
AFRICAN & AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES

Theodore Ransaw

*University of Nevada Las Vegas/
College of Southern Nevada*

Michael O. Adams & Linda D. Smith

Texas Southern University

E-government and its Potential to Further Alienate Marginalized Populations

Ultimately, e-government seeks to more effectively serve the public. Since 2002, the focus on measuring its effectiveness has been on usage of technology to deliver public services as well as fiscal conservatism. However, neither of these items empirically measure constituent advantage. Evaluations of how readily accessible, user friendly, and efficient e-government is to the citizenry should be made versus solely observing the economic efficiency for governmental organizations. Although generated reports have suggested e-government is cost effective for the organization, little research has been done to examine if the implementation is advantageous to citizens specifically those who lack technology availability and education. Many government departments and programs are adopting technology that potentially may further alienate those in which it is meant to serve. Data suggest there is an economic and educational gap with technology usage. Many government programs and services including housing, health, and food are implementing technology while individuals they are serving are not equipped with technology skill and availability thus potentially further marginalizing these individuals.

Stephen Brown

Azusa Pacific University

From March Madness to May Gladness: A Descriptive Multiple Case Study

The purpose of this study was to examine the noncognitive variables and experiential factors and people that had a significant influence on African American male basketball players in Division I programs who persisted to baccalaureate degree completion. The following conclusions were drawn based on the findings of this study: (1) Greater efforts should be made to educate the families of African American student athletes about the importance of being actively involved in their child's educational process beginning at an early age. (2) Create a culture of academic success as the norm, rather than being the exception. (3) Dedicated greater resources to academic assistance to these student athletes during their academic matriculation, especially those that are facing educational or financial challenges. (4) Consider tying coaching incentives to their program's graduation rate as well as winning percentage instead of simply the latter. (5) Consider an athletic curriculum for all majors, to ensure that student athletes are made privy to all the educational opportunities available to them. Thus, this population would never have to choose between athletic and academic commitments.

Edgar W. Butler

University of California, Riverside

The California Slavery Era Insurance Registry

In 2000, the California State Legislature passed SB 2109 entitled Slavery Era Insurance Policies, adding sections to the California Insurance Code requiring insurance companies licensed in California to report names of slaves and slaveholders in an electronic format, effective October 30, 2001. A compliance rate of 92% of all carriers was obtained. This paper presents an analysis of two of the registries: (1) slaveholders by name, county and state, name of slave and location and (2) other identifying information, slaveholder, location, and life insurance company. The paper is divided into five parts: (1) a description of The California Registry, (2) the insurance companies, (3) an analysis, (4) a discussion of reparations, and (5) some provisional conclusions. The paper is illustrated.

Margie Cook
Black Nurses Association

Faculty and Student Content, Teaching and Research Methods

During the 1970's a health science center in a western state touted the need to have culturally diverse faculty, staff and students to yield nurses who could serve culturally diverse populations. It was these populations who formed most of the patients the institution used for training. Faculty were asked to teach so all students would culturally diverse concepts. But when that teaching took place faculty and students became uncomfortable with the content, teaching methods and research methods as well as faculty use of outside community consultants for content otherwise not available. This led to confrontation between faculty of color and the university. It resulted in being denied tenure although the faculty was well prepared and qualified with excellent research, teaching and clinical practice. This institution has failed to give tenure to African Americans except in one instance where the faculty had to leave soon afterwards.

Zelda M. DeBoyes
University of Denver

A Sense of Trust: Through the Eyes of African American Graduate Students

Public trust in developing and maintaining long-term relationships has been the focus of research in many disciplines, including higher education (Ghosh, Whipple, & Bryan, 2001). Recent studies suggest that higher education can benefit from building and maintaining trust with students (Ghosh et al. 2001). However, this body of research typically provides a general understanding of the benefits of student trust in the academic arena through the eyes of White students only. Few, if any, studies examine the benefits of student trust for African American students enrolled in predominantly White graduate programs. As African American graduate students struggle for success and recognition at predominantly White institutions of higher education (Williamson, 1999), the relationship with the institution must be fully examined to grasp the factors that influence development and maintenance of an overall sense of trust. Trust is a dynamic aspect of human relationships which is an ongoing process that must be maintained and continuously authenticated (Flores & Solomon, 1998). This proposal examines four key factors that influence African American graduate students' sense of trust in the higher education system: feelings of isolation; standing out; relationship with peers and negotiating the system (Lewis, Ginsberg, Davies, & Smith, 2004).

Katy Gilpatric
University of Nevada Las Vegas

Theodore Ransaw
University of Nevada Las Vegas/College of Southern Nevada

**To See and To Be Seen: Analysis of Body Type and Diversity
of Women in Popular Hip-hop Videos Programs**

Previous research has studied minority representation in advertisements in popular culture but has seldom looked at media popular with minorities such as Hip-hop videos. In this case, minority means more than just ethnic minorities but includes women with diverse body types and beauty markers such as darker skin tone, kinky hair, nonhegemonic European facial features and body types with larger hips and thighs. This content analysis compares three popular Hip-hop videos programs BET the Basement, MTV's Yo MTV Raps, and Vh1. We argue two points. First, women in Hip-hop videos typically have features that are in direct opposition to the hegemonic beauty and most desired look of women in other media outlets. Second, Hip-hop videos may fulfill a need for women with diverse beauty markers, to see themselves reflected in otherwise occupied spaces.

