteca durante las elecciones presidenciales 2012 en México? Y ¿Cuales son los atributos más comunes que se utilizan para describir a cada candidato presidencial en Televisa y TV Azteca durante los comicios del 2012?

Ángel L. Florido-Alejo, Universidad de Guadalajara, Departamento de Estudios Ibéricos y Latinoamericanos.

“Militarización de las relaciones México-Estados Unidos: Espacios ingobernables y ¿Estado fallido?”

La militarización de las relaciones bilaterales pretende controlar violencia y conflictos mediante acuerdos entre las fuerzas armadas, las estrategias policiales y el intercambio de doctrinas de seguridad nacional entre dos países. Antiterrorismo y combate al crimen organizado por medios que privilegian la esfera militar por encima de la política, caracterizan la estrategia de seguridad estadounidense. La cual involucra cada vez más la militarización de la política interna en México, a través de la “guerra” contra el crimen organizado, cuyo saldo mortal supera las 50 mil víctimas entre 2006 y 2011. Las agendas de seguridad y defensa son unilateralmente establecidas por Estados Unidos, y como ellas subordinan los temas del desarrollo a su proyecto de influencia geopolítica interamericana, la soberanía mexicana para definir una relación propia entre seguridad, defensa y desarrollo se ve amenazada.

Ramón Gómez-Zamudio, Universidad de Guadalajara—Departamento de Estudios Ibéricos y Latinoamericanos

“Transmigración centroamericana, derechos humanos y migración infantil en territorio mexicano durante la administración de Felipe Calderón”

Este documento trata de la migración infantil de origen centroamericano. Describe las condiciones bajo las que ocurre su tránsito por territorio mexicano; condiciones enmarcadas en la violación sistemática a sus Derechos Humanos. Se describen las condiciones que han generado un mercado laboral de alcance regional; mercado que, ahora, incorpora fuerza de trabajo infantil en procesos productivos y de servicios que se sitúan en la escala más baja del continuo formal-informal. Se destacan los compromisos que el estado mexicano ha adquirido y ratificado en materia de protección de los Derechos Humanos, laborales y migratorios, frente a un escenario de cumplimiento mínimo de los mismos; por ello, se propone el concepto de “terror institucionalizado” para dar cuenta del compromiso forzado con que viene operando el aparato gubernamental mexicano.

Linda Jean Hall, University of California at Santa Barbara—Anthropology

“The Solitary and Cultural Voice of Afroecuatorianos in the Wilderness of Ecuador’s Citizen’s Revolution”

The number of *Afroecuadoriano*, Ecuadorian citizens of African heritage, grass roots organizations exceeds 300 and they are scattered throughout several culturally and geographically diverse regions of the nation. Black Ecuadorians tend to remain invisible in rural and urban settings due to the residual impact of pseudo-scientific discriminatory practices, and the precarious nature of national multicultural, pluricultural and

intercultural policies. Pertinent ethnographical excerpts from field research conducted in Quito in 2009 and a historical methodology are utilized to trace the development of current social-political mandates for the nation under the administration of President Rafael Correa. Included in the administrative broad-based plan to eliminate anarchy and specifically designed to negate the voice of public dissention is Correa's quota-restrictive institutional template, the Citizen's Revolution. The aspiration to establish an Afro-voice capable of being heard from within the Citizen's Revolution extends the *Afroecuatorians* struggle for inclusion in the national identity. This paper argues that it is necessary to consider the basic concepts underwriting the Citizen's Revolution in order to protect Afro-citizen equitable participation in the structural planning of the State.

Adriana Hernández-García and Modesto E. Hernández-Merino, Universidad de Guadalajara, Centro Universitario de la Ciénega

“La región tequilera emergente en la Ciénega de Jalisco: El caso de Atotonilco el Alto y Tototlán”

A partir de la denominación de origen del tequila en los años setenta en Jalisco se han venido construyendo y consolidando nuevas regiones de producción de agave así como la industrialización de la bebida tequila en todo el territorio estatal. De manera que en la región Ciénega los suelos han revocacionado sus cultivos tradicionales a la expansión de la producción del agave *azul tequilana weber* en valles, planicies así como en las cañadas. Este proceso ha transformado los sistemas; ecológicos, económicos, culturales y sociales entre los productores y sus siembras. A su vez, las empresas productoras de tequila se han venido diversificando desde las grandes compañías tequileras, hasta pequeñas asociaciones de productores que prefieren destilar su producto. En este contexto los municipios de Atotonilco el alto y Tototlán se han integrado al cambio productivo, así como a la industrialización de tequila. Ambos municipios se integran de forma administrativa a la región Ciénega, sin embargo desde la historia cultural pertenecen la región de los altos de Jalisco. Por ende el tequila se ha convertido en un producto de reafirmación social, económica, ecológica y cultural en ambos municipios, que en la actualidad los ha posicionado entre los territorios tequileros de mayor auge.

Juan R. Hernández-Polanco, Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo—Escuela de Sociología

“Inversión pública, educación y movilización ciudadana en la República Dominicana”

La inversión del Estado dominicano en la educación pública, históricamente ha sido escasa. No existe la debida correspondencia entre las necesidades educativas y las partidas dispuestas en el Presupuesto Nacional. Por lo que, el planteamiento de superar las múltiples limitaciones que se manifiestan en las escuelas, esta inserto dentro de las demandas ciudadanas orientadas a la búsqueda de mejoras en la calidad de vida. Ese interés de la ciudadanía por la educación tiene una curva ascendente, estimulada por las coordenadas de la era informacional, la cual debe estar sustentada en un buen sistema educativo, como marco de actuación para la formación de los recursos humanos que requiere la globalización. En tal sentido, alcanzar una educación de calidad se ha convertido en un eje integrador de la movilización ciudadana en la República Dominicana. El precedente más significativo fue el proceso de elaboración del Plan Decenal de Educación en el 1992. De ahí en adelante, una heterogeneidad de sectores sociales ha mancomunado acciones para enfrentar al Estado, con el propósito fundamental de introducir cambios significativos en la educación dominicana. La experiencia más reciente es la lucha por lograr que se invierta el 4% del PIB en la educación.

Andrea Matallana, Universidad Torcuato Di Tella

“Tango between two shores: representation in the United States between 1910-1930”

This is a preliminary approach to the Tango fashion in the early twentieth century in some of the most important cities of the United States. We reviewed the impact caused by the arrival of this rhythm to the US and how Tango has an impact on dance style in the mentioned cities. Besides, we explored how it was promoted by groups related with the high social circles who tried to include these rhythms in their social gatherings. Argentinean literature on tango has emphasized the notion of the two shores: Montevideo and Buenos Aires as environments of creation and recognition of music from the River Plate region, but taking its exploration to different scenes that made it prestigious and changed one of its meanings. In Tango's historiography, the city of Paris is portrayed as one of the main locations for exportation. Tango first landed in American high society for he had access to copies or European fashions and this had the effect of giving a sense of belonging in the group of privileged few that knew the inner workings of aristocracy and could therefore distinguish itself from the rest. When tango came to New York, Los Angeles or even roamed the country, it did so trying to mimic European fashions in opposition of experiencing the exotic as the existence of an Other.

Ignacio Medina Núñez, Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente

“Conflictos de frontera en Centroamérica”

Esta ponencia presenta un diagnóstico de los principales conflictos de frontera entre los países centroamericanos y particularmente se centra en dos casos de la frontera entre Nicaragua y Costa Rica: el primero es la disputa ocurrida a partir de octubre 2010 sobre una porción de la isla Calero, a un lado del río San Juan, reclamada por ambos países; el segundo focaliza el proyecto minero de Crucitas, patrocinado por Costa Rica pero con efectos contaminantes que se expanden en ambos lados de la frontera.

Barret Jackson Nye, Baylor University—Department of Political Science

“Mexican Cartels—The New Face of Mexican Democracy”

This paper will demonstrate why the Mexican drug cartels pose the single greatest threat to Mexico's democratic institutions. This paper analyzes the shift in Mexican politics from the authoritarian rule of the PRI to the current democracy it is today, coupled with the concurrent shift in the drug trade market providing the perfect opportunity for the cartels to emerge as the most formidable threat to Mexico's fledgling democracy. This paper examines how this concurrent evolution occurred which allowed the cartels to infiltrate and corrupt the foundational institutions that are the backbone to a democracy. This paper analyzes the insidious influence the cartels have on the political sector; the military, law enforcement agencies, and most importantly, the psyche of the Mexican people. Mexico's democracy faces its greatest challenge and this paper concludes that unless there is a significant change in reigning in the growing power and influence of the drug cartels, by the new administration arising out of the Mexican President election of 2012, Mexico will become a failed democracy prior to the Presidential election of 2018.

Rubén Ortega Montes, Universidad de Guadalajara—Centro Universitario de la Ciénega
“Seguridad pública en México. Hacia una política única y militarizada”

Se trata de los retos y realidades que llevaron a las autoridades a crear el sistema nacional de seguridad pública en nuestro país, con iniciativas trascendentes y creación de nuevos instrumentos jurídicos que originan novedosos sistemas para la Seguridad Pública. Se describe cómo el Ejecutivo Federal asesorado del actual Secretario de Seguridad Pública Federal ha construido la propuesta de una policía única y militarizada. Se aplican métodos de investigación documental, contrastándola con la realidad sociológica, histórica y sistemática.

Verónica Ortiz Lefort and Lourdes Nayeli Quevedo Huerta, Universidad de Guadalajara—Centro Universitario de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades.

“Latin American Academic Networks with social and business sectors: a case study with Mexican researchers”

This paper presents the advances of a research that explores the university academic link with social and business sectors in the first stage, which reports the results of a case study with Mexican researchers. The main purpose of this study was to explore some social factors such as relationships, principal practices, objectives, collaboration patterns and forms of interaction, that may have contributed to the development of new skills and strategies of the researchers in their relations with social and business sectors. The study also sought explanations as to why researchers frequently fail to strengthen their links with the production sectors despite years of work. We worked with oral history, specifically, depth interviews with six researchers from the University of Guadalajara and six researchers from the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, who have been academic leaders and have successfully linked with these sectors. We report some experiences that characterized these academic practices, providing empirical evidence of how these networks are integrated as a first step, to support mainly academic productivity through mutual bonds of reciprocity that increase productivity and scientific knowledge within global communities.

José A. Ramírez-Díaz and Arturo Benítez Zavala, Universidad de Guadalajara—Centro Universitario de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades

“Inequity in Higher Education in Mexico. The gap in care for vulnerable groups among the rich and poor states”

En esta ponencia nos proponemos mostrar las diferencias de los niveles de atención que existen hacia los grupos vulnerables en materia de ingreso y permanencia en la Educación Superior de México. El trabajo se centra en establecer la brecha de atención y manejo de recursos entre los estados más pobres y más ricos en México para proporcionar el servicio educativo de nivel superior. Especialmente, se destacan las diferencias existentes por medio de indicadores y estadísticas que revelan la falta de apoyos a los sectores más pobres de México.

José A. Ramírez Díaz and Jesús Ruíz Flores, Universidad de Guadalajara—Centro Universitario de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades/Centro Universitario de la Ciénega

“Problems and challenges in Higher Education in Latin America to revert poverty. Benchmarking of equity between universities in Latin America”

El presente texto, establece una comparación de las condiciones institucionales que prevalecen en 5 instituciones de educación superior de América Latina para atender los grupos vulnerables. Los datos revelan las asimetrías en las acciones tomadas en cada una de ellas considerando 4 aspectos fundamentales: 1) políticas educativas institucionales, 2) programas de atención a grupos vulnerables, 3) normatividad y legislación de discriminación

positiva y 4) presencia académica. El análisis que se lleva a cabo es producto de los datos preliminares de la investigación: Programa Marco Interuniversitario para una Política de Equidad y Cohesión Social en la Educación Superior. (Proyecto en Red: Red Iberoamericana de Investigación en Políticas Educativas 3). Financiado por la Comisión de la Unión Europea. Programa de ALFA III.

Robert G. Rodriguez, Texas A&M University-Commerce.

“Nestor Kirchner: An Economic and Political Assessment of Argentina’s Leftist President”

In 2003, a little known leftist-leaning governor from one of Argentina’s forgotten southern provinces ascended to the presidency of his country. With the ashes of Argentina’s 2001 economic and political meltdown still smoldering, Nestor Kirchner won the presidency in an era of great turmoil and uncertainty. When his term in office concluded four years later, despite having approval ratings over 50%, Kirchner declined to stand for re-election and instead aided his wife Cristina Fernandez in running and winning the presidency. This research utilizes data obtained from the World Bank and Freedom House to examine Kirchner’s four-year record in office in the context of Argentina’s current democratic period (1983-present) as well as the backdrop of democratically elected leftist leaders throughout the region. This objective examination of Kirchner’s tenure in office involves domestic comparisons of Kirchner’s economic and political achievements to those of his predecessors (Raul Alfonsín, Carlos Menem, Fernando De La Rúa, and Eduardo Duhalde) in addition to international comparisons between Kirchner’s peculiar brand of leftism and that of his left and center-left counterparts (including ‘Lula’ da Silva, Hugo Chavez, and Evo Morales, among others) in Latin America.

Mileva Rolón, Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente - Ciencias Políticas

“Migrantes y derechos humanos en México”

A partir de la problemática de los 72 migrantes encontrados en una fosa común en Tamaulipas en Agosto del 2010, nos dimos a la tarea de elaborar un diagnóstico acerca de la concepción del migrante y de la migración por parte de autoridades civiles, educativas y militares del estado de Coahuila. La investigación se conjugó con una estadía de dos meses en la Casa del Migrante Belén, “Fronteras con Justicia, A.C” ubicado en ese mismo estado. Se realiza una valoración sobre la posición de las autoridades (funcionarios de diferentes órdenes de gobierno, así como autoridades civiles y militares) respecto al migrante y la migración, pero también escuchamos sobre todo la voz de los migrantes para presentar su posición sobre las distintas violaciones a los derechos humanos en México.

Jesús Ruiz-Flores and José A. Ramírez-Díaz, Universidad de Guadalajara—Centro Universitario de la Ciénega / Centro Universitario del Norte

“Iniciativas de integración regional del conocimiento. Redes de colaboración e investigación para la equidad en la educación superior en Latinoamérica”

Diversos organismos internacionales en los últimos decenios han lanzado iniciativas para abatir problemas como la falta de equidad en la educación superior que ofrecen las Instituciones de Educación Superior en las diferentes naciones latinoamericanas. En este trabajo se revisan algunas iniciativas como el Espacio Iberoamericano del Conocimiento (de la Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos) y el Portal Educativo de las Américas (de la Organización de Estados Americanos) así como el papel que se demandan de y desempeñan los académicos y las redes de colaboración e investigación en la articulación de las políticas educativas y programas de promoción de la equidad.

José G. Vargas-Hernández, Universidad de Guadalajara—Centro Universitario de Ciencias Económico Administrativas

“Theoretical approaches to shrinking cities in México. Partnerships between governments, firms, communities and new social movements”

This paper is aimed to analyze the theoretical approaches to shrinking cities in Mexico. The study of tendencies in economic and environmental shrinkage is tied to the expressions of substantive changes in the complexity of determinant contexts of internal and migration flows. Population mobility is the strategic rational response of survival in an instable economic, social and political environment. At the same time, it is important to analyze the tendencies according to the economic changes using the theories and models and not to fall down victim of simplistic projections and conjectures or resound theories based more in speculation than in facts. In general terms, the situation of shrinking cities in México does not follow the same patterns of well developed countries, where an increase in shrinking cities occurs since the middle of the 1950s and the use of incentives in some localities to attract economic growth have had modest success to turn around the shrinking process. Further research on shrinking cities should be done in México. Finally, this paper analyze some of the important issues and problems which are important to set an agenda for future research in Mexico

Mass Communication

J. Sean McCleneghan, New Mexico State University

“University Public Relations Offices and Science Reporting, 2011-2012”

This 2011-12 national survey of public relations offices at U.S. Research I Universities investigates if trained science journalists are specifically writing science and technology stories for general media consumption. In a U.S. economy today that rivals the Great Depression, are Research I Universities able to hire science trained reporters to tell their stories about cutting edge science and research on their respective campuses? Or, do general assignment reporters write those science stories for local, regional and national media consumption? With the severe cutback of trained science reporters at newspapers and television stations in the last three years, are those professionals able to find employment at Research I Universities?

Juan Meng, Oklahoma State University

Po-Lin Pan, Arkansas State University.

“Saying I’m Sorry in Sports PR: An Image Restoration Approach to Athlete Sex Scandals”

Numerous studies looked at image restoration strategies in the field of sports public relations, but few examined how these strategies are used when it comes to an individual athlete involved in a sex scandal. This study used Benoit’s image restoration theory to determine which apology techniques are used when an athlete sex scandal arises and to attempt to open the discussion as to whether these techniques are effective. Three athlete sex scandals are analyzed, including golfer Tiger Woods, National Football League Steelers’ quarterback Ben Roethlisberger, and National Basketball Association’s Kobe Bryant. A qualitative content analysis was used to explore the personal apology statements made by these athletes and news stories from *The New York Times* about the scandals. By using these various sources, the study may provide a better understanding of how these athletes and organizations restore their image and deal with a crisis when it surrounds a sex scandal.

Garima Ratn, Arkansas State University

“Management of Media Coverage during Mumbai Terrorist Attacks in 2008”

Indian democracy is the largest democracy in the world and is running very successfully despite having a diverse population and being surrounded by faltering democracies. One of the most important factors behind its success is undoubtedly the freedom of the ‘fourth estate’. Over the last two decades the country has witnessed a mushrooming of 24 hour news channels. The increased competition has gradually led media to do programming according to the market demands rather than the ideals of journalism. This has brought a lot of criticism in the recent times to the media on different issues. And the sensational live coverage of November 26, 2008 terrorist attack in Mumbai became a watershed development where people asked media to act matured and beseeched them to avoid Yellow Journalism. The prolonged nature of the episode, which went on for 60 hours with the steadily mounting death toll, made it a slow-motion shoot-out and siege that mesmerized the world’s news media. Mainstream media came under criticism soon after the attacks. There were vigorous public discussions on the need to regulate media to a certain extent in the public interest and the interests of national security. This case study looks into the uniqueness of the terror plot in the case of Mumbai and the issue of dangers posed by the live coverage of such events by the broadcast media. The methodology followed in this research consists mainly of the close review of the written documents on the incident in scholarly articles, newspaper articles, broadcast media reports as well as related articles on trusted internet sites. The findings support the uniqueness of the terror attacks and they also support the hypothesis that live coverage is dangerous in such situation and media world over needs to be self regulative in such situation.

Bridney Hawes, Arkansas State University

“Businesses Get Social: A qualitative paper of businesses use of social media; to stay engaged connected to its consumers”

The paper presents the research of how business use social media to engage with consumers. Engagement is the process in which the business builds relevant content on its site that will keep customers buzzing about the brand. Engagement can also be referred as the time spent with a brand whether it is individually. In this study, the researcher used the uses and gratification theory as support for the theoretical framework of the engagement theory. To refute the theory a qualitative content analysis was conducted on 4 major retail and consumer base businesses Facebook websites and how they interact with their consumers. Results show an unprecedented improvement over previous efforts of traditional marketing. The work presented here has profound implications on social media marketing research and may help in future research on consumer behaviors and brand loyalty.

Victor Oliveira, Arkansas State University.

“U.S News Coverage of the Diplomatic Relationship Between the United States of America and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela”

This study explored the U.S. news coverage of the diplomatic relationship between the United States of America, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in two prestigious, and influential U.S. newspapers, the *New York Times*, and the *Christian Science Monitor*. A content analysis was conducted using three elements of media framing theory: (1) source attribution, (2) themes, and (3) news labels. The analysis was conducted over two distinct time periods, February 2, 1999 to May 12, 1999, as well as February 2, 2006 to May 12, 2006, as these two time periods represented phases of intense debate in the international community because of the constitutional reforms proposed by president Hugo Chavez. The results indicated that the coverage of the diplomatic relationship of these two countries was

characterized by a positive tone from the reporters to describe the bilateral relation in the first time period. This tone changed drastically, and a significant negative portrayal of the relationship was described by the writers of the newspaper articles in the second time period. The most cited sources were 1) Venezuelan government officials, 2) U.S. government officials, and 3) international opinion leaders. Finally, themes arise around the figure president Hugo Chavez, and two of them were consistent across the articles; (1) *Chavez as a military man*, and (2) *Chavez as a populist president*.

Shu-Ling Chen Berggreen, University of Colorado
“New Player in an Old Industry: Internet and the Foreign Brides Phenomenon in Taiwan and in the U.S.”

In some cultures the practice of arranged marriages is as old as the institution of marriage itself. For example, matchmaking was a profitable profession in China for centuries. However, even in societies that normally did not have such a practice, circumstances could arrive to make it a necessity. For instances, in the U.S., the “mail-order bride” phenomenon emerged during the westward era when many male settlers could not find mates in the new frontier. While one might logically assume the disappearance of such a practice in the 21st century, the evidence shows the contrary. This study examines a renewed interest of mail-ordered arranged marriages in Taiwan and the United States and the role media play in this resurgence.

Taiwan has experienced an unprecedentedly rapid economic growth during the past three decades. Accompanying this growth is an increase in female workforce and their rising economic independence. Along with other social factors, subsequently, more and more women prefer being single to marriage, and those married now have the choice of divorce should the circumstances arise. Taiwan now has the highest divorce rate in Asia. From this perspective, it seems women in Taiwan are gaining rights and upward social status in a conventionally very patriarchal society. However, it also appears that females from other Asian countries are brought in to fill a void created by this social change.

Beginning in the late 1980s, through international marriage brokers, many Taiwanese men married women from Southeast Asia and Mainland China. By the late 1990s, potential grooms can graze bride catalogues from the brokers’ websites, making bride shopping as easy as the clicking of a mouse. While it fulfills certain people’s matrimonial desires, the phenomenon of foreign brides has fueled a national anxiety on social equality, domestic problems, and the quality of Taiwanese. These concerns have become the center of media attention, which eventually led to regulatory policies on marriage brokerage, definition of citizenship and the creation of a new ethnicity. However, the press and the public discourse on the topic could be seen as carrying a tone of racialized classism and sexism, despite the appearance of gender, race and class equalities in Taiwan. In addition, the effective of these new policies is yet to be seen. The study then further analyzes the interactive nature of media, public sphere and social policies.