**Rachel Griffin, Malaika Mckee-Culpepper,
Stephen Culpepper, Michele D. Hanna & Linda Mizell**
University of Denver

Blazing New Trails in the Line of Fire: Counternarratives and the Challenge of Teaching while Black

Recent studies indicate that for some Black faculty, an unwelcoming and potentially hostile classroom environment awaits those who choose to teach in predominantly White institutions (PWIs). Specifically, scholars contend that Black faculty faced challenges including problematic student attitudes and behaviors as well as questioning of their authority and credibility in the classroom (McGowan, 2000; Stanley 2003). In this proposed panel, the presenters use critical race theory (CRT) (Ladson-Billings, 1999; Solrzano, Ceja, & Yosso, 2000; Tate, 1997) as a theoretical foundation for exploring their pedagogical experiences of teaching while Black. In the tradition of CRT each of the presenters will create personal counter narratives which depict creative interpretations of their lived experiences as Black faculty inside the classrooms of PWIs. According to Ladson Billings (1999), in CRT personal narratives and stories are important in understanding lived experiences and how those experiences may represent confirmation or counterknowledge of the way society works. She contends that stories are used to analyze the myths, presuppositions, and received wisdoms that makeup the common culture about race. To that end, in this presentation our collective counternarratives will explore and utilize shared and individual experiences of race and status in education (Yosso, 2002; Solorzano, 1997).

George H. Junne, Jr.
University of Northern Colorado

Barney Ford and Colorado Statehood

Colorado Territory entered the Union on August 1, 1876. The Centennial State's admission was delayed through the efforts of African American Denver hotelier Barney Ford and others. Before residing in Colorado, Ford started for California to mine gold but in Nicaragua, decided to open the United States Hotel where many dignitaries stayed. Later, he traveled to Chicago and then to Denver to take part in the Colorado gold strike of 1859. Because Colorado's proposed constitution prohibited Blacks from voting, in 1865 the rich Barney Ford went to Washington, DC and argued against Colorado entering the Union with that discriminatory provision. With the assistance from Senator Charles Sumner, he got it eliminated. Ford returned to Denver, building and managing the Inter Ocean Hotels in both Cheyenne and in Denver on 15th Street. He the first Black man to serve on a Colorado grand jury and he and his wife were the first Blacks invited to a dinner of the Colorado Association of Pioneers. This paper will examine the central role that Barney Ford played in keeping anti-Black acts out of the Colorado constitution and highlight a few of his activities that made him one of the state's remarkable citizens.

Mirabel Nongni
New Mexico Highlands University

An Exploratory Research on the Experience of Cameroonians at New Mexico Highlands University

The study focuses on the experience of Cameroonians at New Mexico Highlands University and is exploratory in nature. The experience of Cameroonian students at NMHU is in the academic, social, cultural and physical spheres to determine how they negotiate their environment and adapt to it while maintaining their original Cameroonian culture. Through this process they become hybrids. Purposive sampling will be employed as the Cameroonians will be identified. The sample consists of thirty students from the population of Cameroonians at Highlands University.

Ella Maria Ray

Metropolitan State College of Denver

**Masking Africana Women Writers: Identity, Agency, and Cultural
Memory Analyzed through Ceramic Representations**

African masks are the crossroads where spirit, the mask maker, those performing the masquerade and community gather in a relationship that is meant to transmit key cultural concepts and beliefs. As an artist/ethnographer I will invoke African mask-making traditions to present a series of ceramic and mixed-media masks for visual and aesthetic analysis of Africana women writers who explore Black women's identity, agency, and cultural memory. In particular, this discussion draws on mask-making as a tool to explore how Bebe Moore Campbell, J. California Cooper and Maryse Condé's use fiction to articulate Africana women's historical experience, the practical realities of their spiritual world, and the multiple roles women play in their families and communities. At the heart of this discussion is an exploration of the African mask-making motif and aesthetic to assist students in understanding the artistic process and product as a tool for navigating between multiple interdisciplinary vantage points.

Dr. Franklin A Tuitt,

University of Denver

Black Like me: Deconstructing Faculty-Student Relationships That Matter

One area that has proven to be critical in the success of Black students in predominantly white institutions (PWI) is the relationship between faculty and students (Hurtado, Milem, Clayton-Pederson, & Allen, 2000). While much has been written about the impact of race on the pedagogical experience of Black students and White faculty (Steele & Aronson, 1995; Taylor & Antony, 2000), little has been written about how race impacts the interaction between Black students and Black faculty in PWIs. Accordingly, grounded in Critical Race Theory (Ladson-Billings, 1999; Lynn, 1999, 2000; Tate, 1997), this paper presentation examines how teaching and learning in the racialized context of a predominantly white institution -- where racism is everyday and everywhere (Dixson & Rousseau, 2005) -- impacts the relationship between Black faculty and students in the classroom. Specifically, based on data from a qualitative study of twelve Black graduate students in a PWI, this presentation explores the range of race-related perceptions and expectations that Black graduate students hold of their Black professors to illustrate how some students enter the learning environment anticipating that race, their own and their professors, matters in terms of their success in graduate school.

Donna Washington

Black Nurses Association

Negative Bias and Opinion toward African American Students in Nursing

This paper will present the challenges encountered by a student who trained both in nursing and public health. It will describe lack of access to educational support services, faculty of color, inclusion in classroom, acceptance of a personal cultural perspective, and unfair curriculum expectations. It will discuss how the African American culture was portrayed in a negative fashion and how attempts to correct the portrayal were met with bias and hostility.