The development in the United States parallels somewhat to that of Taiwan in terms of the economic growth, the rise of female independence and the advent of Internet. However, instead of Asian females, women from the former Soviet Union are the primary “merchandise” filling the “shopping carts” of American males bride-searching through the Internet. The collapse of the Soviet Empire has opened a new market for marriage services for Western men. These women are advertised as having the appearance of Westerners but with the virtues of Asian women, supposedly the most desirable combination for Western men in want of a mate. There are estimated 600 Internet “introduction services” in the U.S. featuring brides-want-to-be from Russia and other countries from the former Soviet Union. Just like the foreign brides in Taiwan, these brides can enjoy a successful marriage, endure a painful

relationship or a combination of various scenarios in any mail-ordered liaison. However, their stories have rarely made it into the U.S. press. The U.S. government still leaves the marriage brokerage industry unregulated. Nonetheless, the Congress did pass the Illegal Immigration Reform and Responsibility Act in 1996 with a clause giving protection to (Internet) mail-order brides certain legal rights should they find themselves in a domestic violence situation.

Through document analysis and textual analysis, this study explores media's role in the foreign bride phenomenon in the age of Internet. The study also ponders over such related issues as the implications of the "gendered" international mail-ordered marriage, changing gender relations in both local and global contexts as a result of increasing numbers of this practice, and the relationship between nation-state, citizenship and gender roles in today's digitalized world.

Lily Zeng, Arkansas State University

Khalaf Tahat, University of Oklahoma

"Terrorism in the Eyes of Two Leading Arabic News Web Sites"

This study examines the coverage of terrorism in two leading Arab news Web sites, *AlJazeera.net* and *AlArabiya.net* from September 11, 2009 to September 10, 2010. It finds that the stereotype that "the terrorist is a Muslim" continues in terrorism coverage, despite the fact that some terrorists are non-Muslims. However, the two sites manage to send out the message that the majority of terrorism victims are Muslims. In addition, the findings suggest that, similar to Western media, the two Arab news sites place tremendous media focus on disseminating and supporting official positions and decisions, with humanitarian sufferings from terrorism rarely addressed.

Ghulam Shabir, The Islaima University of Bahawalpur

"Media Function in Human Development"

After the 11 World War the British territory misplaced its armed and financial power and it became so much frail that it was powerless to carry on its royally law in dissimilar regions of the globe. Likewise, the liberty actions had taken physically powerful extraction in their own areas and had ongoing demanding the British law and challenging sovereignty. In a few areas, there were official army men's resistance beside the British law. The conversion of the societies of recently self-governing countries consideration was crucial to bring them close to the capitalist's economies and to save them from the control of socialism. Many policy instruments together with liberal aid programs were launched on large level for this idea. But the major instrument useful by western countries to change customary societies from backwardness to innovation was "Mass Media". In order to make the procedure of change over horizontal and less-reactive many theories and models were built by the western scholars. Expansion communiqué was among them. The author of this paper will give details these models and examine how much these models were proved unbeaten and how much they determined the problems of expansion countries?

Lillie Mae Fears, Arkansas State University

"Leadership and Diversity in Higher Education: A Survey of Issues Covered in Diverse Issues in Higher Education Magazine from 2009-2011"

Issues of leadership and diversity are important at any institution of higher education. At many institutions, the chief diversity officer is expected to assist senior officials in planning and implementing diversity initiatives, particularly as they relate to academic and student affairs. While scholars have written extensively on best practices for executing diversity initiatives in higher education, each institution is unique and the challenge individual CDOs face in assisting with advancing diversity must be handled with approaches that are suitable

for achieving desired and successful outcomes. One resource many CDOs consult for ideas and best practices is the publication, *Diverse Issues in Higher Education*. According to its web site, *Diverse* is “the only newsmagazine focusing exclusively on matters of access and opportunity for all in higher education.” This study will examine issues of diversity and leadership in *Diverse* over a three-year period, 2009-2011. Special attention will be devoted to the issues of diversity and leadership at predominantly white institutions. What issues have drawn repeated attention in *Diverse*? How have CDOs been instrumental in helping to plan, organize and implement best practices? What role, if any, has *Diverse* played in helping to advance diversity and leadership in higher education?

Holly Kathleen Hall, Arkansas State University

“Freedom within a Framework: Developing Social Media Policies for Organizations”

Organizations are increasingly discovering they need to be utilizing social media to engage their customers and potential customers. With the definition of social media comprising “a group of Internet-based applications that... allow the creation and exchange of user-generated content” many companies are feeling some loss of control over the conversation and grappling with the power shift to the consumer (Kaplan & Haenlein, p. 61, 2010). However, all power is not lost. After a number of brand-damaging incidents, more and more organizations are drafting policies and guidelines for the appropriate use of social media.

Social media presents some unique challenges in policy development. Particular areas of attention include the importance of transparency and the need to disclose any conflicts of interest in order to avoid deception or manipulation of relationships with consumers, as well as issues regarding privacy and the boundaries of labor laws. This presentation will address those concerns as well as examine successful and unsuccessful policies, and provide a framework for drafting effective and dynamic social media guidelines.

Kenneth R. Pybus, Abilene Christian University

“Comm Law & Order: How the First Amendment Was Ripped from the Headlines on America’s Longest-Running Crime Drama from 1990-2010”

Wolf Film’s *Law & Order* aired for 20 seasons on NBC, and during that time became one of the nation’s 10 most-watched shows. Of the more than 450 episodes broadcast, about 1 in 10 addressed some area of the law with First Amendment implications. The most common First Amendment-related subjects addressed on the primetime drama included regulation of incitement of violence or illegal action, the right to privacy, free press and fair trial and the journalist privilege. The treatment of these topics no doubt served to educate the public on the importance of these subjects as well as on the law itself. Although the show was limited by time and the strictures of storytelling and sought to emphasize conflict rather than education, writers and producers got the law remarkably right in most situations and left viewers with a better understanding of First Amendment law than they had before.

Ashley Ecklund, California State University, Chico

“New Media's Mediation of Romantic Relationships: Social Cues in Flux and the Death of Autonomy”

New media mediate romantic relationships causing a flux in social cues and a loss in autonomy. The term autonomy is used to explore the change in expectations regarding how much one spends his/her time communicating with others while they are not physically present. Fluctuations in privacy through the synchronicity and publicity of communication reflect a change in relationships, social cues, and the social expectations of individuals, which re-defines the way romantic relationships are experienced.

Autonomy and social cues play a crucial role in how our society interprets relationships and the communication that forms them. New synchronous media causes many people to expect an instant response from their personal contacts affecting one's autonomy. The public exposure of social networking sites and the ability to text back regardless of location heightens social obligations. What does this imply about the personal space many people in our individualistic society are used to having, and how does this affect romantic relationships? Population: people using popular forms of new media to communicate with potential romantic partners or current romantic partners. Sample (n = 200): CSU Chico undergraduate students. In addition to institutional demographics, this survey will quantify rural and urban participants.

Ting Yang, Sangho Seo, Konkuk University

“A Comparative Study on the College Students’ Internet Uses and Gratification between Korea and China”

The present study is to inquire into the internet use and gratification of Korean and Chinese college students and make a comparison between two groups. 100 questionnaire papers were respectively delivered in a university in Korea and a university in China. The survey results came out as Internet gratification level of Chinese college students is lower than that of Korean college students. Besides, at the context of U&G theory, examination about internet addiction revealed that, there exist a positive relationship between Internet gratification level and addiction level, which is accorded with U&G theory that when gratification obtains is higher than sought, audience is likely to be dealing with situations of high satisfaction and high ratings of appreciation and attention.

Galen Perkins, Arkansas State University

“Facebook and Twitter Usage amongst Diverse American Student Populations”

Social networking sites (SNSs) are growing at astronomical rates every year. Facebook alone had over 700 million users as of early 2011. For example, a Twitter VP told the Guardian Activate Summit that the site has over 200 million registered accounts, and there are around 460,000 sign-ups per day. Since their inception in the early 21st century, there have been studies analyzing why these sites are so appealing. However, little yet is known about why consumers join and participate in these sites (Yoo, 2011).

This study examined the use of social networking by diverse populations within the American culture, and sought to determine whether there are differences in the motivation (gratification) for the use of these sites amongst college students. This was accomplished using a qualitative methodology based in the interview process. Twelve students (six African-American and six Caucasian-American) were asked questions about their Facebook and Twitter usage. The study found that students across the population had similar motivations for using SNSs, but the content generated varied slightly. Recommendations for future study include a examining a broader population, a quantitative approach, and examination of subsets of these cultures as well as differing cultures.

Ngozi Agwaziam, Arkansas State University

“More than socializing on the Web: A case study of KFIN 107.9 FM’s use of the social media”

The purpose of this study was to analyze broadcast stations management and use of the social media. The study applies the Uses and Gratifications theory to consider radio station’s use of the social media using KFIN 107.9FM, a privately owned radio station located in Jonesboro, Arkansas as a case study. It focuses on KFIN’s managerial strategies and purpose of social media use. This study considers how the use of social media fits into KFIN’s mission

and goals. To achieve this purpose, this study utilizes a qualitative method of data collection and analysis. It combined an in-depth telephone interview method with an observation method to get substantial information from the radio station. Open ended questions were used to allow for unlimited response. The researcher had a one and half hour in-depth phone interview with the Programs director of the radio station who is also responsible for managing the social media sites.

It was found amongst other things that the radio station uses the social media sites for branding, advertising and promotion. KFIN uses the page to attract audience to their radio broadcasts and programs. Moreover, KFIN does not have a specific staff whose sole responsibility was to oversee the social media sites. Hence, all their on-air talents had a responsibility of using the sites to promote their programs. The station also uses various strategies such as Facebook contests and Friend of the day contest as methods of increasing their fan base. Gifts were regularly given out to fans who participate in the contests. The station promoted their social media pages on their website and on air. Also, comments from the sites help in their decision of topics to be discussed in a program. KFIN also make available, lyrics of songs on their playlist and the possibility of their audience purchasing songs directly from Facebook. There are also links to allow audience enjoy live streaming of programs from Facebook.

In conclusion, KFIN 107.9FM has been successful in the management and use of the social media sites, daily increasing their fan base with creative strategies.

Li-jing Arthur Chang, Jackson State University

“The Effects of Demographics and Job-Related Stressors on Newspaper Journalists’ Job Satisfaction, Turnover Intentions and Job Performance”

The study attempted to exam the links between newspaper journalists’ job satisfaction and two groups of variables, namely demographics (such as age, gender, education, and marital status), and job-related role stressors (such as role ambiguity, role conflict, work interference with private life, and private life interference with work). Also investigated were the links between journalists’ turnover intentions and the two groups of variables (i.e., demographics and role stressors), and the relationships between job performance and the two groups of variables.

Surveys were mailed out to collect responses from a national stratified sample of U.S. newspaper journalists. A total of 194 journalists responded with completed questionnaires. Hierarchical regression was performed on the questionnaire data by regressing job satisfaction, turnover intentions and job performance each on demographics and role stressors. The results showed that education, role ambiguity, and private life interference with work are significant predictors of job satisfaction. Also, age, role ambiguity, and work interference with private life were found to be significant predictors of turnover intentions. Additionally, age, role ambiguity, and private life interference with work were found to be significant predictors of job performance. Lastly, gender, marital status and role conflict were not found to be significant predictors of the dependent variables (i.e., satisfaction, turnover intentions and performance).

Kimeka Jacobs, Arkansas State University.

“Perception of Reality Television”

With the continued popularity of reality television, the programs are starting to play a huge role on today’s society. When people tune in to view reality television, they tend to believe that what they are watching is a true depiction of what reality really is. Reality television has become a favorite since viewers cannot seem to get enough of the embarrassment, love, torture, & drama of everyday people being placed in unrealistic locations & becomes

manipulative for the world to see. Reality TV has become problematic because these shows are not exactly just real life on camera; instead the shows are edited and sometimes scripted to make them more interesting. Several viewers may watch reality TV not for a specific purpose but because they is not much else available. Some people may be drawn to different types of reality programming especially if the content is perceived to be realistic & contains things that can be inspiring. There are previous studies over reality television & why it has become enjoyable or the purpose of some shows, but there isn't much research on the motives for viewing reality television. The purpose of this study is to determine how reality television programs alter the viewers' perceived reality. Since the popularity of reality TV envision among young people & is broadcasted into our living rooms, it is important not only to reaffirm that the viewers watch the programs but to determine the level of how it has become a reflection of today's society.

Gene Burd, University of Texas

“Television Media Markets and the New Geography Of College Football Conference Realignment”

The culture of sports places, especially the historic boundaries and brands of college football teams and traditions are being re-shaped and re-organized as television media markets are re-drawing and re-assigning teams, schedules , leagues and names of conferences beyond their original geographic “home”.

The old mediated print brands and names were based on physical geography (East, North, South and West) with their “big” superlatives now shifting in both quantity and athletic quality. The fan and alumni locales, loyalties, mascots, music, uniforms, and game travel are now candidates for eventual mediated electronic reality far beyond the physical campus. Long traditional neighborhood rivalries are being abandoned (i.e. Kansas vs Missouri, Texas vs Texas A&M) as they are impacted by television's power to erase old geographical boundaries (i.e. Boise, Idaho and Texas Christian to the East , and West Virginia even further west ? And Houston and Arkansas State are forgotten)

Television has become inseparable from college sports costs and profits, recruitment of players, the BCS and bowl invitations. Home-town high star athletes follow the television markets, and the college conference shuffle is similar to the professional sports market's impact on the site of an athlete's loyalties and “home” team and “home” base (whether Cleveland or Miami for LeBron James or Green Bay or Minnesota for Brett Favre.)

New athletic conferences with new names are part of sports media history. Baseball moved west after television. The Big 9 (then the Big 10, then the Big 11, but still called the Big 10—and now a Big 12, while the recent Big 12 dwindles it to the Little.8). as new electronic media technologies like ESPN usher in more virtual and place-less sports sites and new names amidst the declining role of geographic place.

Steve Schild, Saint Mary's University of Minnesota

“Differing Degrees, Definitions of Success in Online Discussion Groups”

During a thirty-five-month period examined in this study, some e-mail-based community discussion groups posted huge increases in messages and participants, while other groups in the same network suffered huge decreases in both categories, sometimes going literally months without a single message being posted. Using statistical analysis and survey research conducted among discussion-group moderators, this paper examines factors that may help to explain why some groups flourish while others virtually cease to exist. The paper also examines moderators? varying definitions of success for such discussion groups.

Doug Mendenhall, Abilene Christian University.

“Obama is a Muslim! Doesn’t anyone care about the truth?”

The rumor that Barack Obama is a Muslim appeared to be gaining strength via Internet sites two years past the 2008 election that put him the White House, rising from 11% of acceptance to 18% in reports from the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press. The rumor can be traced to within a few days of the original debut of Obama on the national stage soon during the 2004 Democratic National Convention. However, while political rumors are certainly nothing new in American politics, what makes this one interesting is its staying power in the face of determined attempts by the president to quell it. This study examines 300 initial public comments made to political blog postings about the second round of Pew results in fall 2010. Looked at through an elaboration likelihood perspective, all but five of these seem to demonstrate only peripheral-route processing rather than the more logic- and evidence-based central route. Several other theoretical perspectives are suggested, and the possibility is introduced of adjusting ethical survey methods to compensate for Internet users’ lack of reliance on objective evidence as a criterion for making political statements. Also considered is a more recent Pew survey looking at Muslim-American views of Obama’s religion.

Sandra L. Combs, Arkansas State University

“Michelle Obama: Media Darling or Monster?”

The job of the First Lady of the United States (FLOTUS) is high profile, unpaid, highly scrutinized by the media, criticized by many, sometimes thankless, offers great travel to distant lands, and is one that is oftentimes misunderstood. This paper proposes to take an overall look at how First Lady Michelle Obama, in particular, has been portrayed in the media – the good, bad and the not so attractive. The FLOTUS, the official hostess of the U.S., has a White House Office and Staff. Nevertheless, Mrs. Obama is not the first, and she certainly won’t be the last, FLOTUS to be criticized, praised and/or pigeon-holed while her husband was in office. For example, there recently was a Fox News story about whether the Muppets in the latest movie are spouting Communists propaganda. “Are the Muppets Communists?” is the headline on one story with a big color picture of Michelle Obama seated next to Kermit the Frog on Dec. 1, 2011 during the National Christmas Tree Lighting Ceremony. Mrs. Obama has been booed by fans at a NASCAR event, criticized for eating a hamburger while championing the fight against childhood obesity and while encouraging children to “Let’s Move.” Hillary Clinton was demonized for wearing pantsuits and saying she wasn’t a stay at home mom who baked cookies. Nancy Reagan was criticized for her Hollywood connections, designer gowns and astrology consultations. Barbara Bush was noted for her white hair and single strand of pearls. This paper will look at the first ladies and see how the media treats some of them.

Sharaf Rehman, University of Texas—Brownsville

“Portrayal of Women in Indian Cinema”

Popular Indian cinema is primarily rooted in formulaic narrative structure, hence relying heavily on stereotypes. However, in addition to having been the only true "mass medium" in India, the movies have provided more than escapist fantasy and entertainment fare. Indian popular cinema has engaged in social and political criticism, promoted certain political ideologies, and reinforced cultural and social values. This paper offers a brief introduction to the social role of Indian cinema and proceeds to look at the phenomenon of stereotyping of women in four roles. These being: mother, wife, daughter-in-law, and "the other woman". From the 1940s when India was fighting for her independence to the present decade where she is emerging as a major future economy, Indian cinema has shifted dramatically in its

representation of women. This paper traces these shifts through analysis of 10 of the most popular Indian movies of the past 70 years.

Shu-Ling Chen Berggreen, Rachael Liberman, University of Colorado.

“Becoming: The social construction of gender and media representation of transgenderism”

On April 24, 2011, a twenty-two-year-old transgender woman was physically attacked at a Baltimore, Maryland McDonalds while people watched, some even cheered, and a McDonalds employee videotaped the whole incident without coming to the victim’s aide. While sexual orientation has gradually moved into the discourse of mainstream culture, which accepts the concept of gays and lesbians to a degree, people with transgender orientation are still treated as outcast. Unfortunately, media seem to reflect this reality.

Most media outlets have a hyper-visible absent discourse on transgenderism, though one could find a few examples to the contrary. For instance, *30 Rock*’s Paul is a professional female impersonator and is described as a “gender dysmorphic bi-genitalia pansexual.” Though a minor role, Paul appears several times in the show’s fifth season (season 2010-2011). There are appearances of episode-specific transgender characters in a few other well-established programs, such as *Sex and the City*, *Law & Order: SVU* and *Cold Case*, and in some newer productions, such as *Degrassi High*, MTV’s *Real World San Diego*, and *Dancing With The Stars* (with Chaz Bono’s appearance). However, except for Paul of *30 Rock*, portrayals of transgender in entertainment media are limited, and typically, there is no development for the character outside of one or two episodes.

As a result of this symbolic annihilation, representations of transgender individuals becomes a limited model for public understandings of gender, the gender binary, and what it means to perform a gender that exists outside of this binary. Further, because mainstream media are ultimately governed by political and economic interest, the exploration of transgender individuals becomes sidelined against the normative gender representations connected to capitalist enterprise and the bedrock of many mainstream sitcoms, the family. In the end, mainstream media, when acting as an agent of representing transgender identities, fail to provide a dynamic expression of this gender identity due to political, economic, conventional, and social interests.

Going beyond textual and content analyses, this study engages a large-scale critical discourse analysis to dissect the U.S. mainstream media’s representations within the contexts of media system, media regulatory philosophies and social and historical traditions. This examination is then compared and contrasted with countries with different political, economic, social and media systems. By reviewing the social construction of gender, media’s representation of transgenderism, and how these representations reproduce a problematic version of gender identity, this project ultimately works to introduce a new conceptualization of what it means to move outside of the gender binary and how that could be reflected in mainstream media.

Candace Forbes, The University of Southern Mississippi

“The Media Spill: Perceptions of Media Reporting of the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill”

Media plays a fundamental role in shaping intellectual and emotional responses to disasters. While media serves as an essential tool for the dissemination of information following a natural disaster, it is equally capable of creating a social and economic disaster in its wake. This research looks at the role of the media in shaping public discourse of the effects of the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. Media shaped the disaster in profound and unanticipated ways. This research compares the perceptions of: 1) community leaders to those in industries

directly affected by the oil spill; 2) local/regional media reporting versus national media reporting; and 3) coastal residents versus individuals likely to travel to the coastal communities. Methods for obtaining and assessing media perception include interviews, focus groups, and surveys.

Jinbong Choi, Sungkonghoe University

“Analysis of TEPCO’s (Tokyo Electric Power Company) Response to the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Disaster”

On Friday, March 11, 2011, the largest earthquake in the history of Japan struck the country, at a measurement of 9.0 on the Richter scale. The aftermath of the quake, which was also one of the largest recorded worldwide, was felt across the country in the form of aftershocks, some reaching an intensity of 6.3, and a tsunami that swept across the eastern coastline of Japan. As a result of the natural disasters, the tsunami in particular, reactors of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station of the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) began to deteriorate. As the Fukushima plant suffered a cooling system failure, a state of emergency was declared. Three explosions occurred within the plant from Saturday, March 12 to Tuesday, March 15. From Tuesday to Wednesday, March 16, two fires were also discovered within the Fukushima plant.

After all explosions and fires were reported, almost 200,000 people were forced to evacuate a 12-mile radius, with those remaining in a 19-mile radius recommended to stay indoors. By the end of March, high levels of radioactivity in liquids, in such sources as seawater, and radiation had been discovered in and around the Fukushima plant, in some instances as far as 25 miles away. TEPCO had been found to have inaccurately measured levels of said radiation and radioactivity because of human error, as well as failed equipment. TEPCO has been blamed for the outcome because of construction and storage decisions; ultimately, for clustering reactors and fuel sources. The damage done to these reactors and fuel sources is so severe that the Fukushima plant may never be available for future use. TEPCO has also been blamed for not releasing prior knowledge of the possibility of the company’s potential undoing because of tsunami damage until just 4 days prior to the tsunami which greatly damaged the Fukushima plant.

To regain confidence and reputation from the public, TEPCO kept its consumers informed of the status of the reactors by sending out updates through social media (specifically, Twitter) during the aftermath of the tsunami. That is, TEPCO tried to use Twitter to overcome the natural disaster crisis and repair its damaged image during the disaster.

Therefore, this study aims to analyze how TEPCO used social media (specifically, Twitter) as one of its main damage control communication strategies to overcome the nuclear disaster crisis. This study also explores how TEPCO used Twitter for keeping its consumers informed, and how the company attempted to repair its reputation that endured damage from the crisis over time.