Stuart Zisman

Walden University

Repercussions of Failed Promises of Inclusion and Diversity

This paper discusses how a professor was given a privileged position in a collaboration to form a school of public health until he began to advocate for greater inclusion of diversity and empowerment of people of color. The paper will report on the kinds of actions taken to undermine these efforts and ultimately to remove this professor from his position. When the professor confronted school leadership unexpectedly in a public meeting a promise was made to commit to such inclusion, but this promise was later abandoned in favor of posturing as opposed to meaningful changes of substance. The paper gives details on how this was done.

Stuart Zisman
Walden University

Roundtable on Issues for People of Color in Higher Education

This roundtable discussion will look at some best practices of universities that have targeted efforts to create meaningful student dialogues that result in friendlier campus and classroom environments. It will also look at examples of universities that are resisting change. The roundtable participants will then discuss strategies for implementing and improving best practices and overcoming poor practices. This discussion will include online programs that serve a significant population of students of color.

Stuart Zisman
Walden University

Contemporary Issues in Public Health for People of Color

This will be a roundtable discussion about emerging issues in public health for people of color. Examples of best practices (i.e. empowerment models) such as Alameda County in Oakland, as well as poor practices, (i.e. disempowerment) such as a forming a recent School of Public Health in a Western state will be discussed. Panelists will consider how to implement and support the Alameda County model and overcome the school of public health model

Stuart Zisman
Walden University

Roundtable on Empowering Researchers of Color

This roundtable discussion will focus on empowering researchers of color to work in their communities in a cultural relevant and sensitive manner. A current model in Colorado for public health research will be briefly discussed as a starting point for participants to engage in a strategy planning session on how to achieve more involvement and empowerment for researchers of color and communities of color in researched sponsored by government or private funds.

Stuart Zisman,
Walden University

Understanding Why People of Color Could Prefer Overt Over Covert Racist Environments

The presenter has taught public health at an HBCU in Mississippi where there were examples of little effort to hide overt racism, and in Colorado, where people professed to be sensitive to the needs of communities of color as they undermined those needs. This presentation will highlight examples from each setting and how he has come to understand why several of his colleagues said they prefer to work in an environment where racism is overt rather than covert.

AMERICAN INDIAN STUDIES

Daniel Wildcat
*Haskell Indian
Nations University*

Russell Ross
University of Victoria

A Ts'ilhqot'in Vision for a School in the Mountains

Vine Deloria Jr. and Daniel Wildcat's (2001) dialogue, *Power and Place*, concerning indigenous education frames an alternate site to understand learning. Elaborating on their conversation, I have imagined place-based camps as a site of interaction, which displaces the reliance on school-based classrooms. My experience working with cultural camps provides a memory in which to imagine an alternative to settler society and its colonial manifestations, which calls for a return to regenerating the connections to stories, language, food and social identity. Deloria Jr. challenges indigenous people to reclaim their responsibility to honor the relationships on the land; in similar respects, developing a School in the Mountains seeks to honor the teachings as a way of life and provide a safe environment to cultivate learning from where we belong and where we come from as indigenous people: the land.

Laura A. Belmonte
Oklahoma State University

U.S. Foreign Relations and AIDS

From 1981-2006, 25 million people died of AIDS worldwide. There are an estimated 39.5 million people – including 2.3 million children under 15 – living with HIV/AIDS. Since the onset of the AIDS pandemic, U.S. policy makers have struggled to define the position of the United States as the world's only superpower in post-Cold War era. No longer focused on containing communism, American officials address, with mixed success, a wide range of issues including ethnic and religious rivalries, terrorism, trade barriers, genocide, famine, and environmental degradation. Although AIDS ranks among the most vexing of these challenges, it has received little attention from scholars of U.S. foreign relations. This is especially surprising given a growing body of literature merging traditional diplomatic and political history with cultural and social history. The U.S. response to the AIDS pandemic illuminates a host of pressing issues including the roles of race and gender in the formulation and implementation of development policy; the importance of NGOs, the United Nations, religious organizations, and private industry in shaping U.S. diplomacy; the tensions between developed and developing nations; and the problems posed by threats that transcend nation-state paradigms. AIDS provides a perfect rubric for exploring these questions in tandem.

Lissa Camacho
California State University, Fullerton

A Living Monument: Soldiers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

The paper presents an ethnographic study of guards at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. I focus on three themes: the sentinels' connection with the Unknowns, the significance of the Tomb to the sentinels, and the feeling of the importance of their job. I also investigate their motivation and decisions involved in becoming a Tomb Guard instead of going to war and how this decision affects them. Data includes observations at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and interviews of several soldiers at the Tomb, as well as research and secondary information on the topic. The paper seeks to make known the unknown significance of their lives and purposeful duties.

Nathan Clendenin
Duquesne University

Echo-Architecture: The Unsound Foundations of Healing in 9/11

Exploring the psychological complexities involved with the landscape of 9/11, my paper critically examines current 9/11 memorials. Through a dialogue among psychoanalytic theories of loss (Freud, 1917; Klein, 1940; & Lacan, 1998), architecture criticism (Muschamp, 2002), urbanist literature (Jacobs, 1961), and current research on treating Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, I show how current 9/11 memorials fail to engender psychological healing in response to the events of 9/11 through their collective misunderstanding of the nature of trauma. The paper links the untouchable status of the space of Ground Zero with the troubled psychological landscape of both the World Trade Center site and New York City. I then argue that an element of psychological healing is at stake in the construction of any 9/11 memorial (be it architectural or not) much more than simply filling a vacuum of city-space. By likening the aesthetics of prominent 9/11 memorials to current methods of PTSD treatment, I use Freudian notions of mourning and melancholia to examine the ways that these memorials fail to promote a process of psychological healing. Finally, I discuss alternative approaches to the 9/11 memorial process that re-define the physical and psychological landscape of Ground Zero beyond its current space.