Lin Lin, Arkansas State University

“Media Management during Disaster: A Case Study of Earthquakes Communication in China”

Disaster has been defined as the “Act of God” beyond control of human hand. Suddenness, high level of uncertainty and time compression put the government at stake and compelled it to deal with catastrophe. However, Chinese government is said to do a good job during this time of crisis with proper strategies. This case study aims to find out the development of crisis media management in China in that specific time.

This study employs both quantitative and qualitative research method, with a large amount of online source, textual research, content analysis of government press conference

and archive interview material. Three sections—communication and trust; institutionalization of crisis communication; and new media usage will be included in the discussion part.

A trusted source of information is essential when catastrophe happens, which enhance resilience for individual and groups. Mutual trust between people and their government serves as the key point to bounce back from a disaster. Government is responsible to provide with a trustworthy and timely source of information with proper media management guaranteed by the institutionalization of Chinese government public relation, especially the State Council Information Office (SCIO). Internet was employed for timely communication during disaster time. However, using of new media, especially social networks like Facebook and Twitter, is just in its early stage of development during this period. Suggestions for future development on crisis communication assist by new media are provided as well.

Janet A. Bridges, Sam Houston State University; Wanda Reyes Valezquez, Marywood University

“Issues Related to and Affecting Risk Communication”

This paper attempts to identify different communication perspectives and or techniques that apply to a specific type of communication identified as risk communication.

Categorization of risk varies by author. But from a mass communication perspective, at least two major categories of risk communication appear frequently. Both may be relevant to the same issue.

One category addresses communication intended to diffuse perceptions of risk. This type of risk communication focuses on diffusing perceptions that may arise from negative organizational behavior and/or manufacturing dangers or outcomes similar to the recent Gulf explosion attributed to behavior of BP. This type of communication may also be used to diffuse fear associated with positive behavior.

A different category addresses communication that would increase perceptions of risk for the purpose of encouraging individual or organizational behavior change. Examples of this would be condom use to reduce exposure to AIDS, required measles vaccines for children, and use of flu shots. The intent would be to increase a person’s awareness of the potential risk in order to encourage the positive behavior.

Communicators and communication in these scenarios would vary. For example, there should be little surprise that one set of communicators would be interested in promoting their preventative product for reduction and/treatment of specific diseases. For the same issue, a second group of communicators may be interested specifically in creating awareness of and safe habits for those who may spread contagious diseases.

And organizations whose behavior may have aroused concerns of risk will want to regain a positive image.

The paper will address communication about personal as well as corporate applications. Also discussed will be programs for individual effect and relevant risk-communication models. The manuscript is a summary theoretical analysis. It is not intended as applications research.

Vontari Rogers, Arkansas State University.

“The Other Way Around: Social Media as an Agenda Setter for the News Media”

The Agenda Setting Theory is a very well known theory in the field of Mass Communications. Developed by researchers Maxwell E. McCombs and Donald L. Shaw, the theory states that the media sets the agenda for the public by shedding the spotlight on certain issues. With McCombs and Shaw’s studies, particularly the Chapel Hill Study, the theory has been found to be powerful in explaining how media can make information salient in the minds of certain

individuals; however, with the emergence of new technology and social networking could something more be added to this theory? Social media has become a very important entity in today's society, and with the public being at the forefront of this new media this could very well be a statement that social media is an agenda setter.

This study looks at the emergence of social media in the newsroom, and attempts to challenge the Agenda Setting Theory, showing that social media is setting the agenda for the newsroom. In order to do so the study looks at how social media has shaped things such as education and politics as well. The study also looks at intermedia agenda setting in order to view some instances when the media's agenda is shaped by other media.

Lijie Zhou, Arkansas State University

“The More the Better? Application of Elaboration Likelihood Model to Product Placement”

According to the definition and related advertising law, brand placement is much different from the traditional commercial. In previous studies, researchers focused more about building the relationship between traditional commercial and mass communication theories. Most of the time brand placement is only used as a special example or subject in advertising study area. It is hardly to find any previous studies to explore how the elaboration likelihood model works on the different levels of brand placement but not the traditional commercial. The main purpose of this study is to explore how to use the persuasive routes and variables under elaboration likelihood model for each level of brand placement in order to change or reinforce the viewer's attitude most. This study also suggests it is possible by using the elaboration likelihood model to predict the effect of a brand placement. Future research may contribute further by using more different points of view from the elaboration likelihood model and other specific communication theories to analyze the influence of brand placement to audience.

Colton Gilbert, Arkansas State University

“A Test of the Effect News Exposure has on Argumentativeness and Verbal Aggression”

Research has been done to look at how viewers perceive the credibility of the news that they watch. More and more these days people are cutting on the television to receive their news and entertainment. Scholars have not given much look into how exposure to television news coverage affects our skills to communicate interpersonally. This study takes the idea of news exposure and attempts to assess whether the amount that of news exposure affects viewers' levels of verbal aggression and argumentativeness. This study also seeks to determine whether the amount of news exposure affects viewers' perception of the credibility of the news that they watch. The data showed that those who watched the news more frequently considered it to be more credible. Conversely those who didn't watch as much news coverage considered the news to be less credible. The data also showed that people who were more argumentative perceived the news to be less credible and those who considered themselves to be verbally aggressive thought that the news they were exposed to was credible. The implications for this study and future ones that build on it could have major implications for academics and media outlets.

New Zealand & Australian Studies

No abstracts

Political Science

Sayed Iftekhhar Ahmed, Independent Researcher
“Islam, Pakistan, and the Taliban”

The article analyzes how Pakistan’s internal politics of Islamizing the state produced the Taliban in Afghanistan. Ignoring the multiple identities among the Muslims, Pakistan was created on the basis of the two nation theory, where all the Muslims were imagined as one nation. As a result, since its independence, different ethnic identities posed challenges to the national integration, which have always been interpreted as consequences of foreign instigations. Hence, security paranoia becomes the guiding principle of Pakistan’s foreign policy since 1947. The elites exploited Islam to tackle both the problems. Internally, they used Islam as a national unifier, which resulted in Islamizing the state and ultimately, strengthening the militant Islamic groups. Externally, the elites tackled security paranoia through its aspiration of establishing Pakistan a regional Islamic power, which resulted in patronizing militant Islamism abroad. Thus, Pakistan patronized the Taliban through its spy agency, the army, and the Islamic groups in order to establish hegemony over Afghanistan. The paper concludes that the Taliban movement cannot be contained without secularization of the state of Pakistan and the repudiation of its hegemonic aspiration.

Melissa Aho, Madeline Gillette, and Joy Patton, University of Southern Mississippi
“Killing Yourself Will Not Stop the War: Suicide, Women, and Stressful Times”

Ethnic conflicts and civil wars are times of extreme stress on a population, but especially so for women who often have very little control over these events. How do conflicts affect women and their decision to commit suicide? Do women commit suicide more often during ethnic conflicts or during times of peace? Does it depend on what part of the world the women live in or the nature of the conflict? This paper will examine women who commit suicide during times of conflict for the years of 1980-2006.

Joe Blankenaul and Monica Snowden, Wayne State College

“Health Care Access and Affordability during the ‘Great Recession’”

The financial crisis of 2008 and subsequent economic malaise has significantly altered the general well-being of many Americans. However, the downturn has affected states differently, and states have responded differently, consequently analysis of public well-being needs to be considered on a state-by-state basis. Using survey data of Nebraskans (n=3365) compiled during the depth of the recession, health care affordability is identified as the most problematic basic necessity for Nebraskans. Bivariate and multivariate analyses are then used to assess what individual and household characteristics influence access to, and affordability of, health care. Not surprisingly wealthier households fare the best, but other factors such household type, age, sex, educational level and having a regular physician also help explain access and affordability. These findings are put into context of Nebraska state government activity regarding the affordability of care during 2010-2011 to see if policy is being constructed to address the dynamics described in results.

Jason Caro, University of Houston—Downtown

“Civility as Reconciliation: Reconceptualizing an Ambivalent Virtue”

The main idea of a reconceptualized civility is reconciliation, which simply means to bring together anew. The idea upgrades our understanding of civility so that it does not simply mean bringing opposed groups together but rather entails changing the grounds of their opposition. Civility is usually defined as a norm of sociability. But civility as re-conciliation or

conflict-shifting differs from views of civility that seek either to overcome social divisions or only downplay and ameliorate them. Thus, rather than idealistically seek consensus by civil talk as Rawls, Gutmann, and Thompson argue, civility as reconciliation entails shifting the disagreement between opponents in new, more fruitful, directions. I call this mechanism, conflict-shifting. In contrast to the optimistic proposals of consensus, disagreement is expected to continue with civility as reconciliation but not on the same exact grounds as before. What were opponents should instead become respectful competitors.

Kimberly Casey, Northwest Missouri State University

“A House Divided: The Dynastic and Political Struggle among the Heirs of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto for Pakistani Leadership: 1977-2011”

The judicial murder of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto left a void in which his direct heirs continue to struggle to assume his political inheritance. The battle between Bhutto’s children, his in-laws, and his grandchildren to solely control their progenitor’s political legacy has added to the general instability of Pakistani politics. The fight has also strengthened feudal associations with power in Pakistan which is countered by the Armed Forces, causing Pakistan to swing politically from the Bhutto’s powerful overlordship to the other and back again. To revenge the murder of Z.A. Bhutto and assume leadership of his party, the Peoples Party of Pakistan, the Bhutto heirs have embroiled Pakistan in terrorist activity, government corruption, and murder. It has also led to the untimely and violent deaths of three of Zulfikar’s children. Zulfikar’s legacy has left his globally strategic nation continually in search of a charismatic political savior sought from his own heirs or trying to escape their political agenda. This paper demonstrates that the history of Pakistan is intrinsically linked with that of the Bhutto family. Unless that tie can be successfully broken, Pakistan’s political leadership will continue to totter to and away from Bhutto leadership.

Angela Y. Douglas, University of North Carolina Wilmington

“State Variability in Federal-State Policy Adoptions”

This paper examines the state level impact on federal state policy adoptions. The Children's Health Insurance Program, Title XXI of the Social Security Act, as part of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, was designed to extend health insurance to the 15% of uninsured American children. These children were mainly those classified as being from working poor families. There were on the cusp of qualifying for traditional Medicaid and could not afford private insurance. The policy, an optional program, allowed states to choose from three program designs: expand Medicaid eligibility, develop a separate state plan, or a combination of the two. This analysis examines how state level factors impacted adoption of specific CHIP program designs.

Andrew I.E. Ewoh and Chinelo Okekeocha, Kennesaw State University

“Exploratory Analysis of the Constitutionality of Sharia Law in Some Nigerian States”

Nigeria has a federal system of government where political power is shared between the national and state governments. Nigeria returned to this system of governance on May 29, 1999 after sixteen years of military rule. In terms of religion, the country is uniquely split between Christians and Muslims. Christians are the majority in the south, while Muslims dominate the north. In 2000, Governor Sani of Zamfara State introduced an Islamic law popularly known as Sharia in his state. Eleven other northern states immediately followed suit. The northern states and the federal government were at strife on the constitutionality of an Islamic law. Using an exploratory case study method, the proposed paper will begin with an examination of the constitutionality of the Sharia law and its consequences on citizens where such law operates. This will be followed by an explication of reactions of Sharia states

and federal government over the issue at stake. In sum, the manuscript will conclude with some policy implications of the imposition of the Sharia law in a few northern states in the country.

Jean-Philippe Faletta and Jon R. Taylor, University of St. Thomas—Houston

“Everything You Know is Wrong or Double Your Money Back: Forecasting the 2012 Presidential Election”

Every four years, political scientists construct forecasting models regarding the outcome of the U.S. presidential election. In 2004 we constructed a prediction model that differs from other models in that it uses overall predicted percent of the popular vote received by the incumbent party as opposed to the predicted two-party vote only. The model consists of the following: The dependent variable is the incumbent party share of the two-party vote for president and the independent variables are incumbent (or incumbent party’s nominee) job approval rating, unemployment rate; period gain in Dow Jones Composite; consumer sentiment; real growth GDP; party base/partisan strength; third party; and disposable personal income. Excluding 2004, the model only overestimates the percent of the popular vote received by just over .05 percent. To decrease the forecasting error, this paper will utilize a modified model utilizing real-time economic data to forecast the outcome of the 2012 U.S. presidential election.

Carlos Figueroa, University of Texas at Brownsville

“U.S. Philippine Policy Discourses at the Quaker Lake Mohonk Conference, 1902-1916”

This paper reconsiders the “Philippine problem” in light of the discussions at the Quaker Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples (LMC) in the context of U.S. Philippine policy development in the years between the first Organic Act (1902) and the Second Organic Act (Jones Act, 1916). The paper shows how both American and Filipino leaders, Quakers and non-Quakers alike, utilized this communal democratic space to assuage the polarizing racial-religious elements that served as ideological and cultural barriers to U.S. Philippine policy development. The convergence of progressives, anti-imperialists and imperialists at the LMC – through what I call pragmatic Quakerism – enhanced the ability of national actors to broadly shape public opinion, and to reconstruct the “problematic” character of Filipinos in light of U.S. imperialist aims in the region.

Max Greenlee, Boise State University

“Statistical Analysis of Serbian Municipal Election Turnout in Kosovo”

This paper discusses the results of statistical analysis conducted on Serbian municipal election turnout in Kosovo. The purpose of the study is to determine if a statistically significant relationship exists between the overall voter turnout of the Serb population in Kosovo and select independent variables, most importantly a measure of the municipality’s distance from Serbia proper. This answer to this question has direct implications for proposed plans for the long term settlement of the “Kosovo problem.” If participation is not affected by distance from Serbia proper (in other words, virtually all Serbs in Kosovo do not vote in elections conducted by Albanians), plans that seek to decentralize or even partition Kosovo would seem to be ineffective. However, if only the Serbs in the northern regions of Kosovo boycott municipal elections, these plans would appear to have more validity. Following the statistical analysis, a discussion of the results in terms of the implications for various diplomatic solutions will be presented.

Saidat Ilo, Howard University

“The Stakes of Doing Business in Nigeria: Dashing All the Way?”

Corruption in Nigeria is so prevalent that doing business there is cumbersome. My goal is to see whether the corrupt practices of the government is a hindrance; are firms required to pay unofficial payments; what happens if a firm refuses to pay; what percentage of payment (if at all) are firms willing to pay to secure contracts; how does doing business in Nigeria compares with other countries; and what suggestions do firms have for reducing/eliminating corruption? I will utilize the stratified random sample method which is “the process of grouping the members of a population into relatively homogeneous strata before sampling. The stratification process will allow me to comprise a random sample of companies to obtain a good representation of those engaging in business in Nigeria. Interviews will be conducted with individuals in the Oil Industry. The data was collected by means of a questionnaire containing. The individuals chosen have proven and extensive records of working in Nigeria.

Chelsea Kellum, University of Southern Mississippi

“Does Faith Make the Difference?”

Poverty steals the life of individuals not only because of the world's indifference to their plight, but also because of ineffective efforts by those who do care. Faith-based and secular NGOs engaged in humanitarian work have a long history of answering the cries of help from people in need around the world. Together they play a leading role in the international community's response to emergencies. Although some projects of faith-based organizations resemble secular NGOs, in the majority of instances various religious orientations influence the ways and means of projects they undertake. The faith convictions that motivate religious organizations lead them to undertake humanitarian aid work differently. Faith-based organizations have come to play an increasingly important role in the field of international relief and development assistance. Several research questions will be addressed in the comparison of religious and secular international nongovernmental organizations. How can effectiveness of international aid be measured? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each type of organization? Finally, is there a measurable difference in the way each type or organization conducts its affairs that would represent a "better" model for international NGOs to follow?

Ryan Kennedy, University of Houston

“Fading Colours? A Synthetic Comparative Case Study of the Impact of ‘Colour Revolutions’”

The colour revolutions sparked a wave of optimistic commentaries about democratization in semi-authoritarian states. Today, however, there is considerable debate over whether these revolutions produced real reform. We utilize a synthetic control method of comparative case studies to evaluate political and institutional changes following colour revolutions.? The results show divergent patterns of reform. Serbia experienced the most thorough changes in democratization and control of corruption. Ukraine's revolt increased democratic freedoms, but failed to control corruption. Georgia's protests marginally improved the control of corruption, but did little to improve the political system. Kyrgyzstan appears to have become worse as a result of its revolution. We argue that these divergent outcomes are largely due to influences present well in advance of political upheaval. These findings shed critical light on the sources of cyclical political change in semi-authoritarian countries and the effect of domestic structural factors on democracy promotion. This research is already completed, but WSSA will be its first conference presentation.

Cassie Koerner, Boise State University

“The Politics of Fear: Nuclear Energy Policy Development”

Although electricity generation technologies and safety have improved gradually over time, nuclear power, including generation facilities and waste repositories, are seemingly stigmatized in American culture. Contemporary literature has considered the impact of widely broadcasting nuclear accidents and how media coverage might alter public risk perceptions and in turn, U.S. nuclear policy. This paper discusses the history of nuclear policy, scientific consensus on the safety and efficiency of nuclear power generation, and the vacillation of public support in recent decades. The analysis identifies how media reports of accidents at Chernobyl, Three-Mile Island, and Fukushima overwhelmed scientific claims of safety and security in nuclear energy production. Additionally, the discussion considers how to bridge the information gap through increased knowledge dissemination from scientists to the public and policymakers. Finally, the implications of improved scientific communication in democratic policymaking processes are discussed.

L. A. Perez-Feliciano, Texas Southern University

“The Myth of Monopoly Capital”

This work presents the case of the American economy as a repudiation of the two-stage theory of capitalist development advanced by theorists like Hilferding, Steindl and Baran and Sweezy. Various cases from the American economy are presented to contradict the argument that with the emergence of large-scale industry competition among capitals is eliminated or highly restricted. The experience of the American automobile industry confirms Marx’s argument that competition and the concentration and centralization of capital are not opposites where the emergence of one entails the disappearance of the other. The American case also confirms Schumpeter’s argument that a monopoly position cannot be sustained for any considerable period. The experience of capitalism continues to demonstrate that its “gale of creative destruction” is always at work bringing down whatever barriers are erected to prevent its expansion. General Motors’ battle to enter the high-volume, low-cost market dominated by Ford is a good example. In the later decades of the twenty-century foreign firms, e.g., European, Japanese and later a few Korean companies began to compete effectively and to challenge the market dominance of the American brands.

Liang Qiao, Louisiana State University

“Corruption, Dismissals, and the Comparative Regional Advantage of Chinese Governments”

Collective and systemic corruptions of the entire China bureaucracy have been the seemingly persistent ailment that troubles the center of the Communist Party of China. A great number of Chinese regional leaders lost their posts every year due to their corruptions and illegal violations accused by the Center. Meanwhile, socioeconomic development gap among China’s different regions are highly uneven yet being ignored by many. The conflicts of interests between a regional government and the central government of China may have caused different political outcomes that regional leaders who are more disputative with the Center can be more likely to be rectified by the Center. Last but not the least, sustainable economic growth and regional governments’ revenue contributions are among the decisive factors that determine regional leaders’ political careers in the future when they are accused for being corrupt by the Center.

Geneva J. Román, Independent Researcher, Escondido, CA

“Human Rights and Multilateral Development Banks: Evaluating Recipient Records and Lending Practices”

This study examines the role of recipient human rights records in their loan allocation of multilateral development banks. Correlating the loan amounts awarded to recipients with their human rights environments determines whether or not human rights are a substantial consideration in multilateral lending practices. By analyzing the African Development Bank, African Development Fund, Inter-American Bank and the International Monetary Fund this study also sheds light on whether international financial institutions are upholding their legally bound human rights obligations. This study uses Ordinary Least Squares and General Least Squares regression models and finds that human rights have little effect on the lending process. Human rights are not a substantial consideration in multilateral lending practices and multilateral development banks are not fulfilling their international legal obligation to advance human rights. It is up to international political institutions to ensure that they do.

Tyler Daniel Rountree and Cosme D. Garcia, University of St. Thomas—Houston

“‘Hello’ to my Little Friend,’ Campaign 3.0”

Contemporary campaigns are becoming more individualized and tailored to the voter. (Semiatin, 2008). For over a century, politicians coupled with the political establishments drove campaigns through unilateral communications, ultimately leaving a wide gap between the American electorate and its representatives. A contemporary social shift has moved campaigns to operate by micro-targeting the electorate via social media and strategic, consistent advertisements. To close this gap, campaigns should use tablet technology which utilizes a tailored application allowing them to individualize their messages by nano-targeting the American electorate. Traditional mechanisms to categorize the electorate include geography, religion, ethnicity, race, education, income and party identification. The advancement of technology provided the incorporation of age, sex, ideology and lifestyle to efficiently micro-target the electorate (Harrison, 2010). Nano-targeting dives deeper into the causal mechanisms central to motivating an individual voter. Tablet technology coupled with a tailored application having a simple user interface is the key to individualizing a campaign’s message. An application utilizing traditional and modern identification categories, GIS® mapping and election demographic data enables a campaign to present the most effective and efficient message to individual voters.

James Rowen, JC Rowen Consultants

“Latino Voting Behavior: Partisan v. Ethnic Voting Cues”

Latino Americans are the fastest growing ethnic group in the United States demonstrating a base of voters far more significant and far more influential in federal, state, and local elections than other ethnic group in United States History. Presidential elections have recently been decided by a shift in the Latino vote. However, there has been tremendous debate over the years, particularly in local election research as to whether ethnic voting cues, especially the ethnicity of the candidates, really have significant influence over Latino behavior, especially since this ethnic group encompasses a broad range of members from dozens of countries, or is it partisanship of the candidates and/or the voters that have influence over Latino behavior. This paper examines several recent elections in California, especially where Latinos have campaigned against each other, and in areas that have been subject to voting rights complaints, and through statistical analysis examines the strength of ethnicity or partisanship over Latino voting behavior.

Salikyu Sangtam, University of Southern Mississippi
“Democracy in Middle East”

The recent “Arab Spring” in the Middle East has overthrown numerous authoritarian and monarchical governments in this region and almost everyone assumes that democracy will reign supreme in these newly liberated states. However, this paper challenges such claims that democracy will prevail in these newly liberated states and the Middle East in general. By examining the Muslim interpretations of Islam and democracy there is a stark contrast between the two: in regards to human rights, individual liberty, separation of state and religion, among many others; and hence creates a tension and contradictions which become unsolvable, and thus provide a better explanation as to why democracy is futile in the region. Since, the birth of Islam and its eventual rise, the very structure of the society in the Middle East is dictated by Islam. Every element of the society behaves and acts in the manner that is acceptable to God creating a sense of interconnectedness between a pious Muslim and his God. This interconnectedness makes Islam kernel to the very existence of the society or person. The person lives, eats, and prays for Islam. Thus, Islam becomes the very, in one sense, essence of a person’s life.

Verona K. Schaller, Boise State University
“Emancipative Values, Development, and Democracy: Regime Legitimacy and Economic Voting Trends Across Nations”

Few research studies examine the effect of emancipative values on economic voting in anocratic countries, those that are neither democratic nor dictatorial. In this study, I operationalize emancipative values and economic voting across countries around the world and estimate a model of economic voting in a pooled annual time series data set. Evidence from the World Values Surveys indicates a large variation in emancipative values exists between nation-states. Where they are weak, people prefer strong leadership over political freedoms, often for the sake of political or economic stability. Weak emancipative values privilege political decisions in favor of economic performance, rather than freedoms. This may lead to a rise in economic voting. Thus, I hypothesize that, controlling for other factors, anocratic countries will display greater evidence of economic voting than will democracies due to weak emancipative values.

Linda D. Smith, Florida International University
“Rationality Rights and Action: Factors that Influence Afrodescendant Social Movements in Latin America”

This research seeks to adapt a comparative approach that elucidates important factors igniting social movements amongst Afrodescendants in Latin America. Though there is a significant amount of general literature on what triggers individuals to take part in social movements, there is a scarcity of scholarly studies on social movements amongst Afrodescendants. Furthermore, Afrodescendants in Latin America present a unique case due to the complexity of their identities, geopolitics, and the legacy of racism and discrimination thus some of the traditional rational choice social movement theories are simply inadequate. In order to test the hypothesis that rational choice theory alone is not enough to explain the occurrence of social movements by Afrodescendants in Latin America, this paper examines popular rational choice social movement theories while empirically testing the impact of various socioeconomic and geopolitical variables on the prospect of the occurrence of social movements. This study involves aggregate level group data for each state that will be assessed for overall trends in the region.

Maria Struble, Western State College of Colorado

“How Human is the Right to Water?”

Few people disagree that the rights to shelter and food are basic human rights. How about water and sanitation? In the course of examining the relevance, underlying justifications and nature of the water/sanitation as a human rights discourses, this paper will show the following three things: first, how water is currently defined not only as a vital and disappearing commodity for sustaining life on Earth, but also constructed as something that can be appropriated by the human rights discourse and made into a universal, neutral category; second, how the human rights discourse itself is a hegemonic regime that disciplines its followers into acting on behalf of certain ?fundamental? ideas of right and wrong and third, how these very fundamental ideas are artificially created to perpetuate a normative imperative for action aimed at structuring the world of humanitarian action and those less fortunate than ourselves according to its own strict rules of how water should be understood once as a scarce resource and then, as a commodity. This has important implications for how we understand the emerging environmental rights discourse and its effects on people who do not usually have free access to water and sanitation.

Charles Tibedo, University of Southern Mississippi

“The Most Dangerous Idea In The World, Really?: Reassessing the Validity of Recent Methodological Approaches to Testing Huntington's Clash of Civilizations Hypothesis”

To some, Samuel Huntington's (1993, 1996) clash of civilizations thesis represents not only the use of faulty and unfounded logic, but is a dangerous and irresponsible claim with the potential to become a self-fulfilling prophecy by influencing the assumptions upon which countries form their foreign policy (Herzog, 1999 and Walt, 1997). Several studies (most notably Fox, 2000 and 2002; Oneal, Russet, and Cox, 2000; and Chiozza, 2002) have found conclusive evidence contradicting Huntington's hypothesis that inter-civilizational conflict would dominate post-Cold War interstate conflict, while others have found his hypothesis is no better supported when examining intrastate ethnic conflict (Gurr, 1993, 1994, and 2000; Fox 2002, and 2003). It is premature to cast aside Huntington's ideas. These studies' methodological approach to measuring both civilization and conflict are flawed because they do not take into account the degree of cultural homogeneity within civilizational areas, both at the state and at the regional level, nor do they account for the impact of civilization on the change in the intensity of conflicts over time. Thus, this study aims to re-examine his detractors' claims, and in doing so, challenge the notion that the “clash of civilizations” is the most dangerous idea in the world.

Michael Trevathan, University of West Florida

“Competitive Authoritarian Regimes: Pathways to Regime Transition”

Since the end of the Cold War, and the related collapse of the bi-polar international order, many scholars and pundits have posited the end of authoritarian regimes and the inevitable advancement of democracy throughout the world. This belief was advanced during the era of the “third wave” of democratization. However, in the intervening years, many observers have noted that significant numbers of these newly minted democratic states have exhibited behaviors that are antithetical to democracy. Furthermore, the mechanisms that bring about democratic transitions, namely those forwarded in modernization theory, have also come under attack. This paper explores the processes and mechanisms by which competitive authoritarian regimes transition towards, and away from democracy. The utilization of both quantitative and qualitative analysis will be focused on engaging the current literature, and forwarding our understanding of the forces that impel regime transitions in this important, and poorly understood area of research.

Aaron Douglas Weaver, Baylor University

“Religious Liberty, Gay Rights and Religious Exemptions: An Examination of Religious Responses to Sexual Orientation Regulations in Great Britain”

Recent developments in nondiscrimination law have led to the eruption of an mini-culture war in Great Britain. In 2007, Parliament passed the Equality Act (Sexual Orientation) Regulations which outlawed discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in the provision of goods, facilities and services. The new regulations provided only a narrowly-defined religious exemption to the consternation of numerous leading religious organizations and faith leaders. This feeling of consternation morphed into public expressions of outrage by many in Great Britain's religious community. This paper will examine the different responses of the various groups that comprise Great Britain's diverse religious landscape -- Catholic Church, Church of England, Jews, Muslims, Baptists and Evangelicals -- to the controversial Sexual Orientation Regulations. This examination will reveal the tension that exists between religious liberty and gay rights as a clear majority of Great Britain's largest religious bodies were extremely worried that the anti-discrimination regulations would infringe on their right to religious liberty. Insight gleaned from this church-state kerfuffle in Great Britain can prove useful to Americans as states and the federal government similarly consider how broadly to define religious exemptions to gay rights legislation.

Charles R. Young and Jean-Philippe Faletta, University of St. Thomas—Houston

“Democratic Responsiveness and Public Policy: Proposition 9, the Texas State Supreme Court, and the Future of the Open Beaches Act in the State of Texas”

This paper will provide a case study of the evolution of The Texas Open Beaches Act passed by the Texas State Legislature in 1959, the involvement of the Texas State Supreme Court, and the passage of Proposition 9 in 2009 which on the surface seemed to reaffirm public support for the Act. Particular attention will be paid to how the State Court, the Legislature and this public policy issue fits into the larger discussion regarding the linkage between political elites, democratic responsiveness, and public opinion

Geoffrey Hale, University of Lethbridge

Leslie R. Alm, Boise State University

Ross Burkhart, Boise State University

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly, University of Victoria

Christian Leuprecht, Royal Military College of Canada/Queen's University

“So Near Yet So Far: Influencing American Policies toward Canada”

This workshop will explore the findings of “So Near Yet So Far: The Public and Hidden Worlds of Canada-U.S. Relations” (Geoffrey Hale, Lethbridge, UBC Press) in the context of broader research and policy debates. Hale’s book revisits Charles Doran’s theoretical framework for bilateral relations from *Forgotten Partnership* (1984) – with an extensive analysis of the mechanics of Canadian government’s engagement of the American political system: central agency priority-setting, executive branch and Congressional relations, public diplomacy, and the growing network of “beyond the Beltway” (including provincial-state) relationships. “So Near Yet So Far” examines bilateral relations in three broad policy areas: homeland security/border management, management of trade disputes, and energy/environmental policy relations. This roundtable will be chaired by Les Alm (Boise State) and composed of Ross Burkhart (Boise State), Emmanuel Brunet Jailly (Victoria), and Christian Leuprecht (Queens / Royal Military College). American and Canadian academics will engage the findings of *So Near Yet So Far* in the context of the broader political-strategic relationship (Leuprecht and Alm), the regional and borderlands dimension of the relationship (Burkhart and Brunet-Jailly), energy and environment policies (Alm and Burkhart), and homeland

security and border management policies (Leuprecht and Brunet-Jailly). Hale will respond to the panelists.

William Carroll, Sam Houston State University

“When Churches Say ‘We’re Sorry,’ The Politics of Apology and Reconciliation”

This paper seeks to analyze the politics of apology and reconciliation. But instead of looking at governments, who feel obliged to apologize to victimized groups in the hope of ameliorating longstanding conflicts or resentments, this paper looks at churches, who find themselves compelled to apologize for past "sins" of oppression or complicity in oppression, hoping for forgiveness and reconciliation. Such reconciliation depends not only on the sincerity of apology but the response it elicits, and its implications may extend beyond the church and victims to broader societal-political conflict situations. Obvious examples would include the prospects for reconciliation and healing in South Africa, symbolized by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), and Rwanda (negatively as no apology is yet forthcoming). The cases analyzed in the paper are the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa, Southern Baptists in the U.S., the Catholic Church and the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany and the Holocaust, and (again, negatively) the Catholic Church in Rwanda. The paper develops a typology of church apology and victim response which can be applied to other cases.

Poster Session

Sangho Seo, Konkuk University

“A Hedonic Value of Shopping and Mall: An In-depth Interview on Consumers’ Shopping Mall Experiences”

The concept of shopping seems to be value-free. Going shopping can be considered an economic activity. However, it also can be regarded as a social or cultural ceremony. The aim of the study is to illustrate the usefulness of the hedonic perspective in doing marketing research, especially on consumer motivation of shopping, or behavior at shopping malls. Thus, the unstructured in-depth interview was conducted by the researcher to obtain a better understanding about what hedonic values affect the consumers’ shopping mall experiences. It was found that shopping mall could be used for playful hedonic value through sensory experience and entertainment.

Isaac I. Munoz, The University of Texas at Austin

“Mind Mapping the Consumption of *Crash*: A Deeper look AT Six Themes Arising From the Film”

Movie consumption, whether in big screen or mobile device, is one of the preferred hobbies across the globe. In the United States the movie theater industry alone was close to reaching the \$10 billion dollar mark in 2008, according to Schatz (2011). Today’s movie theater consumers are young-adults who seek experiential entertainment from a movie, hence movie studios continue releasing big budget blockbusters, or tent-poles. Additionally, in order for films to fulfill consumer expectations, they usually follow Dalecki’s 4-S media marketing synergy model; sequelization, story, spectacle and synergy (2008). As part of the big six Hollywood studios’ release strategy are “independent” films that also produced by one of the conglomerates, which are strategically called indie wood movies (Schatz, 2011). These movies have the marketing necessary to reach audiences, but their plots might deal with delicate topics. One of these movies was the 2004 Academy Award winning *Crash* (Paul Haggis, 2004). *Crash* deals with racism in the city of Los Angeles, California. Understanding

that today's young consumers are seeking experiential entertainment from films, the following is the question guiding this research: what themes would college students come up when consuming *Crash* (Haggis, 2004) and why? In-order-to answer the question at hand, undergraduate students (from freshman to senior) taking a creative class were asked to watch the movie *Crash* (Haggis, 2004), create a mind map about their thoughts while watching the movie, and write an introspective essay explaining and debriefing the themes that arose while consuming the film. After analyzing over fifty mind maps, a master mind map was created with the following the following six themes; touch, social tension, violence, American society, catharsis, and acrimony.

Kim Case, Rachel Walden, Prashanti Pandit, and Calvin Brewer, Jr., University of Houston—Clear Lake

“Reflective Interventions to Increase Awareness of Heterosexual Privilege”

This experimental study investigates the effectiveness of two interventions on participants' awareness of heterosexual privilege. All 176 participants (80% female; 56% White; average age 30) completed a survey online several days prior to the lab study that included demographic information and the study variables as pre-test measures. In the first experimental condition, participants read over and studied a list of heterosexual privileges for 10 minutes. For the second experimental condition, participants watched a video about the impact of heterosexual privilege. After each intervention, participants wrote about what they learned for 10 minutes and completed a post-test survey. The results indicated significant differences between those who received interventions and the control group. Participants who received an intervention (handout or video) show significant increases in heterosexual privilege awareness, $F(1, 164) = 4.14, p = .04$, and internal motivation to respond without prejudice, $F(1, 169) = 4.72, p = .03$, when compared to the control group. However, the video failed to create greater privilege awareness, $F(1, 111) = 1.31, p = .26$, and motivation, $F(1, 113) = 0.11, p = .74$, when compared to the handout. The findings indicate that a variety of interventions may effectively raise heterosexual privilege awareness and internal motivation to respond without prejudice. Efforts to increase external motivation to respond without prejudice may require social influence variables that may be tested in future research.

Briana Stewart, University of Houston-Clear Lake

“Interventions to Reduce Prejudice against Transsexuals”

The transgender community encounters pervasive prejudice, discrimination, and violence, yet social science literature lacks research that focuses on reducing anti-transgender prejudice. The present study examined the effectiveness of three different interventions (i.e., emotional, fact-based, media) at decreasing negative attitudes toward transsexuals, correcting participants' beliefs in myths about transsexuality, and reducing their predicted discriminatory behaviors. Results revealed a significant decrease in participants' negative attitudes and beliefs in myths. However, no individual intervention proved more effective than the others at decreasing prejudice and myth endorsement. People of color displayed the strongest tendency to believe in myths about transsexuality. No significant pretest to posttest changes emerged for predicted discriminatory behaviors. Future directions for research include examining the effectiveness of a transgender discussion panel in reducing prejudice and investigating racial differences in transgender prejudice.

Sarah L. Colome, DePaul University

“Addressing the Silence: An Analysis of First-Generation Female College Students’ Risk of Sexual Victimization”

With the progressive passage of the Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act in over ten states, a significant portion of the approximately 65,000 undocumented high school graduates each year will have the opportunity to apply to college without fear of deportation. Research suggests students in the process of assimilating may be at higher risk of sexual victimization (Carmody, Ekhomu & Payne, 2009). Previous studies have assessed the risk status of various student communities dependent upon gender and sexuality, alcohol and drug use, and numerous social circles (Gidycz, Orchowski, King, & Rich, 2008; Chapleau, Oswald & Russell, 2008). However, there is currently a gap in the research analyzing collegiate communities that may be high risk as potential victim-survivors, specifically that of first-generation student groups. Through data analysis from an in-progress survey of 1,000 female college students enrolled as undergraduates at a large Midwestern Catholic university, more information regarding the risk-level of this student group can be accessed, ultimately resulting in subsequent suggestions for programming improvements to curtail the problem of sexual violence. A more holistic understanding of this community’s risk-level can assist in developing more effective preventative and responsive programming, incorporating cultural variances into program delivery to adequately address a more diverse community of students.

David Butler (PI), Edward Sayre (PI) Candace Forbes and Michael Webb (Research Associates), The University of Southern Mississippi

“Applying Social Network Analysis to Disaster Research: A Case of Study of Recovery from the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill”

Social networks are of great diversity and interest to disaster management specialists. To advance the use of social network analysis in disaster research, this research seeks to analyze the relationship between one’s positional advantages within a social network and his/her resiliency to and recovery from disaster, focusing on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. The research maps and measures the network range of communication channels within coastal communities and specifically, Gulf of Mexico related industries. As different segments of the population have unique networks of communication, social network analysis is needed to demonstrate those differences and their implication for emergency management. Random exponential graph modeling is used to show the interactions of triads of individuals, organizations, and agencies. Based on these interactions, factors, such as density and cohesiveness, are used to test the hypothesis that individuals with less centrality within the network will take longer to recover than those with influence (out-degrees) and prominence (in-degrees). Knowing the primary, secondary, and tertiary forms of communication as well as the strengths of these means of communication is a starting point to finding the most effective methods of disseminating emergency information to a large and diverse population.

Robert Kurtz, North Dakota State University

“Sod and Stone: Experiencing Earthen Homes on the Northern Plains”

This topic is a working thesis focusing on the material culture of earthen homes on the Northern Great Plains. The four prominent styles of construction consist of sod, stone, cavity- filled, and rammed earth. The poster will briefly describe the use of space and place in relation to the homes, the materials used to construct the homes, the construction methods, and the extent of preservation possibilities in relation to the deterioration of the homes themselves. The extent of the poster will describe my interpretation of the above as far as my research has taken me to date, hopefully enticing good conversation, particularly on

the material and preservation aspect of my research. The poster will present photographs of the different styles and, if acceptable, I may bring hand held examples of construction methods.

Alexandria Layne Tapia, New Mexico State University

“Mexican Narco-Culture and the Legitimization of Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations”

The authority of the Mexican State is under attack. This attack is not by a foreign government or a military superpower; it is being undermined from within its own borders by Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs). Indirectly, the subculture created by the drug trade is resulting in a corrosive effect on society as it gains popular support. This thesis will analyze the process of legitimization of Mexican DTOs through popular culture, specifically looking at the role of narcosaints and narcocorridos in Mexican society. Narcoculture in Mexico continues to grow in popularity as religious idols such as Santa Muerte and Jesus Malverde gain followers and the sounds of narcocorridos glorify the deeds of drug bosses. This thesis will examine the legitimacy of criminal and terrorist organizations in performing social and cultural functions, while evaluating the threat posed by narcoculture to the Mexican State and United States border security. With the legitimization of the drug trade and the cartels themselves, DTOs challenge the authority of governmental entities such as the police, military, and elected officials.

Brittany Gregory, Lee M. Miller, William Rainey, Sam Houston State University

“Working Together for Change: Union Support of Social Movements 1999-2011”

With the decline of union participation and the attack on the legitimacy of collective bargaining playing out at the national level, the investigation of union participation is particularly timely. This project explores union support of social movements between 1999-2011, in particular the Global Justice Movement broadly defined and the Occupy Together Movement and its effects on union membership numbers. The literature on social movements, newspaper articles and historical accounts of social movement activities will be examined to determine union involvement. Union membership information will be tracked five years prior to social movement activity and for the decade following. Drawing on resource mobilization theory, the working hypothesis is that mutual support benefits both unions and social movements in that it enables increased access to resources, including increased membership.

Keith W. Newcomer, The University of Southern Mississippi

“Is Famine a Respector of Borders? Examining Misconceptions in the 2011 Somalia Conflagration”

Widespread fallacies concerning why the famine in Somalia exists, why it will persist, and how Somalis are delaying starvation continues to cloud decision-making. A detail seldom-overlooked is that the famine is confined to the non-existent physical borders of Somalia. This paper examines the misconceptions of the famine and how Somali clan-based social welfare keeps the country fed. This paper details how the Kenyan military intervention into Somalia, portrayed as the answer to providing aid, prevents humanitarian operations. Corrupt political leaders, clan elders, and agricultural damage effect both sides of the Somali border are the true but unrecognized actors in a humanitarian disaster that is of declining interest as the situation worsens. The famine’s containment has become politicized to blame terror organizations in Somalia. I provide methods for engagement with local elders that sidesteps current chokeholds and provide opportunities to amplify diaspora community efforts to distribute food aid during 2012.

Rebekah Piper, University of Nevada Las Vegas

“Role of Parental Involvement in Early Literacy”

Early literacy development is a vital stage in the learning process of young children. One of the challenges that has been evident through the years is the difficulty that boys have in maintaining their interest and development in literacy achievement. Through a variety of readings and research, the fact that boys are failing is a concern. This review analyzed research relevant to early literacy focusing on young males and their experience in the classroom with developing literacy skills. I address the role that parents play through home literacy, family literacy, and father’s involvement. While making connections across the literature and the areas of inquiry, I continue to argue that young boys are being marginalized and failing while the lack of motivation and support is provided for students and families. The review concludes with implications for further research that would emphasis in early literacy development with young boys.

Calisha Brooks, Tennessee State University

“Examining the Relationship between Socioeconomic Status and Academic Achievement among High and Low Performers as Reflected in Dropout Rates in the National Education Longitudinal Study”

Every nine seconds in America a student drops out (Lehr, 2009). Decades of research have examined dropout trends among U.S. students and collected vast amounts of empirical data however, a stagnant statistic still remains and continues to increase among students from low socioeconomic populations. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between socioeconomic status and academic achievement among high and low performers as reflected in dropout rates in the National Education Longitudinal Study to determine if low-socioeconomic status is a cause or an effect of school dropout. The National Education Longitudinal Study (NELS:88/2000) examined the educational attainment for 21 percent of eighth-graders who had dropped out of high school between eighth grade and the spring of 1994, 2 years after they would have graduated. Archival student data from this sample was collected and analyzed. A Chi-Square Test with Cross Tabulations were used for analysis in addition to Pearson, Spearman and Kendall tau-b Correlational tests. The results revealed that low-socioeconomic students are ten times more likely to dropout of high school than those from high socioeconomic populations.

Anthony Rainey, Sam Houston State University

“Buy One, Donate One: TOMS Shoes”

In this paper I employ a Sociology of Organizations conceptual framework with a qualitative methodology to interpret the case of the shoe company TOMS Shoes to inform discussions regarding large bureaucratic organizations in society. This research topic is important because TOMS shoes provides an example of charity as a business, that concern for the welfare of others and “feel good” actions can be used as another incentive for people to consume products, which has the potential of providing a great amount of service to the world. The “Sociology of Organizations” conceptual framework focuses on the functionalist, Population Ecology Model and Perrow’s Power Theory perspective on the treatment of TOMS Shoes employees and the reasons behind their business model. Data were gathered from internet articles. I conclude that, while TOMS Shoes’ business model does benefit itself both economically and by providing a “moral” brand, it also nonetheless provides a beneficial function to society.

Debra Rose Wilson, Walden University and Middle Tennessee State University

Being Globally Holistic: The Botswana “I am Proud to be a Nurse” campaign

The purpose of this poster is to explore the practice of holistic nursing on a global level and to gain opportunities and ideas for practices that support the sacred flow of life between nurses worldwide. Participants will be able to engage in reflection of their individual power and skills useful to social change. I had the privilege of being an International visiting scholar at the University of Botswana in 2010. There are approximately 8,000 practicing nurses in Botswana. Many nurses work in difficult circumstances, exposed to shortages of equipment, medicines, and poor practice environments. The nursing shortage is felt particularly sharply in Botswana. In the United States and Canada, there are between 10 and 15 nurses per 1,000 people, depending on the state or province. The ratio of nurses in Botswana is about 3.8 per 1,000. Most of us practicing in North America are proud of our profession. In Botswana, however, the image of nursing has become tainted and stories of poor practice have been appearing in the media. As a visiting scholar I was invited to consult on several projects to enhance nursing and nursing organization and function in Botswana.