Susan Opotow

*John Jay College of Criminal Justice,
City University of New York*

**After the American Civil War: Moral Inclusion and Exclusion
in the Reconstruction and Jim Crow Eras**

The end of war offers the prospect of peace as well as the opportunity to rethink an unjust status quo that may have given rise to war. To examine the extension of justice to groups that had been outside the scope of justice, this paper examines the extent to which African Americans were included in or excluded from southern life in the two periods after American Civil War (1861-1865), Reconstruction (1863-1877) and Jim Crow (late 19th to mid-20th century). Using social psychological theories of justice as a lens and historical sources, the paper first discusses societal changes during the Reconstruction that fostered the inclusion of black Americans in social, economic, legal, and political spheres of southern life. The inclusionary trajectory of black Americans in this period was complex, characterized by inclusionary gains and setbacks as well as the persistence of moral exclusion. The Reconstruction was followed by Jim Crow, a period characterized by white supremacy and complete racial segregation in the south. The paper discusses societal changes associated with Jim Crow's rise and then its decline in mid-20th century. These two consecutive post-war periods offers insight in the societal dynamics associated with the extension of justice to previously disenfranchised groups.

Susan Opotow

*John Jay College of Criminal Justice
City University of New York*

Jerry Fletcher & Jie Chen

University of Massachusetts, Boston

Post-9/11 Conflicts in New York City, 2001-2006

This paper describes urgent issues facing communities after cataclysmic and destructive events. Focusing on New York City after September 11, 2001, this paper presents an analysis of conflicts that affected individuals, communities, and the city as a whole. These conflicts resulted from death, life changes, and the challenges of personal, physical, and economic recovery for citizens of the New York City area. Using 4,866 articles published in the New York Times from 9/12/01 to 10/9/06 as data, quantitative and qualitative analyses of themes in these articles delineate how post 9/11 conflicts have undergone change in this five year period. News articles shifted from attention to people as victims, survivors, and rescuers to a focus on the physical infrastructure, particularly the rebuilding lower Manhattan. As these changes took place, conflicts were repopulated with professionals connected with physical rebuilding, such as architects, landscape architects, politicians, financiers, and contractors. Our paper presents a typology of conflicts aired in the news and describes shifts of attention in the dynamic process of rebuilding communities after unanticipated, destructive events. We will argue that civic participation, voice, and inclusion are contentious issues as communities struggle to regroup and rebuild after disaster.

Clifton Perry

Auburn University

Political Gerrymandering and Truly Reflecting the Body Politic

President John Adams believed that the legislative assembly should be an exact portrait, in miniature, of the people at large, as it should think, reason and act like them. In the constitutional democracy of the U. S., the realizing of Adams' goal is not a facile affair. It is one thing to have the legislative assembly reflect the true composition of the people at large and quite another to prearrange the voting districts so as to better ensure the desired assembly, irrespective of the verisimilitude between the composition of the people and the assembly. In such district-engineered elections, the legislative assembly may not reflect the true complexion of the people as a whole but rather the complexion the engineers ideally desire the people as a whole to have. Politically inspired district drawing, unlike its racially motivated counterpart, is deemed constitutionally acceptable, save at extremes, by most members of the Supreme Court and non-justifiable by some members thereof. There are complex arguments supporting both positions. This paper will investigate the proposed justification for the legitimacy of political gerrymandering, examining: the issue of proportional representation; partisan gerrymandering as a non-justifiable issue; and an argument that partisan gerrymandering is constitutionally suspect.

David T. Pletcher
Ashlee D. Rousseau-Pletcher
University of North Carolina, Greensboro

**History of the Civil Rights Movement for the
Physically Disabled in the United States**

Like many other minority groups, the physically disabled are not always represented in the study of American history; further study is needed especially in the area of civil rights. There is a need to examine whether the civil rights movement of Black Americans in the 1960s was an impetus to this increased awareness. What impact did the civil rights movement of Black Americans in the 1960s have in the momentum of the civil rights movement for the physically disabled in the United States? My research will also focus on sources that include accounts and analyses of the social impact of disability, the historic accounts of the civil rights movement of the 1960s, and the steps toward the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Allison Wanger
California State University, Fullerton

The Imagined Soldier: Reconciling Public Memory and War

The paper analyzes the historical narratives and memorialization that emerge from American wars, creating an intricate discourse of public memory that develops over time. Memoirs, letters, histories, and more recently blogs recount the varied experiences of individual soldiers which are often overlooked in published popular histories. I assert that the broad, often romanticized vision of warfare portrayed in films and histories creates an inauthentic image of military life and warfare. Soldiers enter into war informed by a false public memory of combat. Within the military they must resolve the contradictions of public memory and reality. In this paper I offer a comparative analysis of *My War: Killing Time in Iraq* by Colby Buzzell, *Blog of War* by Matthew Currier Burden, and *A Rumor of War* by Philip Caputo to illustrate how soldiers utilize the public discourse of war, primarily informed by popular film, to communicate the contradictions and similarities of realities of military experience and historical representation.