Aaron Barth, North Dakota State University

“The Public Memory of the Dakota Conflict”

By 1862, tensions resulting from settlement and the protracted displacement of Native Americans came to a head in the Minnesota River Valley. The conflict culminated in hundreds of deaths on all sides, the largest mass execution in United States history, and a subsequent punitive campaign against an ethnic minority. By 1863, Lincoln ordered generals Sibley and Sully from Minnesota into Dakota Territory to punish the Sioux. These generals engaged and waged war against various Sioux tribes and encampments in present-day North Dakota. The traditional and contemporary historiography recorded this event as the Sioux Uprising and later as the Dakota Conflict. The sites of memory have variously been ascribed with the namesakes of battlefield, conflict, massacre, and skirmish. This always-evolving nomenclature is indicative of history, or the numerous ways in which society — an evolutionary process — engages in a dialog with the past. In our post-Colonial and increasingly democratized world, panel members sought to understand the change in Dakota Conflict history, and how locals, Natives and non-Natives, and the State and Federal government interpret and have interpreted the sites.

Public Administration

Brian Carriere, University of Southern Mississippi

“Community Resilience Case Study: Gulfport, MS”

The city of Gulfport, MS provides a great case study because it suffered tremendously in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, which struck the coast on August 29, 2005. As things began to rebound and demonstrate signs of improvement the nation entered the worst economic recession in American history. To compound matters the Deepwater Horizon oil spill of April 20, 2010 added insult to injury.

The researcher served on the Gulfport City Council at the time of Hurricane Katrina, which influences the desire to examine this case study. Since Katrina, the MS Gulf Coast has also been adversely affected by the economic recession and the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill of April 2011. This research focuses on Gulfport, MS specifically and the MS Gulf Coast in general as it examines the recovery of the community post-disaster. Important questions addressed include but are not limited to: What factors of resiliency can best help a community rebound following a disaster, regardless of disaster type and community-specific

conditions? What level of resiliency did Gulfport attain following Hurricane Katrina, if any? What are the key factors of measuring resiliency in a community post-disaster?

Benjamin Y. Clark, Cleveland State University

“Who are coproducers and does it make them like government more?”

The definition of government coproduction is well established, even if disagreement about its scope exists (Ostrom, 1996; Pestoff, Osborne, and Brandsen 2006). Alford (2002) has shown that citizens accrue benefits from coproduction that are not only material, but also social and emotional in nature. Governments also benefit from coproduction with reduced costs in delivering services (Ostrom, 1996).

The benefits of coproduction are not necessarily distributed equally across society. Many citizens do not have the ability to perform services that require specialized training, so that they cannot take advantage of coproduction (Pestoff 2006). Additionally, in the past disadvantaged populations have tended to be seen as less participative in coproductive activities (Holmes 2011, Barker 2010).

This paper intends to extend the coproduction literature in two ways: 1) by defining who coproducers are, and 2) determining whether or not coproduction impacts citizen’s perceptions of their government. The paper uses data from a citizen survey that covers both 311 (call centers, government websites, or government smartphone applications to report problems they have in their communities) and views of government quality, done by the city of San Francisco, CA.

Timothy R. Dahlstrom, Arizona State University

“An Intellectual Network Model for Public Administration”

A widely held conceptualization of the socio-political landscape depicts it as networks of actors involved in the process of policy making, action, and governance. Yet, a key driver of these networks has been overlooked in network theory. The broader networks are supported by sub-networks of intellectuals who provide ideas and analysis that advance network development and network output. The dearth of coverage on the subject of intellectual networks compels identifying a constructive entry point for analysis. Scientist and philosopher Michael Polanyi has developed a model for promoting the growth of thought in society through the development of these intellectual subsystems, and it serves as a fertile foundation for the study of intellectual networks in public administration. Polanyi’s model affirms the emergent character of intellectual networks in the dynamic of multiple, independently acting and mutually adjusting members. He reveals certain constitutional, relational, and institutional features that are essential in order to ensure network viability. However, there is also an internal conflict in the model which presents an opportunity for further theoretical development. Polanyi’s socio-intellectual model provides a descriptive and normative framework for assessing intellectual networks in public administration and society.

Chantel Ellis, Louisiana State University

“Exploring the Determinants of Federal E-recruitment Adoption”

Public sector employers at all levels of government have increasingly concentrated their recruitment efforts on developing effective e-recruitment strategies in an environment of often hyper technological change. While initial e-recruitment strategies focused primarily on posting essential vacancy information on institutional employment websites, more recent efforts have sought to leverage emerging Web 2.0 technologies in the search for qualified job candidates. In an effort to contribute to the growing body of literature on public sector e-recruitment, this paper will first seek to assess the e-recruitment efforts of U.S. federal

agencies using an adapted version of Selden and Orenstein's Government E-Recruitment Assessment Tool (2011). Second, the paper will test an explanatory model of federal e-recruitment adoption using a public sector e-recruitment adoption framework recently proposed by Llorens (2011).

Elizabeth D. Fredericksen, Boise State University

Rosanne London, Eastern Washington University

“Gender, Leadership, and Workplace Aggression Policy”

Workplace aggression discussions in the public sector are often relegated to extremes of the continuum – incivility versus overt violence. However, a range of behaviors and strategies within that continuum have serious implications for productivity and employee health in the public sector. Research is emerging in workplace aggression to consider the typologies of behavior as well as organizational models to respond to dysfunctional aggression. However, little attention has been paid to the role of organizational leadership or the characteristics of successful leaders in establishing and implementing personnel policies dealing with dysfunctional organizational behavior. This paper explores the formal human resource policies established to address dysfunctional aggressive behavior that falls outside both AA/EEO concerns and criminal law and to consider whether the structure and leadership of like public organization types might contribute to differences in policy and policy implementation. The focus of this exploratory study begins with human resource policy related to civility/conduct for Idaho and Washington from a comparative case analysis of three public sector agencies (one each of the three public organization types – regulatory, redistributive, and distributive) in Idaho and Washington.

Agyemang Frimpong, Texas Southern University

“The Political Economy of Presidential Declaration of Disasters for the State of Texas: Past, Present and Future”

Presidents’ decisions to approve or deny governor requests for declarations of major disaster entail judgments of both political and administrative nature. Federal disaster declarations are authorized under the provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988. Earlier research have found levels of political influence associated to the declaration process including electoral votes, reelection years, congressional committee appointments, geographic location and party favoritism. This study provides a historical perspective of the subject under the Stafford Act in the State of Texas for about 50 years. Findings include the fact that politics would always play a role and that Presidents think of what they stand to gain politically by declaring a disaster and that Congressmen/women who have clout in Congress tend to get approval from the president so as to help him in future policies/legislations. It was however established that is not in all cases when governors of the same political party as the president would get approved for presidential declarations.

Viola Fuentes, Northern Arizona University

“Public Partnership: The 90/30 Program”

With the economic recession, universities find themselves competing for state and federal funding. As public sector revenue falls, public universities have become the target of funding cutbacks at the state and federal level. Although an educated workforce represents the key to global competitiveness, many states choose to cut university funding. This research studied the public partnership forged between Northern Arizona University and Maricopa Community Colleges which resulted in the development of the 90/30 program. This public partnership opens the door to a four year degree by bringing NAU classes to the individual community college campuses. Students complete 90 credits with MCC and 30 hours with NAU to earn a

four year degree. The public partnership possesses the potential to increase transfer rates from the community college to a university and set in motion a partnership that will help ensure access to a higher education for Maricopa Community College students. The findings will contribute to the higher education retention literature and the public partnership literature in public administration. The 90/30 partnership has the potential to redefine the traditional pathways to higher education by community college students.

Viola Fuentes, Northern Arizona University

“What are the Tea Party and Occupy Movements—Media Illusions or Special Interest Groups?”

In America, groups may organize and demonstrate in protest of government policies. With competing public demands for resources and services, different special interest groups form and compete to influence the policy making process. Because there are no legal constraints against group formation, the Occupy and the Tea Party have been formed. Birkland (2010) writes that “Interest groups consist of a collection of people or organizations that unite to advance their desired political outcomes in government and society” (p. 134).

American citizens join in groups to be effective in lobbying politicians and the public to support their cause. To get more attention: “expanding the scope of conflict” special interest groups utilize protest rallies. Organized groups such as Occupy and the Tea Party utilize their members to take action via public protests.

Issues reach the decision agenda via crises or focusing events. Focusing events are sudden, relatively rare events that spark intense media and public attention because of their sheer magnitude or sometimes because of the harm they reveal (Birkland, 2010). This paper utilizes focusing event theory to help explain the Occupy and Tea Party movements and to determine what type of label fits these unique special interest groups.

Jacob Heller, Arizona State University

“Private and Public Sector Perspectives of Supply Chain Management”

In today's global economy of competition in the private sector and ever-shrinking budgets in the public sector, procurement strategy is becoming increasingly important. Effective procurement strategy selection leads to significant cost savings and greater procurement efficiency. In the public and private sectors, procurement has been an undervalued activity in terms of its contribution to organization performance improvement and value for money management.

Scholars have examined private sector procurement strategies and management practices for application in the public sector. The trend of looking to the private sector for procurement strategy and practices by which public sector organizations might transform procurement processes is becoming more relevant in the current literature.

Private sector procurement has evolved from the acquisition of goods and services to an in depth and complicated management philosophy referred to as supply chain management (SCM). SCM describes the purchasing function in the private sector. SCM incorporates all aspects of the production process, from the acquisition of raw goods to the delivery of finished products or services.

Notwithstanding the great potential that supply chain management may hold as an option for public procurement, a careful exploration of the differences between public and private sector procurement is essential before cross sector implementation.

Dongjae Jung, Arizona State University

“Finding maladaptive trajectories of second-generation immigrants in the United States across early adulthood”

This research attempts to find maladaptive trajectories of second-generation immigrants living in the United States, especially in terms of their academic and social transition process. By using the CILS (Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey) data, I attempt to follow intra- and inter-individual change trajectories of immigrants’ children on maladaptation in school and social life over time. Moreover, I also attempt to test how some structural or ethnic factors such as documentation (legality) or immigrants’ status (age/race/gender/economic situation) influence individual migrant children’s maladaptive trajectories over time.

Jesse Kinbarovsky, Environmental Design and Wayfinding Consultant

Nandhini Rangarajan, Texas State University

“Wayfinding Systems: A Public Administration Perspective”

New Public Management approaches and customer centric models of public administration emphasize the importance of providing the best services and experiences to clients, residents, citizens and visitors. One specific way such experiences can be enhanced is through well-conceived wayfinding systems. Wayfinding is defined as “the process of determining and following a path or route between an origin and destination”. A well-conceived wayfinding system helps individuals form mental maps for navigating public and private spaces.

It has widespread applicability in physical and virtual (e-government) settings.

We argue that it has important individual level and organizational implications that need to be systematically uncovered. In our conceptual piece which draws upon a multitude of disciplines, we discuss its applicability from a public management perspective. Specifically we discuss the following: (1) components of ideal wayfinding systems, (2) the link between wayfinding systems and traditional goals of public management such as accessibility, transparency and accountability, and (3) multiple roles of government in establishing and using wayfinding systems. Most importantly our paper discusses the practical implications of government implementing effective wayfinding systems particularly when it comes to enhancing local economic development and stimulating economic vitality through wayfinding initiatives, emergency management and organizational effectiveness.

Patsy Kraeger, Arizona State University

“Social Benefit Firms: New Perspectives on the tensions between nonprofit and for profit organizations considering the role of the public regulation”

The issues considered in this paper will contribute the theoretical knowledge in the growing fields of social entrepreneurship, social enterprise and social innovation. Social entrepreneurs are described as being able to bring about new and innovative solutions to both government and market failure. Primarily, social entrepreneurs and their organizations seek to solve a large social problem based on the model on the traditional business model and also looking to replicate the model of the entrepreneur. This paper will not deal with the outcomes of the social organization rather it will look at the type of organization the social entrepreneur intends to use as his or her vehicle to solve complex societal problems.

Recent scholarship has considered that corporate social responsibility as well as societal entrepreneurship has looked at the benefit of the private model to allow complex societal needs to be met while simultaneously making a profit. This model has led to the development of suggested new corporations such as the B or benefit corporation or the L3C, a low profit corporation with a social benefit overlay. The literature terms places these hybrid organizations in what is now being called the fourth sector. The fourth sector is the

intersection of the private and the nonprofit firm whose new creation seeks to serve complex problems when there has been government and market failure.

The paper will suggest that while new organizational models may in theory achieve lasting economic prosperity, along with social equity, and environmental wellbeing that they will always come into conflict with the fiduciary duty owed to the shareholder. This paper will discuss the tensions between the for-profit and the nonprofit firm when it meets governmental regulation. The paper will look at the example of ShoreBank. The question raised by this failure of ShoreBank is whether some organization's with social missions are too good to fail?

Patsy Kraeger, Arizona State University

“NGO Mission Success: The Field Office Perspective”

This paper is a case study of the field offices of an established NGO. The principal research aim is to identify the primary factors related to success of field offices which will contribute to gaps in theoretical knowledge regarding NGO field office mission success by considering distance from host country culture is assessing the actions of the expatriate field office director. Given the unique shared missions of NGOs, to “change the world”, a definition of success and its measures are different than measures of success in the private sector. This is a cross sector issue which will lead to new theoretical knowledge as well as have significant practical applications for NGO field office managers.

The paper: (1) develops a working definition of NGO; (2) describes the role of field offices (located in host countries) in the calculus of “home office” goal achievement; (3) discusses the types of “change”—delivery of goods, delivery of services, changes in behavior, changes norms or attitudes—that field offices may have and how they differ in the challenges they create for field office managers; (4) develops a conceptual definition for success. This paper is concerned with defining success not with identifying causes of success.

Xiangyu Li, University of North Texas

“Mechanism in the Formation of Public Administrator’s Risk Perceptions”

People's subjective estimates of future hazard could affect human behaviors. The collective risk perception of public administrators may determine the jurisdiction's policymaking, and eventually influence public reactions toward risks to a certain extent. Hence, the incentives of administrators, which are the most direct policymakers, need to be examined critically rather than being treated as a given. Among the factors influencing the formation of risk perception, social vulnerability are often utilized by technocrats to persuade administrators to shape their estimate of the jurisdictional risk; emergency management institutions, such as public participation and administrative collaboration with other emergency agencies, may inject interest group and other agency's preferences into the administrators' risk perception; previous success, or positive experiences of enacting policies, might lower the policy maker's estimate of hazard.

Based on the evaluation of existing theories, this paper illustrates certain mechanisms in which public administrators "legitimize" their future decisions in mind. Such mechanisms include the availability heuristic and representativeness heuristic, along with three types of isomorphism: coercive, mimetic, and normative. Such a method may shed some light on future analysis of administrative incentives when scholars examine the appointed officials' risks perceptions.

Mark Patrick Martz, Arizona State University

“Community Benefit: Improving or Hindering Community Health”

Community benefit policy in the United States has undergone several dramatic changes within recent years. As such, non-profit health care providers have had to adjust their community benefit reporting practices to comply with revised Internal Revenue Service requirements. Variation among non-profit hospitals regarding the extent to which they determine what constitutes community benefit has placed hospitals under a greater level of scrutiny by policymakers. Additionally, guidelines that presently exist outline specific practices for determining and reporting community benefit but not how community benefit guidelines may affect community health.

In an effort to understand the variability that has been noted to exist, a comparative analysis of hospital community benefit reports will be conducted. By analyzing information gleaned from this exercise, a conceptual model for reducing reporting variability can be produced that may be able to offer: (1) improved methods for determining community benefit, (2) improved ways for reporting community benefit, and, (3) community benefit determination and reporting practices that positively impact community health. The issues considered in this paper will contribute to the theoretical and applied body of knowledge that exists by producing a conceptual model for community benefit reporting that may lead to improvements in community health.

Kenichi Maruyama, Northern Arizona University

“Case Study in Administrative Leadership”

This case study examines the development of a regional transit system during the tenure of an executive director. In November 2004, voters approved an extension of a half-cent sales tax dedicated to implement a regional transportation plan. Six months later, the executive director was appointed by the Board of Directors. For the six and a half years, he was in charge of developing a regional transit system. The study uses Van Wart’s leadership action cycle model to analyze the executive director’s administrative leadership traits, styles, and performance. The study will demonstrate how the model helps measure the effectiveness of administrative leadership.

Nikolai Mouraviev, Kazakhstan Institute of Management, Economics and Strategic Research

“Reasons for Employment of Public-Private Partnerships in Russia and Kazakhstan: Value for Money?”

The aim of this paper is to provide an overview of the reasons of why governments in Russia and Kazakhstan employ Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and to find out whether practices in these two countries mirror western notions or reflect a distinct approach. The paper examines principal internal and external PPP drivers in Russia and Kazakhstan. In the context of scholarly debate regarding the nature and key features of a partnership, the paper identifies how characteristics such as risk sharing between partners, joint contribution of resources, and shared responsibility for the service delivery apply to PPPs in Russia and Kazakhstan.

The paper finds that in Russia and Kazakhstan reasons for PPP employment differ from Western countries. The higher cost of a PPP project, compared to traditional government procurement, does not seem to be a concern for Russia and Kazakhstan governments. Both countries instituted extensive regulations regarding financial government support provided to a PPP, such as subsidies or government guarantees for private partner’ loans. In these countries, transaction cost economics and the value-for-money concept seem to have limited application to decisions regarding whether to employ a partnership. This supports the notion of a PPP as the policy paradigm in Russia and Kazakhstan.

Christina Medina, New Mexico State University

Viola Fuentes, Northern Arizona University

“Stages Model and the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986”

Immigration represents a controversial issue in American Society. Republicans and Democrats have addressed the issue by enacting numerous immigration reforms. The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (hereafter, IRCA) stands out as an immigration reform that shifted the intent and content of immigration legislation in a new direction. Jones (1995) posits “IRCA was designed at once to curtail undocumented migration and to legalize established illegal populations in the United States” (p. 716). Newspapers, legal documents, legislative documents, and journal articles will be used to explore the controversial policy from its early beginnings to its implementation. This paper analyzes the 1986 Act by utilizing the stages model as a theoretical lens to determine the driving forces behind the legislation which could provide direction and guidance to current immigration reform.

Charlene Shroulote, New Mexico State University

Viola Fuentes, Northern Arizona University

“Questioning the Presidential Leadership and Ethics of Immigration Related Executive Orders”

Executive orders are official documents through which the President of the United States manages the operations of government. Different Presidents invoked executive orders on immigration related issues. Presidents as leaders of our country need to be ethical. As Dobel (1998) reminds us, “Leadership entails ethics because leaders have responsibilities” (p. 75). Croft (2008) defines ethics as “the process of using reason, guided by moral standards or personal values, to make decisions regarding right- and wrong-doing in one’s professional and personal life, and taking responsibility for those decisions” (p. 47). Dobel (1998) highlights how “Citizens depend on official leaders to protect their security, welfare, and basic interests” (p. 75). Cooper posits that “An ethical issue exists when competing or conflicting ethical principles or values are embedded in a practical problem”. Immigration issues represent a practical problem. This paper examines the executive orders issued by different Presidents related to immigration to determine whether the actions were ethical and reflect ethical leadership. Dobel (1998) argues that ethical leaders need to exhibit political prudence. Dobel’s six hallmarks of excellent political outcomes are used to evaluate the actions of American Presidents in regard to immigration related executive orders.

Public Finance & Budgeting

Whitney Afonso, University of Georgia

“Diversification toward Stability? The effect of local option sales taxes on own source revenue”

Modern portfolio theory suggests that diversification will lead to increased stability of revenue. However, for local governments diversification within their tax portfolios almost necessarily means that they are diversifying away from property taxes. Thus, in the case for local governments they are diversifying away from a very stable and inelastic tax and may not be moving towards increased stability of own source revenue.

In my paper I examine the effect of local option sales taxes (LOST) on the elasticity of own source revenue with regard to median household income. Using data from 35 states at the county level from 1983 to 2005, I analyze the use of LOST and how it affects own source revenue. I hypothesize that as the LOST rate increases, so will the elasticity of own source revenue. This is due to the fact that sales taxes are hypothesized to be more sensitive to

changes in income than property taxes. My preliminary results suggest that there is a statistically significant relationship, but that it is very small in magnitude.

Stephen Kwamena Aikins, University of South Florida
“Risk-Based Government Internal Audit Planning”

This research investigates the use of risk management process in government internal audit planning. Risk management is a critical part of providing sound governance and touches many governmental activities. An effective risk management process can assist in identifying and implementing key controls in governmental operations. This implies for effective governance, public organizations must adopt consistent and holistic risk management approaches that should be fully integrated into governmental operations. Government internal audit planning could serve the public better by making use of agency-wide risk management process where one has been developed. In planning audits, the internal auditor should consider the significant risks of the government activities and the means by which management mitigates the risk to an acceptable level. The auditor then can use the risk assessment techniques to develop the internal audit plan, to include the government areas that have the greatest risk exposure in the audit plan, and to determine and select auditable units for review.

Some studies provide evidence that external audit planning reduces total audit efforts and improve audit efficiency. For example, studies by Mock & Wright (1993), Arens and Loebbecke (1998), Libby & Artman (1985) and Kaplan (1985) show that audit effectiveness and efficiency depend on planning. Professional standards prescribe that, based on assessed risks and materiality, audit planning develop a cost-effective audit program for obtaining sufficient evidence (AICPA 1983). While the importance of risk assessment to audit planning is prevalent in the external audit literature, little or no study on the relationship between risk management and government internal audit planning has been performed.

Chantalle LaFontant, Indiana University
“Is there evidence that a ‘crowding out’ effect on private investment is happening due to the growing domestic debt market in Jamaica?”

Current economic theory proposes that a tipping point exists where beyond a certain level domestic debt decreases, rather than boosts economic growth, by crowding out private investment. The Bank of Jamaica and the Ministry of Finance face increasing pressures to develop more prudent monetary and fiscal policies to create greater overall financial and monetary stability, with the goal of attracting more private investment into Jamaica’s economy. At the same time the need for domestic debt creation is increasing because Jamaica is receiving fewer loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The challenge then is to determine when domestic debt formation creates more harm than good. Expanding on a model used by Khan and Gill (2009) and others, this study will test when domestic debt formation starts to impede investment creation. The goal of this study is to help public financial managers make more effective fiscal decisions that balance budgetary constraints while at the same time promoting private investment in the Jamaican economy.

Beverly Bunch, University of Illinois Springfield
“Do States Need to Have an Elected State Treasurer?”

As state governments continue to face fiscal challenges, some people have proposed reorganization or consolidation of particular state agencies as a means to save money. This paper will address one particular type of reorganization – the elimination of the elected state treasurer’s office. During the past decade, this type of reorganization has been proposed in

various states, including Illinois, South Carolina, Wisconsin, Kentucky, and Nebraska. This paper will analyze this option, addressing the potential for cost savings, the policy issues that should be considered, and possible challenges in implementing this type of reorganization. The paper will utilize information obtained from case studies of two states (Texas and Minnesota) that have eliminated the elected state treasurer office, as well as information from other states that utilize some other type of organizational structure for the treasury functions.

Patricia Byrnes, University of Illinois at Springfield

“Metropolitan Economic Growth: New Measures for Old Uses”

Since 2001 the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis has made available new measures of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the metropolitan area level. GDP is the most comprehensive measure of economic activity and these data represent a new way to measure local area economies. This paper analyzes these data for the 2001 to 2010 time period for Illinois and its bordering States' metropolitan areas. The goal of this analysis is two-fold. First, the data allow us to measure the size of these local economies and the rate of growth over the decade. These data are also combined with local employment data to evaluate labor productivity for these areas overall and by industry. A second goal of analyzing these data is to evaluate their potential use in metropolitan studies. For example, will these measures provide an improvement in local tax revenue forecasting? The usefulness of having a measure of local labor productivity in evaluating economic growth policy initiatives is also evaluated.

David M Chapinski, Rutgers University

Kyle Farmbry, Rutgers University

Cleopatra Grizzle, Rutgers University

“Up in Flames: A Case Study of Harrisburg PA”

In October, 2011 the City Council of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania's financially troubled capital, filed for Chapter 9 bankruptcy. While the situation in Harrisburg is extreme, it is not exactly unique. Jefferson County, Alabama, Boise County, Idaho and Central Falls, Rhode Island all filed for bankruptcy this year. In November, the mayor challenged the City Council's petition arguing that Harrisburg was legally required to get her sign-off before filing for bankruptcy resulting in the bankruptcy petition being thrown out of court. Similarly, Boise's bankruptcy petition has also been rejected in court.

This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the underlying causes of the fiscal crisis in Harrisburg and presents a framework for understanding what went wrong. First, the paper follows the events leading up to the bankruptcy filing. Second, the paper explores factors distinct to Harrisburg that may have precipitated its current financial crisis. Finally the paper focuses on the lessons to be learned from the mistakes made by city officials and offers policy recommendations for state and local governments to avoid future fiscal calamities of this magnitude.

Can Chen, University of Nebraska at Omaha

“Educating Citizens about Budgeting: A Qualitative Content Analysis of Web-based Citizens' Guides to the Budget in local governments in the U.S”

Calling for meaningful citizen participation and an effective role for citizens is widely encouraged by many scholars and practitioners. However, in practice, to engage citizen participation in budgeting is not without barriers or challenges. Public budgeting is a highly complicated technical field. Educating and informing citizens about budgeting knowledge and processes is critical for citizens' awareness of their roles and responsibilities of participating in budgeting.

Local governments are closet to citizens and in charge of daily operation of citizen services. Evaluating the current status of web-based citizens' guide to the budget at the local level is meaningful to further shape well-educated and informed citizens with necessary budgeting knowledge and skills. The author will employ a qualitative content analysis to analyze the web-based citizens' guide to the budget in the 20 selected local government websites in the U.S.

The primary goal of this exploratory research is to systematically analyze and compare the content and characteristic of web-based citizens' guides to the budget in local governments in the U.S., and to assess the extent to which information and communication on the websites facilitate citizens' participatory opportunities.

Benjamin Clark, Cleveland State University

“Does citizen-government coproduction affect budget allocations?”

While some disagreement over the scope of coproduction exists (Ostrom, 1996; Pestoff, Osborne, and Brandsen 2006), the basic premise is well understood citizens are helping in the production of government services. Governments also benefit from coproduction with reduced costs in delivering services (Ostrom, 1996). It is not only government that benefits from coproduction, as citizens can also accrue benefits from coproduction either materially, social or emotional in nature (Alford, 2002). What we do not yet fully understand is how coproduction changes the priorities of government budget allocations.

This paper intends to extend the coproduction literature demonstrating a link between coproduction and budget allocations. The paper will use the City of Boston's Constituent Relations (CRM) database and the city's budget document as its primary data sources. The CRM database is a hybrid of internal and external (or citizen) service requests across all ranges of government activity. This database covers more than two year of government activity, more than 260,000 individual work orders/requests for service were tracked during that period. The paper will link the CRM data to changes in the budgets across the different departments of the city government.

Stephen A. Davis, Anna Lukemeyer, University of Nevada Las Vegas

“Private Prisons in 2005: How Do They Measure Up?”

From the 1970s through the turn of the century, the prison population in the United States increased dramatically. As governments' financial resources became strained, they were less able to build and operate additional prisons. Consequently, as part of the privatization movement, both state and federal governments turned to private contractors to construct and operate prisons. While still relatively small (about 8%), the proportion of inmates in private prisons continues to grow, and in some states exceeds one-third.

Proponents claim that private contractors can provide better services at lower costs. Others contend that without carefully drafted contractual provisions and oversight, private contractors will cut corners at the expense of inmate well-being. In response, there have been a number of studies comparing public and private prisons in terms of costs and quality. Most have involved case studies of a small number of institutions, with conflicting or inconclusive results. Recently, a number of authors have stressed the need for standardized measures of cost and quality. Although not without problems, the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities represents one source for more standardized indicators of quality. Using the most recent census data (2005), we present an analysis of differences in the quality of confinement across public and private prisons.

Amy K. Donahue, University of Connecticut

“Risk perceptions, preferences, preparedness, and willingness to pay”

One of local government’s primary responsibilities is to ensure the safety and security of its citizens. Likewise, citizens share responsibility for their own protection, by preparing for and avoiding the harms that may befall them. Despite a growing literature on preparedness, however, there are broad gaps in our understanding of how and why people react to risk. This paper reports findings from a federally-funded study designed to improve our knowledge of individual risk perceptions and the effectiveness of government preparedness initiatives for improving individual preparedness. Specifically, it focuses on two research objectives: First, it examines how people assess the different risks they face, and correlates their risk perceptions with their willingness to pay to improve preparedness. Second, it compares four different financial incentives designed to induce greater household preparedness. The paper’s analysis draws on original data from two large national telephone surveys of randomly-selected household decision-makers.

Denvil Duncan, Ed Gerrish, Indiana University

“Personal Income Tax Mimicry: Evidence from International Panel Data”

This paper investigates the extent to which personal income tax (PIT) mimicry exists at the international level. We estimate Nash reaction functions using a spatial autoregressive model of a country’s average and marginal personal income tax rates regressed on “neighboring” countries’ tax rates, where neighboring countries are defined using distance and population. Our models are estimated using data from World Tax Indicators V1, which includes time varying measures of average and marginal tax rates for a large panel of countries; 108 countries over 25 years. Preliminary analysis of the results indicates strong evidence of tax mimicry between nations. We find that countries treat their neighbors’ tax rates as strategic complements; countries increase their tax rate if their neighbors’ rates increase.

William Duncombe, Syracuse University

Yilin Hou, University of Georgia

“The Savings Behavior of Special District Governments and Its Impacts of Budget Stabilization: A Case Study of New York School Districts”

Local governments are experiencing a period of unprecedented fiscal stress. Special district governments may be particularly vulnerable to fiscal shocks because of limited own-source revenues and, in the case of school districts, significant dependence on state aid. While the savings behavior of state governments has been studied extensively, there has been relatively little research on local governments, particularly special governments such as school districts. The first objective of this paper is to examine for school districts in New York State what factors affect relative fund balances levels and how they vary over the business cycle. For example, do fund balances vary by district size, aid dependence, geographic cost differences, and fiscal capacity? The second objective is to examine what role that district savings (fund balances) play in stabilizing budgets and property tax rates across the business cycle. Which types of expenditures (e.g., facilities maintenance) are most vulnerable to cuts during recessions and do fund balances help stabilize spending in these areas? To examine these questions we will use a 25-year panel of fiscal and socio-economic data for most New York School districts.

Carol Ebdon, Patrick O’Neil, Gang Chen, University of Nebraska at Omaha

“The Regional Ripple Effects of the 2011 Missouri River Floods”

Significant Missouri River flooding in 2011 created widespread damage across several states. This event affected numerous governments and facilities along the river. The flooding threat

lasted several months, which complicated efforts to protect infrastructure and resulted in significant costs. This case study will address the financial management of this disaster by public organizations in Nebraska and Iowa. The focus will be on several cities and counties in the two states, as well as the Omaha Airport Authority and the Omaha Public Power District. Various types of risk will be discussed, as well as financial condition effects. The research will be based primarily on analysis of public records and data, as well as interviews with key officials. Local media stories will also be used to provide background and context. Lessons learned from this successful case can contribute to theory-building in the areas of disaster management and public budgeting and finance. In addition, this case can be used to expand best practices that will be useful for public administrators in preparing for, and dealing with, disasters.

Aimee L. Franklin, University of Oklahoma

Carol Ebdon, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Yue Jiang, Central University of Finance and Economics

“Citizen Participation in Budgeting: Comparing Chinese and American Experiences”

Research in the United States on participatory processes has identified costs and benefits of different approaches. Yet the connection to accountability, based on the input from participants and elected officials, remains elusive. Comparative research is beginning to explore these relationships, yielding the possibility for the identification of comparative best practices for public administration. Finding out more about the relationship between participatory practices and accountability can provide policy makers with insights into how to offer participatory practices that yields valuable information to inform decision-making. The article seeks to inform this discussion.

Evgenia Gorina, Arizona State University

“Financial Advisor vs. Underwriter: Costs of Information Asymmetry in Municipal Debt Issuance”

Negotiated sale of municipal bonds relies on market professionals in structuring, advertising and issuing bonds. It is often argued that information asymmetry on the municipal debt market creates opportunities for moral hazard. Specifically, underwriters are seen as self-interested agents who gain additional benefits from bond issuance when monitoring of their activity is lax. To prevent moral hazard, the S.E.C. issued a ruling in 2011 that prohibits underwriters from influencing the issuer’s decision to hire an independent financial advisor who, among other things, oversees underwriter activity.

We use discriminant analysis and logistic regression to examine differences between bonds issued with and without a financial advisor in California in a ten-year period (2001-2010). Preliminary results indicate that financial advisor presence affects bond issues in two ways. It is associated with shorter debt maturities and higher debt issuance costs. Importantly, financial advisor presence does not affect interest rates. We suggest that differences in debt maturity exist because underwriters, unlike financial advisors, often see swaps and other work of minimizing interest rate exposure as an integral part of debt management. At the time of debt issuance they are focused on creating an adequate demand for the issue and use longer maturities as a strategy to set up an attractive initial interest rate. We conclude that even though moral hazard opportunities do characterize the municipal debt market, underwriters do not exploit them.

W. Bartley Hildreth, Georgia State University
Robert S. Kravchuk, University of North Carolina-Charlotte
Christine R. Martell, University of Colorado-Denver

“Implications of Financial Regulation of the Municipal Debt Market for American Federalism: What Hath Dodd-Frank Wrought?”

On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act that included several provisions of interest to the participants in the municipal securities market. State and local governments have long enjoyed a relatively smooth-functioning debt market when seeking to obtain capital. The ability to sell debt was seldom challenged, although the cost of capital fluctuated depending on many factors. Although the seizing up of capital markets generally that started in late 2007 and the subsequent Great Recession presented many challenges for issuers of municipal securities, these events were not caused by or directed at the municipal market in particular. Thus, why was the federal government using its response to the broader market turmoil to address the municipal market? This paper seeks to address this federalism question. We will address the apparent rationale for Dodd-Frank, develop a set of evaluation criteria, and apply the criteria to Dodd-Frank’s impact on the municipal bond market.

W. Bartley Hildreth, Georgia State University
Martin J. Luby, DePaul University

“A Theoretical and Descriptive Analysis of the Municipal Advisors Market”

The use of so-called “municipal advisors” in the financial matters of state and local governments has proliferated over the last couple decades. Municipal advisors include numerous types of firms and individuals that provide advice to subnational governments on a wide-range of financial instruments, products and securities. In response to some recent controversies surrounding the use of these advisors, Congress sought to intervene as a means of mitigating future fraudulent and manipulative practices by these actors. Such intervention ultimately took the form of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act), which broadened the jurisdiction of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board to include regulation of municipal advisors. In light of this important municipal market regulatory development, this paper reviews the common tasks and theoretical rationale for municipal advisors, both transactional and strategic, and the empirical research related to the efficacy of such consultants. In addition, based on regulatory filings with the SEC and MSRB under the Dodd-Frank Act, this paper provides the first descriptive analysis of the many firms and individuals that constitute the municipal advisors market. The results of this analysis will provide municipal market stakeholders a better sense of the different characteristics of the various players that comprise the increasingly important market for financial advice.

Daniel Hummel, Florida Atlantic University

“Traffic Tickets and Municipal Revenue: Using Citizen Happiness to Determine Use”

Municipalities across the country are struggling to match revenues with expenditures. Cities could rely more on traffic fines and fees. One concern about this is the response of the citizens to these fines/fees. This study looks at the fifty states and levels of happiness for citizens as measured by Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index. Using Abraham Maslow’s theory of the hierarchy of needs it is hypothesized that increasing the frequency of fines and fees beyond a certain level will reduce levels of happiness as determined through the different levels of needs. A multiple regression is constructed using variables related to Maslow’s theory to determine if current levels of the likelihood of receiving a traffic ticket per state affect happiness in that state. The model found that the likelihood of receiving a traffic ticket

had no significant impact on the happiness of citizens per state. Conversely, traffic fatalities per state had a strong, significant and negative impact on happiness per state leading to the conclusion that it is in the municipality's interest to increase the frequency of traffic fines/fees not only to reduce traffic fatalities but also to increase city revenues.

Orlando Kilcrease, Khashruzzaman Choudhury, Jackson State University.

“State Fiscal Stress and Cutback Budgeting: An Empirical Analysis”

Cutback budgeting, during more with less is an arduous challenge imposed on policy makers and budget officials in state governments to respond to fiscal stress in the aftermath of the financial crisis of 2007-2008. In the aftermath of the financial crisis since 2007-2008, state governments continue to scramble to develop sustainable budgets in the face of shrinking and declining revenues. Therefore, cutback budgeting in the aftermath of the financial crisis is important in that policy makers and budget officials in state governments will have to make decisions concerning the reduction of expenditures and spending to offset the shrinkage and declining of revenues as a result of downturns in the economy due to the recession. Cutback budgeting measures available to state policymakers and budget officials in their response to conditions of fiscal stress include: across the board – general cuts, pinpoint specific-targeted cuts, elimination and reduction of programs, elimination and reduction of low priority capital improvements, reconsider reserve levels, personnel cost reductions, service and supplies reductions, equipment reductions, increase revenues, and privatization or contracting-out of programs and services.

This paper reviews the nature and dimensions of the effects created on public sector revenues and expenditures by the financial crisis of 2007-2008; lists and evaluates various cutback budgeting measures that states have taken to cope with the problems arising from the crisis and its aftermath; determines successes and failures of such cutback budgeting measures taken by states; and recommends additional policies and measures that states can take to improve their fiscal condition.

Jeongwoo Kim, Sam Houston State University

“Applicability of Quasi-Efficient Frontiers to Non-PPR LGIPs”

Among 31 state-run Local Government Investment Pools (LGIPs) in the U.S., investment guidelines are set by prudent person rule in 22 states. The other 9 states do not adopt prudent person rule in their investment guidelines and use varying combinations of statutes, administrative stipulations and state constitution. The purpose of this study is to examine the applicability of quasi-efficient frontiers to state-run LGIPs whose investment guidelines are not set by prudent person rule. Results from the author's previous studies show that quasi-efficient frontiers can be applied to LGIPs that are managed under prudent person rule. If the results from this study show that quasi-efficient frontiers can also be applied to LGIPs whose investment guidelines are not set by prudent person rule, the degree of under-diversification ratio could be utilized to assess the efficiency of the LGIPs. The findings will also provide theoretical background for the comparison of two types of LGIPs to analyze the effect of prudent person rule on state government investment practices.

Sharon N. Kioko, Syracuse University

“Information Relevance of GASB-34 Financial Information in the primary Municipal Bond Market”

This study examines the relevance of information presented in the government-wide financial reports of state governments in the primary market (i.e. at the time of issuance. Studies have shown that information in these government-wide financial statements is of limited relevance to different actors in the municipal bond market. For example, Johnson, Hildreth, and Kioko

(2009) and Plummer, Hutchinson, and Patton (2007) find that information on government-wide financial position (i.e. total net assets) was relevant to financial intermediaries while government-wide financial performance measures (i.e. revenues minus expenses) were not more informative than the fund-based measures in the financial intermediary assessment of the issuers default risk. Marlowe 2010, on the other hand finds that government-wide financial position and financial performance measures of relevance in the secondary market, where fund-based measures were not.

This study will examine the value of financial information in the primary market using data from 39 states from 2002 through 2008. It adds to this growing literature by assessing the relevance of reporting governmental activities separately from business type activities and component units of government. Of interest here is whether the tax-related component of total primary government (i.e. governmental activities) is more relevant when assessing default risk of the issuer and pricing new issues in the primary market. We believe that the sustainability of the taxing authority portion of the government is more likely to affect the markets more than the market driven portion or the business type activities of government, which are often self-sustaining.

Skip Krueger, University of North Texas

Robert W. Walker, Rice University

“A Model of the Duration of State Bond Ratings”

The extant literature on general obligation bond ratings typically has focused on cross-sectional variation to explain why some units of government have different ratings than others. Though a fruitful line of inquiry providing important insights on the financial, economic, managerial and political factors affecting differences in fiscal health and, ultimately, bond ratings, two central observations challenge this literature. First, anecdotal observation suggests that there is quite a bit of variation in the relevant independent variables that does not necessarily impact bond ratings. Second, bond ratings do not change often. Sub-national governments in the United States experience long periods of sustained grades on their general obligation debt, but the ratings can change radically over a short period of time. We suggest that to fully understand the risk measured by a bond rating, we must develop theories that account for these periods of stability and instability over time. To address these issues, we suggest that a new way of thinking about bond ratings is required. One way to close the gap in our understanding of ratings stability and change is through the development of a model of the duration of bond ratings. To this end, we develop a theoretical model of ratings changes, and test our theory in a long panel of U.S. state general obligation bond ratings.

Sunjoo Kwak, Rutgers University-Newark

“Cyclical Asymmetry in State Tax Policy”

This paper examines asymmetry in the manner in which revenue gap—the cyclical component of tax revenue—affects state tax policy over the business cycle. With particular focus on two major state taxes, individual income tax and general sales tax, the paper investigates how the effects of revenue fluctuations on tax rates differ between expansion and recession periods. Based on an analysis of state panel data over the period of 1992 to 2007, the research finds that there is significant asymmetry in the effects. With revenue gap affecting tax policy in a procyclical fashion, decreases in income tax rates during upturn years are larger than tax increases during downturn years. For sales tax, revenue gap is found to have a negative effect on sales tax rate during recessions, but no effect during expansions, more clearly showing cyclical asymmetry. Overall, the results suggest that states tend to provide favorable tax policy through income tax during good times and offset its

negative revenue impacts with increases in sales tax during tough times, and further, that states have shifted away from income tax towards sales tax, making their tax systems regressive.

Roger Larocca, Douglas Carr, Oakland University

“Higher Education Performance Funding: Identifying impacts of formula characteristics on graduation and retention rates”

We study the effects of higher education performance funding on undergraduate graduation and retention rates. In this study, we create the first comprehensive database of all performance funding measures that were adopted across 48 states from 1979 to 2010. This unique database enables for the first time the isolation of the impacts of specific performance funding metrics, including metrics targeting graduation and retention.

We combine these institutional-level performance funding policies with institutional data on all 4-year universities from the Department of Education’s Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). We identify the effects of adoption and funding of specific performance metrics on undergraduate retention and graduation rates and the interaction of these effects with institutional characteristics such as admissions selectivity.

Edward Anthony Lehan, Independent Consultant

“The Education of Budget Officers”

Identifying budget officers as “prototypical” public administrators, and their work as a craft-like occupation taught and learned, this paper relates pedagogical considerations to job requirements. Budget officers are conditioned by their experience in academia and on-the-job. These officials are employed under sundry titles to advise accountable officials how to ration “other people’s money.” Consequently, the knowledge, skills and disposition of these strategically placed officials are of general socio-political concern, and a particular concern of the graduate schools preparing students for public employment. Significant background factors are considered, including the role of budget officers in contemporary governments and the response of the schools of public administration/affairs (PA/A) to changes in assumptions about the nature of public administration. It is critically noted that although the education of budget officers originates in academia, budget officers get significant education “on-the-job,” where they are dependent on the quality of supervision and in-service training arrangements found at their place of work — an unsatisfactory state of affairs from a pedagogical point of view. As suggested, the PA/A schools should ground their syllabi on budget officer job requirements, concentrating student attention on 1) acquiring knowledge about public budgeting, 2) the role of budget officers and 3) their mode of work (applied scholarship and computation). Regarding the critical role of in-service education, budget officer supervisors and budget officers are advised to stress skill development and, equally important, subject-matter competence in the programmatic concerns of the jurisdiction.

Yaotai Lu, Florida Atlantic University

“State and Local Fiscal Sustainability: Evidence from the State of Florida”

When facing increasing public needs, state and local governments exert efforts to develop fiscal capacity and achieve fiscal balance of revenue and expenditure. This paper intends to answer the question: How have Florida state and local governments managed to be fiscally sustainable and meet fiscal challenges in the long run? Based on current literature, this paper addresses the fiscal sustainability of Florida state government and local governments as a whole from three perspectives, including fiscal capacity, expenditure challenges, and policy restraints. By analyzing financial data U.S. Census Bureau has released in the period from 1992 to 2008, this paper has found that during those 17 years Florida state and local

governments developed their fiscal capability in different fashions when confronted with expenditure challenges. For Florida state government, total tax has decreased by 5.5 percent as a percentage of general revenue from own sources while for Florida local governments, total tax collected has increased by 4.8 percent as a percentage of general from own sources. In addition, analysis has also found that property tax, as a major revenue for Florida local governments, keeps increasing or stable in absolute value, even during economic turndown.