ASIAN STUDIES

Linda H. Chiang,
Azusa Pacific University,
Azusa, California

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

Elizabeth Acevedo

Claremont Graduate University

The incarcerated Asian women: A discussion of California public, higher Education and penal system

A disproportionately small percent of California's incarcerated women are of Asian-American ethnicity, less than .6 to .1%. The purpose of my discussion is to identify some of the underlying causes of these women's downward social spiral resulting in incarceration and to determine if the American educational system can be at all responsible. My general hypothesis was that improved teacher education in the area of ethnic and cultural subtleties will serve to benefit all Asian-American students, especially Asian-American females. My research was done in small-group discussions (N=18) and one-on-one interviews of incarcerated and/or recently released Asian-American women (N=12). This work and other important studies reveal several unique but extremely subtle signs of stress (Ramanujan, 2006) in Asian-American women that were not being addressed. From my study, I concluded that Asian-American females operate in our U.S. school systems under some uniquely powerful stress situations. Resulting responses to my interviews indicate that our education systems and local communities could be of more value in preparing and supporting first, second, and even third-generation female Asian American citizens.

Linda H. Chiang

Azusa Pacific University, Azusa, California

Confucius view of education: No student left behind

Confucius is considered the greatest teacher in Chinese history. His ideas impact on most parts of Asia and Asians. It is evident that his teaching methods and ideas still hold true in today's education field. Even though his idea of every student deserves an opportunity for education was interpreted as No Child Left Behind in the US in Chinese, their content and methods are distinctively different. This presentation will discuss Confucius thoughts and approaches in no student left behind and compare it to the No Child Left Behind educational approaches in the U. S.

Julia Harper

Azusa Pacific University, Azusa, California

Drawing out Korean Teachers: A teacher training experience in Korea

The Latin root of Education is educatus to literally draw out what is within the student and to lead them forth. Asians by culture are not comfortable in social situations, where there are subtle rules for interacting because they are not second nature for them (Casanova, 1987; Yee, 1992). So, I created, working groups for them to interact with. I am constructivist and feel the learner brings much to the learning environment and it is my job to facilitate their learning. We are both knowers and learners. Knowing that dialogue in the classroom for these Korean teachers may be difficult I started with an activity called Tribes. I put them into table groups facing each other, but also set them at an angle to see the front of the classroom. We would use these tribal groups throughout the week for everything we did. The format included short lectures, learning centers and group presentations. Requiring the students to transform what they were learning into visuals etc. I discovered two very important ideas emerged: First idea was that Korean students loved working in their tribal groups. Second idea, the tribal groups and class facilitation helped them become more vocal across the classroom.

Kuan-Hsiu Hsiao

Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Los Angeles

**Science and Technology Cooperation: A key to strengthen Taiwan-US relations
and mutual benefits for Sci-Tech Advancement and Economic Development and Beyond**

In the new era of Knowledge-based Economy, the economic development is quite closely related to the scientific and technological development of a society and a country. In the future to ensure the continuity of the prosperity of Taiwan, to build a strong and moderate of Taiwan, it is important to strengthen the relationship between Taiwan and the U.S. Only Taiwan can keep progress in economic development that Taiwan can help its people to increase the well-being of people and to earn its international status and dignity in the world. The scientific and technological development will not only lead the economic development of Taiwan but also will help to improve the environmental protection of Taiwan, the eco-environmental soundness of Taiwan, and the national security of Taiwan and many beyond. In this paper, a discussion of the importance of Taiwan –US relations, the progress of Taiwan and its economic and social development will be explored from the perspective of the lead advancement of science and technology and the development of economy of Taiwan. How science and technology cooperation is a key to strengthen Taiwan-US relations and mutual benefits for sci-tech advancement and economic development and beyond.

James C. Hsiung

New York University

**From Revolutionary Regime to Normal Governance:
China's Long March toward Political Reform**

Building on the economic infrastructure laid down by Deng Xiaoping's Great Leap Outward, the Chinese leadership has begun steps to lay down the ground work for what may prove to be the beginnings of a political reform anticipated by Deng himself. These steps purport to aim at creating a responsive government (as distinct from an almighty government), and even making China a country ruled by law, as announced by Premier Wen Jiabao in early 2007. Re-packaged in President Hu Jintao's plan to create a Harmonious Society in China, the program recalls the CCP's 2005 White Paper on Building of Political Democracy [sic] in China. While it remains to be seen whether and how political democracy will emerge eventually, the important thing is that the call for Harmonious Society unmistakably announces a total break from the Maoist brand of Communism patterned after the Marxist class struggle, while signaling the return of the influence of traditional Chinese culture. The paper explores and explicates these developments and implications.

Walter Y. Kiang

County of Los Angeles Department of Children and Family Services

Meeting the Challenges of Contemporary Foster Care

Nationally, 15 percent of the children who are victimized by abuse and neglect are removed from their homes. An estimated 800,000 children are in foster care at some point during a year, significant changes in the policy framework guiding foster care practice, and ongoing organizational impediments that complicate efforts to serve the children in foster care. This presentation discusses the current status of the foster care system and finds. Agencies often have difficulty providing adequate, accessible, and appropriate services for the families in their care. Resources are needed for preventive and early intervention. Children of color are disproportionately represented in foster care, a situation which raises questions about the equity of the foster care system and threatens the developmental progress of children of color. Asian foster families can find the experience overwhelming and frustrating, causing many to leave foster parenting within their first year. Organizational problems such as large caseloads, high staff turnover, and data limitations compromise efforts to adequately serve and monitor families. The challenges before the foster care systems are numerous. This presentation will propose promising policies and practices aimed at moving the foster care system forward in the coming years, such as increasing investments in children and families, redirecting funding incentives, addressing service gaps, and enhancing accountability.