Martin Luby, De Paul University

Tima Moldogaziev, Indiana University

“A Further Evaluation of Build America Bonds: The Underwriting Cost Dimension”

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 authorized the issuance of Build America Bonds (BABs) by state and local governments. BABs are taxable bonds in which the federal government provides the subnational government a direct payment subsidy of 35% of the taxable interest cost of the bonds. This taxable bond option with a direct payment subsidy is quite different than the indirect subsidy afforded state and local governments through the issuance of traditional tax-exempt securities. BABs, which were created to help “unfreeze” the credit markets in light of the financial crisis of 2008, aimed to lower borrowing costs for state and local governments through the use of a purportedly more efficacious subsidy type. However, in determining the overall efficaciousness of BABs, all costs must be evaluated including bond underwriting fees. On this point, there were several media reports claiming that BAB underwriting fees were substantially higher than comparable tax-exempt bonds, thus minimizing the benefit of BABs. This study econometrically examines the underwriting cost differences between traditional tax- exempt securities and Build America Bonds on a sample of bonds issued by state and local governments in Texas during the years 2009 and 2010. The results of this analysis have direct policy implications as it relates to efficient subnational debt management practices as well as broader theoretical implications related to financial innovation, information asymmetry, and financial intermediation.

John L. Mikesell, Indiana University

Justin Ross, Indiana University

“Patching the Crystal Ball: Comparing Consensus and Naïve State Revenue Forecasts”

The revenue baseline forecast provides the foundation for sustainable state budgets. Without a realistic and trustworthy revenue forecast, the state lacks a sound budget constraint and faces uncertainty about what can be done without running a deficit that will create fiscal problems for the future. During the Great Recession many states experienced great difficulty in producing reliable forecasts, in many instances finding shortfalls beyond the ordinarily acceptable range. For instance, a Pew Center for the States study reported a median over-forecast of 10.2 percent across the states in 2009, an error that would cause any state considerable fiscal difficulty. A recent article by Thompson and Gates argues that states would be better served if they forecast with simple average growth rates. The current paper tests this argument by comparing such forecasts against the actual forecasts from the consensus revenue forecasting model used by the state of Indiana. The test covers Indiana forecasts for fiscal 1990 through fiscal 2011, a period with three recessions and a long economic expansion, giving a robust test of the approaches, to see whether Thompson and Gates are right about how a revenue baseline might best be created. Overall, the consensus model does well.

Tima Moldogaziev, Indiana University

“Price Formation in Municipal Securities Secondary Trades”

This study addresses the determinants of municipal secondary trade prices for the state general obligation bonds. We find that a two-component finite mixture model with informed and uninformed investors is the best specification for the municipal secondary market. Primary market insurance is inversely associated with secondary trade prices, albeit at significantly different slope estimates for informed and uninformed investors. Price volatility is an important factor for municipal securities secondary market prices in the informed regime and is not important in the uninformed regime. Bond liquidity has a uniform effect on secondary prices, regardless of the investor type. Credit quality is positively associated with municipal secondary market prices, although at significantly higher levels in the uninformed regime. Finally, interest rate risk exposure is a significant element in secondary prices for informed investors, but does not appear to affect the prices for uninformed investors.

Boris Morozov, Floyd Heurtin, Louisiana State University

“Local Governments in Louisiana: Fiscal Sustainability and Government Structure in 2000s”

The current landscape of declining revenue from federal and state government coupled with rising demands from citizens has challenged local governments to become more financially efficient and more effective in their operations. A premium has been placed on sound fiscal management and sustainability. The question now becomes “How can government meet the needs of its citizens in the most fiscally responsible and economically efficient manner?”

The research will examine the relationship between fiscal sustainability and the type of government structure in each Louisiana parish. The sixty-four political and geographic local governments in Louisiana are referred to as parishes. Once the “snapshot” of all parishes is developed, it will be possible to develop an index of “fiscal sustainability” for each parish. This score will be matched to the type of governmental structure in each parish.

Robert Nye, United States Army War College

“The Social Structure of Performance Budgeting and Organizational Effectiveness”

Performance based budgeting reform in its latest stage continues to evolve even during times of cutback management. The majority of performance based budgeting studies focus on the prevalence of performance budgeting in government jurisdictions, and whether or not performance based budgeting influences resource decision-making. Few, if any studies focus on whether performance based budgeting actually influences organizational effectiveness.

This study observes whether certain organizational characteristics associated with performance budgeting indirectly affect organizational performance. The paradigm for public budgeting theory is the budget rationalities theory that describes budgeting’s bargaining, negotiating, and control processes. However, a large portion of budgeting behavior linked to organizational effectiveness may occur outside of the budget rationalities construct. This study proposes there is a second layer of budgeting; a management layer of budgeting focused on different priorities than those within the budget rationalities construct.

Data Collected from the NASP-IV, National Administrative Studies Project Survey confirm the existence of performance budgeting’s indirect effects on organizational effectiveness, where information sharing and certain characteristics of trust moderate performance budgeting’s influence on organizational effectiveness. The results suggest that average and high performing organizations benefit the most from implementing performance budgeting.

Robert Nye, United States Army War College

Edmund C. Stazyk, American University

“Observing the Relationship between Slack Resources, Fiscal Slack and Organizational Performance within Local Government”

Slack resources play important roles in the management of local governments including planning for contingencies, indicating fiscal solvency, comparison among governments, flexibility for managing government operations, and benchmarking the efficiency and effectiveness of local governance (DiMaggio and Powell 1991, Joyce 2001, Pagano 2002, Marlowe, 2004, 2005, 2006).

Slack resources in public organizations have also been used to determine an organization’s propensity to pursue organizational change and innovation as a means for achieving greater efficiencies and effectiveness, react to emerging opportunities, and indicate organizational strategic decision making capacity (Kearney, Feldman and Scavo 2000; Boyne and Walker 2004, Fernandez and Pitts 2007, Walker 2008, Kwon, Berry and Feiock 2009, Meier and O’Toole 2009).

This study intends to look at two separate models using data from the National Administrative Studies Project (NASP-IV) Survey, and organizational and fiscal slack indicators from 545 cities. The first model measures whether perceptual measures of slack resources, political munificence, innovative culture, and managing for results increase respondent perceptions of organizational effectiveness and strategic decision making. The second model replaces perceptual measures from the NASP-IV Survey with common measures of fiscal slack to determine the relationship between levels of slack resources and organizational performance.

This study furthers the literature on the relationship between slack resources and organizational performance, and how subjective perceptual measures match up with accepted budgetary measures.

Yuhua Qiao, Missouri State University

“State fiscal sustainability: Understanding the impact of voter initiatives”

In the past few years, fiscal sustainability has garnered mounting attention nowadays from both the policy-makers and the scholars. This paper is an attempt to explore this issue from the angle of how voter initiatives contribute the problem of fiscal sustainability and how communication with the public should be a key in building the fiscal sustainability. In addition to literature review, author will examine the government documents and voter’s initiatives records in several states, including California, Arizona, and Colorado, where voter initiatives are often used.

The first part will explain the various definitions of fiscal sustainability and how fiscal sustainability becomes an issue. The second part will explain the major elements that contribute to the fiscal sustainability challenge. The third part will examine how voter initiatives specifically affect the state/local government fiscal sustainability. The last part concludes how communication with voters should be a key element in building the fiscal sustainability.

Scott E. Robinson, James W. Stoutenborough, Texas A&M University

“Willing to Tolerate: Alternatives to Willingness-to-pay Evaluations for Homeland Security Regulations”

Evaluations of public support for regulations have often employed contingent valuation techniques grounded in willingness-to-pay question designs. This approach centers on the economic costs of regulation. Many regulations in the area of homeland security, though, include costs that are not directly monetary. Based on a nationally representative phone

survey focused on nuclear detection and homeland security issues, we compare the responses to three questions targeting different types costs for homeland security regulations: monetary costs, delays in shipping, and losses of privacy. We then model the expected level of willingness-to-tolerate each of these costs based on socio-demographic, ideological, and policy-domain factors to contrast the contingencies related to each type of cost.

Windraty Ariane Siallagan, University of New South Wales@Australian Defence Force Academy

“Budget Reform in Indonesia: Lessons Learnt from the Successful Institution”

Since 2004, Indonesia Government has been introducing major reform in financial management. The reform aimed to uphold good governance in government financial practices by introducing market-driven principles underpinned by New Public Management (NPM) notion. The NPM-inspired reform endorsed by the International Development Agency(s) took form, among other things, through the shift from traditional input budgeting to the output-based budgeting, and the introduction of new treasury practices including the shift away from cash accounting basis to accrual basis. In 2010, six years after the reform was initially introduced; the Government recognized variations in the implementation outcomes. While some government agencies had managed to implement the elements of reform, others had been regarded as laggards as they struggled to put the reform mandates into practice. One of the vanguards of the Indonesian budget reform is the Constitutional Court (CC). Employing a case study of the CC, this paper analyzes what factors have influenced the successful implementation outcomes in the CC. The findings identify several factors affecting implementation process with leadership as the most important factors. This study will inform practices and thus improve sustainability of the Indonesian budget reform and other developing countries’ reform taking place in similar contexts.

Qiushi Wang, Rutgers University

“Estimating State Borrowing Cost: A Comparison of Three Measures”

How much is the borrowing cost for each state? This seemingly easy question is actually quite difficult to answer. In general, there are three different ways to measure state borrowing cost. First is to directly use the credit ratings for the 50 states issued by Moody’s. Since 1973, Moody’s has rated each state based on their ability to pay GO debt. However, these are scales that do not change much over time. It is impossible to know, for example, how two Aaa-rated states differ in their borrowing cost. Alternatively, we can also use the Chubb Survey data for relative values of state borrowing cost. The drawback of this data is that it only includes 40 states and the data is only available from 1973 to 1999. The third method is to use the weighted average of true interest costs on state GO bonds. It is generally agreed that true interest cost is by far the best measure of borrowing costs for GO debt. By comparing the three different methods, we hope to conclude the weighted average of true interest costs is the most accurate estimate of state borrowing costs, and it should be highly consistent with Moody’s ratings. To date, almost all articles use just one of the three measures. By unifying the three measures, researchers will be able for the first to conduct analysis on a large panel data; in the meantime policy makers can micro-monitor state credit worthiness instead of relying solely on credit ratings. Therefore, this project will be both theoretically and practically important for the field of public finance.

Rural Studies

No abstracts

Slavic Studies

No abstracts

Social Psychology

Justin D. Hackett, Lauren Data, University of Houston-Downtown

“Diverse Political Discussions: The Influence of Global Community and Ideology”

The current American political system has a way of attenuating meaningful political discussions. With the rise of talk radio and other media outlets stymying open debate between different political views, the threat of stereotyping and the lack of an open market place of ideas is great. It is important to investigate what increases the likelihood of engaging in meaningful political discussions and what factors may possess a means to move beyond intense political partisanship. This study ($n = 600$) focused on the influence of psychological sense of global community (PSGC; feeling part of a global community consisting of all of humanity) and ideologue adherence (strict endorsement of one political view) as predictors of engaging in political discussions that contained diverse political viewpoints. As hypothesized, PSGC ($\beta = .25$, $p < .001$) and less ideologue adherence ($\beta = -.24$, $p < .001$) predicted greater engagement in political conversations consisting of multiple viewpoints. In addition, ideologue adherence was related to self-stereotyping, perceiving one's political views as more American, and other-stereotyping, viewing alternative views as threatening to America ($r_s > .26$, $p_s < .001$). Findings are discussed in terms of the implications for American democracy and moving beyond political partisanship.

Megan Armstrong, University of Nevada, Reno

“Factors affecting juvenile detention workers intent to continue working in juvenile corrections”

Research about juvenile delinquency must consider a number of factors that can help or hinder efforts to rehabilitate juvenile offenders. One major factor is the contact that juveniles have with staff in detention facilities. These juvenile careworkers can often be a source of aid for youthful offenders who are incarcerated, but high turnover rates in the field can hinder relationship building between youth and staff. Several factors can affect juvenile careworkers decisions about whether to work in a facility or leave. The current study examined some of these factors using an integrated theory of person-environment fit and social identity. Findings indicate that attitudes congruence between the juvenile careworker and the climate of the facility was a significant predictor of intent to continue working as a juvenile careworker. Results also revealed that juvenile careworkers strongly identified with their professional role as a salient part of their self-concept and individuals' perceptions of shared attitudes with co-workers contributed to their professional identity. Attitudes congruence then predicted intent to continue working as a juvenile careworker.

Jenny R. Reichert, University of Nevada, Reno

“Diminishing bias: Trending perceptions of Satanism”

Jurors demonstrate bias in a number of ways, including bias against members of minority religions, which resulted in a rash of criminal cases during the “Satanism scare” in which “Satanist” defendants were presumably prejudiced against because of jurors’ beliefs about Satanism. An experimental study conducted examined whether individual mock jurors demonstrated bias against defendants accused of homicide or child sexual abuse based on their admitted or alleged satanic activity, akin to that demonstrated in a comparable study conducted by Pfeifer (1999), such that defendants either accused of alleged or admitted satanic practice are found guilty more often and assigned longer sentences than those whose religious beliefs are unmentioned. These preliminary data were presented at the annual meeting of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion in October 2010. Despite the decline of media coverage surrounding “deviant” members of satanic groups over the past 10 years, current mock jurors hold negative attitudes toward Satanists. These data will be used to develop a model to predict current overall perceptions of Satanism to establish a trend of diminishing bias.

Bon Crowder, MathFour.com

“The Application to Numeracy of Social Science Research Informing Literacy Improvement Models”

The focus of basic skills and appreciation of mathematics has blurred due to the vehement push for advancement of literacy. Because of this, it is now socially acceptable to claim innumeracy. This negative attitude toward mathematics has a corresponding impact on the academic achievement in mathematics and math related scholarship.

A wealth of research supports the literacy advancement movements in the U.S. The social and cultural shift this research has affected with regard to literacy can be implemented for numeracy. This paper discusses the impact of social and family culture on all academics and poses corollary actions that can be taken to positively influence numeracy.

Peter J. Martini III, University of Nevada, Reno

“Sexual Identity and Sexual Behavior: Impact on Well-being and Sexual Risk-taking”

Research on social identity theory suggests the process of self-categorization that occurs though distinguishing between one’s in and out groups can cause an identity crisis if an individual identifies as belonging to two groups with different or even antithetical attitudes and beliefs. This study uses the National Survey for Family Growth (2006-2008 wave, N = 12,512) to ascertain the differential impact of same-sex sexual behavior and sexual orientation identity on measures of subjective well-being and sexual risk-taking. Regression analysis was used to determine the degree to which same-sex sexual behavior, and sexual orientation identity were predictive of subjective health and risk-taking. Results show decreased scores on subjective well being for bisexual individuals and straight individuals who have engaged in same-sex sexual behavior when compared to heterosexuals. Gay men and lesbians were statistically indistinguishable from their heterosexual counterparts. The data support an assertion that sexual behavior, in and of itself, does not have an impact on subjective well-being. Rather, identity and the relationship between identity and same-sex sexual behavior seems to have an influence on subjective well-being. However, this influence occurs only for bisexual and self-identified straight individuals who have engaged in same-sex sexual behavior.

Dianne Dentice, Stephen F. Austin State University
“White Revolutionaries: A Case Study”

The United States is experiencing massive social change due to loss of status as a world power, a failing economy, and the global recession. Economic crisis and global power shifts often result in formation of fringe movements such as the Tea Party, neo-Confederate factions, and extremist groups such as Blood and Honour and Aryan Nations. Strains of nationalist and racist ideology tie the groups together and create common spaces for individuals who support regressive social policies and share isolationist worldviews. This paper examines individuals who are activists in a white nationalist movement in Arkansas. Data gathering began in July 2009 with an interview with Billy Roper, a well known leader in the white nationalist movement. Additional interviews with members of Roper’s group, White Revolution were conducted during 2009, 2010, and 2011. This study also contains results from an online survey of White Revolution in June 2010. Findings indicate a number of factors have contributed to individual alliance with the white supremacist/nationalist movement in the United States. Some of those factors are support of balkanization of the United States into regions or nation states based along racial/ethnic lines along with an apocalyptic view of the future of race relations. Much of the ideology that continues to develop among people in this wing of the movement can be directly attributed to the influence of Roper’s mentor, William Pierce, founder of the National Alliance. A fixation on white Aryan identity also adds to the continuous reformation of white nationalist identities.

Michael Kwiatkowski, University of Nevada-Reno
“Suspicion as Derived from Interpersonal Uncertainty: An Examination of Interpersonal Deception Theory and Relational Information Processing”

By examining both interpersonal deception theory and relational information processing, a model was developed to examine suspicion as a process. This model represents an interaction and the impact of uncertainty (with suspicion argued as a type of uncertainty) on the interaction. To test the model, researchers asked participants about times when they were suspicious of someone and how they responded. A qualitative content analysis is planned to evaluate the responses, focusing on the themes from questions referencing a specific situation and definitions of lying. The analysis is intended to determine if suspicion operates as a process rather than a state. The next step of the study would be to begin quantitative analysis.

Michael Webb, The University of Southern Mississippi
“Perceptions of Hurricane Katrina Community-Level Recovery in Coastal Mississippi Counties”

When Hurricane Katrina ripped through the Mississippi Gulf Coast in August 2005, it left a trail of destruction in its wake. How an individual perceives the level of recovery from a disaster in his or her community matters because it affects how he or she will prioritize recovery policies. Analysis of economic data indicates that recovery has not occurred evenly among Mississippi Gulf Coast neighborhoods. A need exists to rectify the lack of literature on modeling community-level resiliency to disasters. To advance the literature in this regard, the researcher’s team conducted 63 interviews with community leaders (business, social, and political positions) in the three Mississippi Coastal counties, followed by 14 focus groups of area residents, and an online survey that garnered 1,880 responses. Among the data collected from this endeavor include perceptions of recovery. The researcher applies content analysis to the interview and focus group transcripts to identify how residents defined recovery and what variables they use to measure it. The researcher examines if there are

differences among recovery perception based on community and one's leadership role within the community.

Social Work

Shehzad Inayat Ali

“Striving towards Better Quality of Life with Dignity and Sense of Well-Being: Community-Based Rehabilitation Pilot for Elderly in Pakistan”

With age, physiological changes impacts Quality of Life (QoL). This compromises dignity of Elderly, physical and economic independence; nature of social interactions; equitable access to resources; and a general sense of insecurity. Aga Khan Social Welfare Board for Pakistan (AKSWBP) did a qualitative research in 2009 to assess current situations of elderly in Ismaili Community and to identify focus areas to improve their QoL. Study involved 5 focus group discussions of 12-15 elderly each in 4 districts of Pakistan. Elderly highlighted priorities for access to quality health; age related illnesses and physical incapacities; awareness for elders and caregivers; management of chronic illnesses and neurological conditions; need for cash-in-hand income; ways of reducing loneliness, eliminating abuse and neglect; inclusion in society; and life with dignity and sense of well-being. In 2010, a pilot 5 year community based rehabilitation program was launched, in 4 areas of Karachi. Phase-1 initiatives include baseline survey of elderly; peer support group formation for seniors helping seniors; community space for multipurpose activities, therapeutic services and psychological counseling. To-date 382 elderly have experienced changes in QoL. In the next 3 years, program will introduce interventions for creative use of time; services for Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and home/bed bound population.

Silvia Lara, David Jones, and Mayra Martinez, Northern Arizona University, Yuma Branch Campus

Title not included

Political, social, cultural, and economic factors have contributed to a host of social problems along the U.S. Mexico border region. Child hunger, childhood obesity and child neglect are three border problems that were investigated by the senior social work cohort at Northern Arizona University, Yuma Branch Campus. The purpose of this paper is to present a review of the literature on the problems of child hunger, childhood obesity, and child neglect along the U.S. Mexico border, proposals for macro level community change that address these problems, and the findings of the three sustainable macro level interventions which occurred in two communities along the U.S. Mexico border.

Allison Leonard, Diane Calloway-Graham, and Moises Diaz, Utah State University

“Breathe In, Breathe Out: Utilizing Mindfulness in the Social Work Practicum”

Mindfulness is defined as the ability to be aware of your thoughts, emotions, physical sensations, and actions – in the present moment – without judging or criticizing yourself or your experience. It has been used in a variety of settings and in a variety of ways. Within the context of social work, mindfulness can be used to prevent burnout and increase awareness. My hypothesis is that students that are trained in mindfulness within the context of the practicum seminar will improve their professional development especially in regards to: 1) improving professional self-efficacy, 2) increasing positive self-esteem and how they regard themselves professionally, and 3) perceiving less work-related stress. The research is geared towards mindfulness techniques and their implementation in the practicum seminar.

William B. Pederson, NAU Yuma Branch Campus
“U.S. Mexico Border Issues for Social Workers”

The U.S.-Mexico border region extends nearly 2000 miles from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean with a population base of 12 million. Social workers employed in this region are confronted with a myriad of social problems that are exacerbated by a crumbling economy in both nations and ill-thought social policies on both sides of the border. Furthermore, there is no cohesive theoretical foundation from which social workers can address these practice problems. The purpose of this seminar is twofold. First, those problems affecting social work practice along the border will be discussed in the construct of the U.S.-Mexico social welfare safety net. This safety net includes: health, education, housing, employment, social welfare, and financial insurance. Second, a contextual framework will be provided from which social workers can begin to address these problems using evidence-based practice methodologies. This framework will include those historical, political, economic, social, cultural, legal, and institutional contextual factors that have either exacerbated or attempted to address these practice problems.

Sociology

No abstracts

Urban Studies

Bogyong Min, Arizona State University

“Exploring strategies for sustainable neighborhoods in Light-Rail Corridor”

The introduction of Phoenix Light-Rail is expected to enhance the public transport system and the efficiency of land use in downtown Phoenix by decreasing automobile use and therefore traffic jams in the area. This study focuses on the Light-Rail corridor in Phoenix and aims to explore strategies for increasing Light-Rail ridership and repairing sprawl in the downtown Phoenix area. Specifically, the study will seek to address, firstly, whether the Light-Rail system provide dense, more walkable housing options in response to demographic change.; secondly, whether the stations with the highest number of Light-Rail passengers correspond to the neighborhoods with the highest population densities; and, thirdly, whether the stations with Park-and-Ride facilities have more Light-Rail passengers. Interestingly, the stations with Park-and-Ride facilities are not likely to have more Light-Rail passengers than other stations. When the stations near areas with high population density have Park-and-Ride facilities, passenger numbers are more likely to increase. This study find that the Park-and-Ride facilities in residential areas are more likely to increase the Light-Rail ridership, since passengers want to use the Park-and-Ride facility that closest to home.

Dan Burkett, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Systems Thinking in Design”

Architecture is singular in nature. In its basic form it addresses the simple need for shelter. While a piece of architecture is singular, the process in designing it has a complexity that requires a level of systematic thinking that is used to integrate structure, M.E.P. enclosure, etc. This approach to designing architecture can be used to challenge design students to think about the larger role that architecture can play in responding to larger more complex issues. By applying a “Systems Thinking” approach, we can begin to look at solutions to today's problems that are increasingly complex in nature and demand a more systematic and

integrated solution. Tsunami's, earthquakes, overpopulation, pollution, and even lack of access to medical care are such problems that can and have been approached in such a manner.

In contrast to the singular nature of architecture, “Systems thinking focuses on how the thing being studied interacts with the other constituents of the system – a set of elements that interact to produce behavior – of which it is a part.” (*Daniel Aronson*). By understanding how architecture, infrastructure, policy, technology, and protocol operate as systems, we can begin to exploit them to create integrated relationships and solutions to complex problems.

Doug Graf, The Ohio State University

“Aalto's Tenor”

Alvar Aalto's summerhouse in Muratsalo is often seen as enigmatic, but what are some of its design implications? The house seems to have been conceived as an experiment in multiple readings and superimposed typologies, combinatorial strategies that were employed in a number of his buildings. The building both responds to context and produces its own, becoming a means to produce urban design effects with out the urban fabric that would normally be required. This paper will investigate some of the ways in which this building operates to produce multiple spatial readings and compare it with similar buildings to better understand Aalto's operations.

Galen Minah, University of Washington

“Kahn's World”

This presentation will look at the work of Louis Kahn through the experience of a former student in his Master's class, and employee in his office. The talk will discuss five significant influences upon his approach to design. These are Kahn's character and personality, his attitudes toward architectural expression, program as the key to finding the point of departure, the meaning of structure in his work, and the importance of light. Kahn's personality included flights of romantic fantasy, expansive and charismatic charm, and mood swings that could reach the depths of despair. His conceptual ideas could reflect any of these states of mind. His creative expression evolved from dialogue with students in which words became metaphors for ideas that had both poetic and physical meaning. Drawing was the connection between the words and physical form. These became 'form diagrams' and held the key to the essential elements of his design. Program revealed the true nature of the building, or 'what the building wants to be'. Structure became the identity of parts that were the vital organs of his projects. These parts were interdependent, but each had an identity, given by its structure, and an individuality that was always evident in the visual realization of the architecture. Light was not only a poetic element, but became a vital presence in every space he designed.

Geoff Gjertson, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Good Design Only Costs \$5 Per Square Foot”

During the fall 2010 semester three architecture graduate in the Building Institute designed a new home for Lafayette Habitat for Humanity. Then in the summer and fall of 2011, approximately 30 architecture students contributed over 400,000 man-hours to build the home. The home was dedicated on November 4th and the owner moved-in in time for Thanksgiving 2011. By leveraging the assets of volunteer labor, prefabrication, and recycled materials, the Habitat Home elevates the quality and sustainability of the prototypical Habitat Home while only moderately increasing the cost. In fact the home's final cost is \$70,000- only \$5,000 more than the typical Habitat house. At 950 square feet, the home was only \$74 per square foot and only \$5 per square foot for the added sustainability features

and unique design elements. Good design does not have to cost an arm and a leg, only an extra hand!

Jerry Malinowski, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Changing the Transportation Design Paradigm in Louisiana”

The Transit Design Studio in the School of Architecture and Design developed design iterations for CNG powered buses for the city of Lafayette and Lake Charles Louisiana. Louisiana has rich resources of natural gas that could alleviate the need for mid-east oil importation and the need for diesel powered buses. Conversely CNG as a transportation fuel has its pros and cons. This presentation will attempt to discuss this phenomenon as well as discuss the impact our Transit Design Studio has on educating and implementing change in the public transportation paradigm for the state of Louisiana.

Kari Smith, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Terrain Vague: Surface and Subsurface Rights in Sabine National Wildlife Refuge”

Driving along Gulf Beach Highway 82 along the coast of Southwestern Louisiana one is immersed in a landscape the dimensions of which are obscured. It is a landscape, which is constantly re-imagined due to natural seasonal and periodic occurrences and compounded by man made acts. This territory is deceptive in its initial appearance of banality. Although aware of the oil industry's presence one almost believes documentary filmmaker Robert Flaherty's vision of benign change. However, upon closer inspection one realizes the legacy of the oil industry and can quickly uncover greater and lesser infrastructural acts connecting this landscape to the politics upstream.

To make visible the infrastructural acts of this territory one must deploy surface thinking, a distorted reality maintained by many of the industries present. One of the most profound examples is seen in the nearby Sabine National Wildlife Refuge, a 124,511-acre wetland basin between the Gulf cheniers and the coastal prairie eco-regions. According to the U.S. Fish and wildlife services, “this territory is one of the most productive and fertile areas of North America,” and has international habitat importance. Here subsurface mineral rights are owned by the Chevron-Texaco oil company, which “retains the right to reasonable access.” The depths of the surface rights of the refuge are elusive; however Chevron- Texaco has operated wells to depths of 20,000 feet. Contradictions abound as one grapples with the notion of conservation and research efforts pouring into the refuge while simultaneously oil spills in the surrounding marsh has required restoration efforts such as in-situ burning and “post burn mopping up.” This paper seeks to explore the unique conditions of Louisiana's mineral rights and the simultaneous occupation of a territory by the conflicting interests of a National Public Land Trust and the Petroleum Industry.

Paulette Hebert, Oklahoma State University

“Stepping Into the Light: University Research-Design Team Plans Pedestrian and Bike Path Illumination”

A faculty and student research-design team developed a design solution for a pedestrian and bike path in an urban area in the southern U.S. A field study was conducted to document existing lighting conditions along a two mile area. Light meter readings were made utilizing a hand-held lux meter. Measurements were taken on the ground, 20 foot on center, following industry procedures. Programming, schematic design, design development, and construction document phases were completed. Twenty students and two faculty members participated over a four year period. A new lighting design, which met industry, DOTD, and University standards, was developed. Preliminary lighting calculations for the new path were made based on manufacturer-supplied photometric data. Design drawings were produced. Various

software programs, including: AutoCAD, Excel, Word, and Photoshop were utilized. Photo-documentation, project drawings and other documents will be presented. This project allows for the safety and security of pedestrians and bikers.

Prebble Q Ramswell, University of Southern Mississippi

“Where Others Fear To Tread: Combating Drug-lord Rule in the Brazilian Favelas Through a Police Offensive”

The favelas are Brazilian ghettos under drug-lord rule, essentially states within a state with their own rules and laws. Local government and police avoid the areas entirely and have essentially allowed the drug-lords free reign. I propose that if the Brazilian police were to forcibly enter and take control of these districts, they could eradicate the existing problems of drug lord rule and greatly reduce the incidence of both violent and non-violent crime.

This study examines how a police offensive would reduce the incidence of crime within the Brazilian slums known as favelas by analyzing crime rates before and after police intervention in New York City’s crime crackdown campaign to reduce inner city crime in the 1990s. The study will show how crime levels are greater within the favelas than in neighboring areas in Brazil, and in comparison with other urban areas, and how a police offensive, as executed in New York, would lead to a reduction in crime as a direct result of the elimination of drug-lord rule.

Robert McKinney, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Mapping Louisiana Townscapes”

In towns and cities throughout Louisiana one can find the structure of earlier settlements. The colonial architecture of the South developed as a relationship between two distinct locations, the town and the plantation. Each of these settlement types developed in response to the landscape of rivers and bayous.

The focus will be an analysis of the relationship between colonial and antebellum homes and the urban context; specifically three conditions, the plantation as town, the in-town house, and the plantation surrounded by town.

The objective is to understand the relationship to context and topography in the development of settlements in Louisiana. Through mapping investigations and interpretation, the layout of each condition will be examined to determine patterns and characteristics of each settlement condition. As towns and cities have grown, are there organizational patterns established by agrarian settlements that continue in the fabric of the contemporary city?

Thomas Sammons, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“University Bike Path: A Collaborative Effort between the Graduate Architectural Studio, the State, and the University”

The design of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette’s bike path was a proposal to link the Southern Campus with the Traditional Campus downtown. This project was a collaborate effort between the graduate 502 Studio, the Community Design Workshop, the city, the state, and the Economic Development Authority for the city. The completion of the one million dollar enhancement grant from the Department of Transportation and Development of Louisiana is completing construction in October. The design and construction of this path is truly a collaborative effort from the graduate students to representative professionals, civil engineers, landscape architects, architects, as well as the community of Lafayette Economic Authority, the city and the state. Each played an important part in helping this important connector device that allows for linkages between our two campuses. This project included the graduate Urban Design Studio proposing urban design strategies for the Southern Campus and connection strategies to the Traditional Campus. The CDW, an outreach studio

of the School of Architecture and Design for the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, continued the design process, wrote the grant, participated with various professionals and produced the construction documents ready for bidding. From conceptual design to completion of construction has taken approximately six years due to being interrupted by the hurricanes Katrina and Rita and the bureaucracy of the DOTD. This magnifies the importance of collaboration, patience, and endurance.

The Community Design Workshop has been an operation for the past 15 years. It has completed eighty projects in the surrounding region and in the state of Louisiana. The Community Design Workshop incorporates the 502 Graduate Service Learning Studio into its pedagogy and methodology of working. In addition, special projects by the graduate classes are integrated into the CDW to facilitate the development of the variety of projects. The paper will discuss the process of a service learning 502 Studio along with the CDW's continuation of the project. The paper will also elaborate on the collaboration of all participants including the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, the city, the state and the community throughout the final completion of construction.

Women & Gender Studies

Tinni Goswami Bhattacharya, The Asiatic Society, Kolkata

“Medicine and the problem of moral responsibility—The Memoir of Dr. Haimabati Sen”

The essential theme of this paper is to highlight the problematic relation between medicine and moral responsibility where the memoir of Dr. Haimabati Sen plays the role of a catalyst. The aim of this paper is not to glorify, or to narrate her life story, because Tapan Roychoudhury and Geraldine Forbes have already done their research on her. From this perspective the present researcher has taken an attempt to continue the discourse by situating Haima in a unique platform where the dilemma of her moral conscience and medical responsibility reflects with a thoughtful connotation. Here we find different shades of Haimabati, firstly as a woman, then a wife, a mother, and above all a doctor. She had a strong determination to prove herself in the above-mentioned roles which was also the main essence of her memoir. Her memoir is not a study based on the journey of her life, it also gives us a chance to “revisit” the condition of health during the days of the Raj, where the problem of medicine and moral responsibility contradicts each other. With this backdrop, the present researcher wants to explore a new avenue for research where apart from Haima's biography, an article by Owsei Temkin becomes a source of inspiration.

Barbara Bonnekesen, New Mexico Tech

“Women, STEM, and Blaming the Victim: Why Mentoring Is Not Enough”

The current under-representation of women in the STEM fields (with the exception of the social sciences) is addressed with two strategies, a call for mentoring of women (above and beyond mentoring for male colleagues) and a constant reassurance that women must have personal responsibilities (again, above and beyond their male colleagues' obligations) that make it necessary for even NSF to accommodate female scientists (NSF's Career-Life Balance Initiative). While both strategies seem useful, neither solves the problem of discrimination against women in STEM, but may actually prolong and sustain it. This paper examines the possibility that women's perceived need for additional mentoring may sustain the illusion of female frailty, while the accommodation of personal obligations, named as a women's need, reasserts that women should be hyper-responsible for private work. Instead of decreasing the opposition to women's presence in the STEM fields, both strategies may advertise that

women need special consideration if they wish to participate in these particular academic areas.

Erika Derkas, New Mexico Highlands University

“Nothing but Homophobia? Corrective Rape and Internalized Misogyny”

Making headline news in 2008, a celebrated South African footballer was gang-raped and stabbed 25 times in an attempt to rectify her lesbian orientation. The practice of "corrective rape" occurring most readily in South Africa, is done to purge lesbianism from women, (i.e. an attempt to make lesbians real women?). Such violence cannot simply be explained as a direct outcome of homophobia, but a form of internalized misogyny emerging as displaced masculine anger during times of economic contraction and heightened marginalization. Deviant sexuality is used to legitimize the rapist's behavior. Targeting lesbians rather than heterosexual women displaces the notion that the rape was due to a direct challenge to masculine power but rather is done altruistically to cure women of their lesbian sexuality. Men thus explain their behavior or support for such by arguing that the rape was "corrective". Lesbian women, rather than "real" heterosexual women, become the scapegoat for men's wounded masculinities. Not only an African phenomenon, this research examines the correlation between misogyny, homophobia and support for "corrective rape" in times of economic contraction within the United States through survey research with two hundred students.

Angela Y. Douglas, University of North Carolina Wilmington

“Making Women's Health Important along the I-77 Corridor in the Carolinas”

This paper examines prevalence and access to resources for women's health along Interstate 77 between Charlotte North Carolina and Columbia South Carolina. Anchored between the major metropolitan cities, this stretch of highway is home to some rural counties plagued by chronic illnesses and poverty. This paper looks at the community efforts to make women's health a priority at individual, community, and governmental levels.

Alexis Ingram, California State University, Monterey Bay

“More than ‘Just a Girl’: Feminism within the *Buffy the Vampire* and *Angel* Fandom”

In the world of *Buffy the Vampire Slayer* academia, it is a widely acknowledged fact that Joss Whedon intended his show to have a feminist message. Much scholarship has been done on the text, reading the show as feminist or dissecting various themes of the show with a feminist fine-toothed comb. What hasn't been studied is whether or not the viewer's themselves received this message of feminism that is evident within the text. In my paper I explore the feminist understandings of the fans themselves, surveying their thought on feminism, reading television shows as 'feminist,' and what elements of feminism apply to the show. I propose that those respondents who personally identify as feminist will hold the show more harshly accountable for a feminist reading than those who consider themselves somewhat feminist or not feminist at all.

Sujatha Moni

“Reconciliation and Erosion of Rights: The Status of Women Afflicted by Intimate Partner Violence in Chennai, India”

Using an interdisciplinary approach to the assessment of contemporary discourses surrounding responses to intimate partner violence, the paper reflects the contradiction between the prevailing culture of violence towards women and the predominant message of reconciliation advocated by most women's shelters and organizations in the Southern city of Chennai in Tamil Nadu State, India. The paper is based on fieldwork conducted during

summer 2010, where several women's shelter services in Chennai were examined, including food & lodging, protection through law enforcement, counseling, and various outreach programs. While intimate partner violence is rampant, cutting across classes, most rehabilitation programs in Chennai hardly address women's empowerment and right to independent existence. Where such services are available, there is hardly any public knowledge regarding them. The paper examines the reasons for these anomalies and offers a feminist critique of the states' rendering of subaltern status to women, firstly by locating their status squarely within the family, and secondly, turning a blind eye to family violence. Under these circumstances, what alternatives does a shelter organization like Prevention of Crime and Victim Care (PCVC) offer for challenging such gendered discourses?

Rebecca S. Robinson, Arizona State University

“Pink Hijab Day: Neo-Colonial or Dynamically Local/Global?”

The purpose of this paper is to foster greater understanding of how online social movements transform as they spread from one location to another, especially when movements become global. The movement that will be addressed here is “Pink Hijab Day” (PHD), which originated in a small town in Missouri in 2003. PHD, at its founding, was aimed at supporting breast cancer awareness and at encouraging non-Muslims to ask Muslims about their faith. Since the onset of the movement it has traveled to more than a dozen countries. While the movement has morphed somewhat in its country of origin, the goal of this paper is to analyze how the movement has been contextualized in participant nations in the MENA region (Egypt, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE). Initial research of discourse in MENA countries demonstrates that the movement has been locally contextualized to reflect the uniqueness of these societies.

Sajal Roy, University of Bergen, Norway

“Does Digital Device Commit Violence Against Women in Bangladesh?”

Over the years we see the less participation of women in the technological world especially in the developing nations like Bangladesh where digitalization is going on. Owing to gender gap and other social constrains, technology specially the use of cellular phone is biased towards young boys. This is an attempt to scrutinize how violence against women get commits by the use of cellular technology. With a view to investigating the agenda it was an endeavor to link the insights in association with technology society & culture, technology as capability enhancement in development theory, digital Divide, gender & technology, and sexual harassment, etc. The conducted study followed inductive nature where different tools for qualitative approaches were used to find out the consequences of the mobile phone related problems among women and to determine the level of knowledge; attitudes and practices of the targeted sample. The collected data has been analyzed through SPSS and other conventional ways used in the feminist research methodology. The paper ends with spotlights of the profile of the responded which assists in the further analysis comprising how technology is responded in perpetrating violence against women. With a view to identifying the epistemological stance of this research the paper is justified by using the outlets of mobile technology and related violence against women from the global context.

Janice Russell, Mara Merlino, Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies

“Gender Differences in Sentencing: Paternalism or Gender Role Deviance”

Data on sentencing patterns reveal a contradictory relationship between gender and criminal sentencing. Some research has shown that compared to males, females are more often cautioned by police than proceeded against, even when charged with the same crime. This research also indicates that women are more often conditionally discharged, fined, or placed

on some form of probation than are men, who are more likely to be incarcerated. However, conflicting reports suggest that in some cases, women are treated much more punitively than are men. Two different views are offered as explanations for differential treatment of women in the legal system. One view proposes that women offenders reject stereotypically female roles, making their behavior seem more deviant in comparison to males (Gender-Role Deviance), thus leading to more punitive treatment. The other view suggests that women offenders are “crying for help” and are treated paternalistically by a male-dominated legal system (Paternalism/Favoritism), leading to “softer” sentences for women. In order to test both of these theories regarding differential, and seemingly contradictory, treatment of women in the criminal justice system, felony offender data from the state of Nevada were analyzed. Results provide partial support for Paternalism/Favoritism, but no support for Gender-Role Deviance theory.

Vijaya Lakshmi Sharma, Nida Siddiqui, Amu Aligarh
“Domestic Violence and Social Security of Victims”

Family is the most intimate place and is often a site of nurture and care .It can also be a place where male power is expressed and where women are directly or indirectly socialized to accept disempowerment, inferiority, subordination and violence. Violence against wives is one of the leading causes of female injury in India. Four lakh women commit suicide due to it. It is the second largest cause of death among women in India. The incidents of domestic violence against wife are increasing at a record of 13.2% (NCRB). Still this crime is frequently misrepresented as being private. Though wife abuse exists, documentation rate of this crime is comparatively very low which is known as ' hidden domestic violence. According to estimates only one in four and that too extreme violent cases of domestic violence is actually reported. This study is diagnostic cum descriptive and is based on case study of 25 violence victims of Agra district (India). The present study will investigate relation between spouse abuse and the social sanction of domestic violence. The study will discuss: 1) the role parents play in compounding their daughters problem, 2) the attitudes of the friends and relatives towards the victim of wife abuse, and 3) how does society indirectly provide social sanctions despite legal provisions against domestic violence

Lee Walker, California State University, Chico
“The Feminist in the Mirror: Hiking Boots or Nine Inch Heels”

Have the attempts of women to achieve equity in the workplace been compromised by an appearance driven society that has been conditioned by media images of young, slim, attractive professional women dressed in provocative clothing styles? Do these images result in hiring decisions that favor women who fit the media induced social ideal to the exclusion of well qualified, talented women who do not display the desired features? This study revisits the philosophical ideals about women’s clothing styles expressed by feminists between 1970 and 1985. Feminists from that era believed that women should not feel compelled to parade around in high heel shoes and slinky, skimpy clothing to be hired for a job. Currently, it appears that women have adopted the style of clothing that feminists in the 1970’s and 1980’s opposed. This study compares philosophical ideals about women’s clothing expressed by feminists in the 1970’s and 1980’s to current beliefs to determine why women have different ideas. Are women celebrating their sexuality by showcasing their womanly features or are they victims of media images in popular movies, television shows and commercials that suggest such displays are necessary for professional acceptance and success?

Monica Hassan Zadeh Zandi, Glenn Milton Reyes, Loyola Marymount University

The rate of recidivism for adult female offenders in 2010 was 58%, after their 3rd year of release. This presentation explores the effectiveness and potential differences in psychological change as one advances through the Choice Theory(r) Connection Program, a reality- therapy based non-controlling, behavioral psychology designed for female offenders. The aim of CT is to learn how to recognize and choose external and internal acts which enhance life-satisfaction, and limit those which produce destructive intra-and interpersonal relationships.

This study examined 2 cohorts of offenders with psychosocial problems; cohort 1 (n=58) were new to CT, while cohort 2 (n=38) had completed 70 hours of training. Participants completed 8 measures at pre- and post- CT treatment. The variables assessed included control and relationships with others, emotion regulation, stress, body responsiveness, anxiety, mindfulness, depression/happiness, and well-being. Correlation analysis, paired and independent sample t-tests, pre- and post- mean scores, Cohen's d values and t-scores for the paired and independent sample t-tests, were used in analysis.

Scale totals and subscales were assessed for significant differences. Mean comparisons provide evidence on the psychological change as one advances in CT. Cohorts differed in pre-training scores on the following 6 scales: emotion regulation (DERS, $t(94) = 4.26, p < .01$); depressive symptoms (DHS, $t(94) = -4.20, p < .01$); Multidimensional Well-being (MWA, $t(94) = -2.69, p = .008$); mindfulness (PHLMS, $t(94) = -4.22, p < .01$) and stress (PSS, $t(94) = 3.61, p < .01$). Yet in each case, Cohort 2 showed less psychological change and greater resiliency. Significant improvements in emotion regulation, mindfulness, and stress were revealed for both cohorts at post- analysis. Cohort 1 results for DERS (M=90.33) to post- (M=68.60), $t(57)=6.62, p<.01$; PSS (M=14.19) to post- (M=19.86), $t(57)=6.87, p<.01$; PHLMS (M=62.72) to post- (M=71.28), $t(57)=-6.12, p<.01$. Cohort 2 results for DERS (M=70.11) to post- (M=57.24), $t(37)=4.63, p<.01$; PSS (M=15.61) to post- (M=12.76), $t(37)=3.60, p<.01$; PHLMS (M=70.87) to post- (M=75.68), $t(37)=-3.31, p<.01$

These results provide evidence toward the potential efficacy and promise of using Choice Theory to reduce stress, and increase mindfulness and emotion regulation with female offenders in correctional facilities.