Phylis Lan Lin
University of Indianapolis

Suicidology: Cross-Cultural, Interdisciplinary, and Multi-factor Model

Suicide rates in China are increasingly alarming. Suicide is the fifth largest cause of death in China. Close to one-third of world suicides happened in China. There are several suicide patterns in China, including female suicide, intellectual suicide during the Cultural Revolution, suicide among unemployed and farm workers, government officials' suicides, elderly suicide, and youth suicide. Each pattern or population category reflects its unique characteristics, but the most notable is the female suicides in rural China. China makes up 21.5% of the world population but accounts for 55% of female suicide. This presentation aims to review research findings reported in both Chinese and Western literature since 1980s. The presentation concludes that suicides in China are multi-factorial and that they are closely related to certain social variables, such as gender, age cohort, social/political crises, and rapid social changes. The author attempts to use sociological, cultural, and political interpretations to highlight unique patterns of suicide in China, with a special emphasis on female suicide.

Yu-Long Ling,
The Williams Chair in Law and Public Service
Franklin College, Indiana

The 2008 Presidential Election in Taiwan and its Significance and Impact on the Cross-Strait Relation

The ROC Central Election Commission has already decided to hold the next presidential election on March 22, 2008. The paper is divided into two major parts: the first part deals with the significant of this election and the second parts focuses its impact on the Cross-strait relations. The unique features of the 2008 presidential election. The last battle for both KMT and DPP. The Last battle for ROC and ROT. It is choice between war and peace. Impact on Cross- strait relations. War and peace. The United States role in cross-strait relations.

Koichino Otani
Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne

Japanese Healthcare System: Is the Fee Schedule a Key?

The United States spends more on healthcare than any other country, but our health outcomes—such as life expectancy and infant mortality rate—rank around the 20th in the world. In contrast, Japan has enjoyed the best health outcomes in the world for many years, with less cost per capita than most Western industrialized countries and much less than the U.S. The World Health Report 2000, published by the WHO, indicates that Japan was ranked as number one in the world for the overall health system attainment section. Very few studies, however, analyze the Japanese healthcare system. In order to improve, we in the U.S. need to study the best performer. This study investigates the Japanese healthcare system and its mechanism to control healthcare costs. We investigate the prices of some typical treatments, hospital stay, physician fees and drugs in Japan together with those in the U.S. Japan has implemented a national fee schedule that determines the prices of all covered treatments and drugs. The U.S. relies on the market system to determine the prices. We will see how much difference there is between Japan and the U.S. regarding those prices.

Rebecca Roe

Azusa Pacific University, Azusa, California

The Beijing Olympics – A Pseudo-Event of Extravagant Expectations

In the modern world that we have made, expectations exist for each new idea to provide us with something better. The resulting atmosphere creates expectations that are never met: Nothing is as good as it could be because we know that there is something better coming along. Likewise, in an effort to pave the way to bigger and better, public relations professionals and marketing techniques have been perfected to help us better perceive the new thing. These pseudo events – that are common in the United States – are being fashioned in China, as Beijing prepares for its coming out party. China has experienced tremendous growth as a unified country since the 1970s, but many are suggesting that the 2008 Beijing Olympics, will be China's (re)introduction to the modern world. This paper will examine a few of the efforts that China is working on for the Olympics (improving perceptions of the Chinese people; new, improved technology; and green goals) and will describe them in the context of pseudo events and propose some outcomes of these efforts.

Meghna Sabharwal

Arizona State University

Scholarly Research Productivity Patterns of Asian Faculty Employed in Four Year U.S. Universities

Recent concerns about the U.S. holding its lead in science and engineering (S&E) fields stems from the fact that the enrollment of the native population in these fields is dwindling, and increasingly more doctorate degrees are being awarded to minority groups, most of whom are Asians. Asian doctorates comprise close to 17 percent of the total U.S. workforce in S&E, the highest for any ethnic minority (NSF, 2003). Surprisingly, very little research has been conducted to investigate this growing group in the academe. This study will propose to fill the gap that currently exists in the literature, by examining the scholarly productivity patterns of Asian faculty employed in U.S. universities. To analyze this important aspect of a faculty members job, this research will utilize data from the 2003 Survey of Doctorate Recipients conducted by NSF. Distinction will be made based on the citizenship status, since most of the Asian scientists and engineers are foreign-born. This research will have several implications for policy makers and university administrators who will not only enhance their understanding of the productivity patterns of Asian faculty, but will also work towards formulating policies that will retain and cherish this unique group.

V. M. Sarode

Marathawada University, Aurangabad, India

Child Morbidity in Slums in Greater Mumbai

This study uses primary data, collected using cluster sampling of sample size of 346 reproductive women who have given at least one live birth prior to the survey on four weeks old children suffering with cough, faster breathing and diarrhea from the Ramabai Nagar slum. This paper examines utilization of health services available to these children in the slums in Mumbai on the basis of standard of living index constructed from household amenities, housing quality and sources of drinking water, electricity and toilet facilities. The findings using logistic regression reveals shocking reproductive loss apart from unimaginable low level of health services among the children of illiterate women in this slum. Besides that there is evidence of illness of children of four weeks old suffering with cough, faster breathing and diarrhea which goes without adequate child care amongst the poorest of economic stratum. The need for child care services is suggested for children of illiterate and low SLI category slum women.

Yuzawa Yae

International University of Health and Welfare

End of life experiences in Japan

Many Japanese people have a long life-expectancy. How they lived their aging life or how they pass away. I surveyed middle aged people about their parent's life. I collected 622 elderly people's cases from questionnaires. 177 cases are still alive and 445 cases passed away. Some of the 177 cases were in poor health. The rate was males 12%, females 20%. On the other hand about 80% of the elderly people were in good health and enjoying their active lives. In the fatal cases 59% died in a hospital or institution for the elderly. 35% died at home. The families who took care of their parents at home felt less of a burden than others in this research.

Jenny Yau

Azusa Pacific University, Azusa, California

Judith Smetana & Marina Tasopoulos-Chan

University of Rochester

Chinese American adolescents self arena: An analysis of their self-disclosure to parents

Based on the findings of a few of my studies on Chinese adolescents' conflicts with their parents from the theoretical framework of Domain Theory, I will examine the boundaries of the personal arena (issues considered to be personal, not subjected to parental authority) of the Chinese-American adolescents in this paper. In a recent study, 253 high Chinese American high school students (M age = 16.68) were recruited from an urban, ethnically diverse community in southern California to respond to a survey questionnaire about their disclosure to parents about their daily activities and feelings. ANOVA was conducted to the data on the types of issues to disclose to parents, their perceived obligations to disclose, reasons for not disclosing to parents, and different ways to disclose. Generation and gender differences were also analyzed. Chinese American adolescents disclosed few personal issues. Among those who reported involvement in prudential activities (defined as pertaining to teen's health, safety and harm to self), disclosure to mothers about these behaviors was greater among first than second generation youth. The results were interpreted in light of cultural expectations, trust relationship with parents and the adolescents' development of autonomy as explained by the Domain Theory. Findings should provide useful information for parents and counselors about adolescent development and adjustment and effective communication strategies.

Chris Yoon

Azusa Pacific University, Azusa, California

Evaluating a Short Term Program in Multi-national Context: A Science camp experience in Taiwan

Program evaluations of short term gifted education programs pose multiple challenges. Stakeholders have different, and some times conflicting, expectations, and outcomes are difficult to observe objectively. These issues are complicated when the enrollment is multi-national. This presentation will report on a one week science camp, a collaborative project of the WCGTC Seoul Office and Taiwan National Science and Technology Museum, during January 2007, for 60 middle grade pupils from South Korea, Taiwan, and the United States. The primary focus will be on the design and implementation of the program evaluation, given the diverse character of the program's stakeholders and pupils.

**ASSOCIATION OF
BORDERLAND STUDIES**

James Scott

*Leibniz-Institute for Regional Development
and Structural Planning*

Manuel Chavez

Michigan State University

Abraham Acosta

The University of Arizona

Abandoning the Border: Homo Sacer and the State of Exception in The Devil's Highway

This paper presents a critical engagement into the juridico-political figure of crossing state borders. This paper reflects upon Giorgio Agamben's philosophical grounding of sovereign power and the figure of homo sacer as the discursive threshold upon which US/Mexico border rests. This discussion will be aided and developed from within Luis Alberto Urrea's documentary novel, *The Devil's Highway*. *The Devil's Highway* presents a narrative fashioned from the journalistic, governmental, testimonial and forensic accounts of what has come to be known as the Wellton 26, the group of 26 men originating from Veracruz, Mexico who in 2001, attempted to cross the U.S./Mexico border through the Yuma sector of the Arizona desert; an attempt which culminated in the worst death-event in border history. At stake in this discussion is a biopolitical figuration into how this particular stretch of the U.S. border coincides with, and lays bare, the topological ordering of the state of exception.

Alma Alvarez-Smith

Arizona State University

Political Factors in the Perpetuation of Poverty in Arizona Colonias

The 1990 National Affordable Housing Act (NAHA) addressed the oppressive effects of poverty, described by Senator Henry B. Gonzales as "a shameful ... situation." NAHA Section 916 provided an official definition of colonias and mandated federal funding for infrastructural improvements in the border communities. This provision offered solid resources to advocates fighting the "shame" of poverty and the benevolent rhetoric that encircles it. However, seventeen years after passing the first federal legislation acknowledging the existence and needs of the colonias, they persist in unrelenting poverty. Despite Arizona's extensive bi-national border and the uniqueness of its colonias, few published studies have investigated Arizona colonias. This project examines some of the reasons for the lack of significant progress, identifies characteristics that distinguish Arizona colonias from those of Texas, New Mexico, and California, and analyzes the NAHA legislation's specific impact on Arizona colonias.

Alma Alvarez-Smith

Arizona State University

The Changing Landscape of Housing and Community through Mutual Aid in Arizona Colonias

Two consistent characteristics of colonias, regardless of geographical location, age, or the ethnicity of residents, are low-income status and substandard housing. Although the dwelling types span a broad spectrum from incremental self-builds, to mobile trailers, to conventional structures, the housing typically is dilapidated, usually needing extensive repair. This study examines living conditions in Arizona border communities and highlights an exemplary program that offers a positive model for changing the landscape of colonia housing, employment, and community.

César Correa Arias & Ma. Concepción Patiño Guerra
Universidad de Guadalajara.

Quality of Education and social damage within institutions of higher education in Mexico

Quality of education has been presented from UNESCO and different private and public agencies of accreditation all over the world within the past three decades, as the core of the contemporary educational discourse; Besides of that, the academic excellence been shown as the paramount goal every institution must follow and reach to fulfill the presumed needs of our global society. However, few serious studies have been conducted to analyze the implications and impacts of the quality inside of the institutions of higher education. These implications have a long range of topics such: social damage in faculty members, institutional discourses and promises versus social reality, over evaluation, employment conditions and work atmosphere. This paper shows some data and analysis of a research in progress related to the way how faculty members at the University of Guadalajara, have been configured social and education reality around the policies and practices of the quality of education. Around the contradictions and social damage the research points out the imaginaries of the excellence as the heaven and hell of the social conditions of the faculty members at this university and how these implications tend to appear in all the institutions of higher education.

Alejandrina Barajas
The University of Arizona

Anything But Mexican: An Underlying Discourse

We live in a nation of immigrants, a nation of opportunities. A nation where difference, makes no difference. But, despite the fact that the United States is a nation built by and of immigrants, we are going through a time where immigration is no longer welcome with open arms. Instead, immigrants are forced to open the nation's arms and slip in. It is clear that the United States has formulated its stance on immigration, especially at the public media and governmental levels, and it is obvious that it has been an anti-immigration posture. Behind the anti-immigration discourse that has been constructed lies an anti-Mexican discourse that is constantly presented by some politicians and 'anti-immigrant' groups such as the Border Guardians and the Minutemen Project. Through the analysis of the discourse constructed by these 'anti-immigrant' groups, I will reveal the underlying anti-Mexican discourse.

Celia Mancillas Bazan
Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City

Evelyn Roth
University of California, Riverside
Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City

Edgar W. Butler
University of California, Riverside

Beyond National Borders: Family Frontiers and Expulsion from the U.S.

The U.S. has contradictory policies of NAFTA while curbing the flow of Mexicans. Former Mexican 'commuter families' no longer do so because of not being able to return to Mexico while the possibilities of a summary deportation are great. A large number of immigrants in California live in 'mixed' legal and illegal families. Deportation, in effect, may have the unintended effect of abridging a U.S. citizen's rights and treating children in mixed families as second class citizens. Despite its impact on families, there is a lack of information and research concerning the expelling experience of Mexican immigrant families from the U. S. Our sample is Mexican migrant men and women recently deported from the U. S. residing at the "Casa de Migrantes" in Tijuana, Mexico, and several other sites along the border. Interviews carried out on Mexico's northern border contrast sharply with those carried in other Mexican and California locations.

Leticia Hernández Bielma
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Comportamiento de la Inversión Extranjera Directa en la frontera norte de México en el contexto del TLCAN

El TLCAN ha favorecido el flujo de Inversión Extranjera Directa (IED), particularmente de los socios comerciales de México, ya que provee un mejor marco jurídico para su emplazamiento en el territorio nacional. En la zona fronteriza norte la IED ha llegado a representar el 30 por ciento del total y el 61 por ciento proviene de los Estados Unidos. Sin embargo, el comportamiento de la IED ha mostrado una dinámica irregular. En este artículo nos proponemos exponer cual ha sido el comportamiento de la IED en la zona fronteriza, tratando de explicar los determinantes de sus fluctuaciones, la composición de sus flujos, así como el desglose de los mismos de acuerdo a sus modalidades de financiamiento.

Christine Thurlow Brenner
Rutgers University

Constructing Borders: How the public discourse differs in new and established Latino cities

This paper compares the public discourse surrounding immigration in established and new Latino destinations, which according to Pew Hispanic Center and the Brookings Institute, are those communities which had a small Latino population in 1980 and experienced rapid (over 150%) growth by 2000 (Suro and Singer 2002). Content analysis of newspaper articles, editorials and letters to the editor in twenty new Latino and eight established Latino urban areas and provides insight into how the press both shapes and reflects the public discourse. The time frame of the analysis covers the period leading up to and including the national immigration rights rallies and the November mid-term elections, which gives insight into the impact of national issues.

Christopher Brown & Brent Lloyd
New Mexico State University

**Initial Explorations into a Border Security Buffer to Promote
Environmental Protection and Border Security on the U.S.-Mexico Border**

In the post 9/11 era, the national debate concerning U.S.-Mexico border policy has been heavily biased towards enhancing and promoting national and border security. Put simply, concerns of environmental preservation and protection are largely ignored by the U.S. federal government; when these issues are considered, they are of secondary or tertiary importance at best. The Nature Conservancy (TNC – Barker 2007) has recently introduced the idea of a border security buffer that would be modeled after the highly successful military buffer program advanced under U.S. Code, Title 10, §2684, "Agreements to limit encroachments and other constraints on military training, testing, and operations." As proposed by the TNC, a border security buffer would enhance operational depth of security operations, limit the development of "hard security infrastructure" such as impermeable fencing technologies, and also preserve open space by limiting development and road construction. In this paper, the authors further explore the underpinnings of the military security buffer, research possible configurations by which a border security buffer could be configured, and examine the specifics of how this concept could be advanced in specific areas along the U.S.-Mexico border.

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly
University of Victoria, B.C.

About the Agency and Structure of Borders

For the last few years, the study of borders has become more active, and indeed, a trendy research area as a multitude of scholars from various arts and social science sub-fields have contributed to the formation of a distinct body of scholarship. In this paper, I argue that the current theoretical discussions on the study of borders and borderlands should embrace more seriously fundamental social science questions regarding the interacting roles of agents and social structures in the formation of borders and borderlands. In this paper I review the current discussion and suggest a tri-dimensional perspective on borders and borderlands that scrutinizes that following: 1) the agency of local cross border culture which may straddle a border or borderland 2) the agency of policy activities of multiple levels of government and 3) the agency of local cross border market and regional market that may straddle a border or borderland, It is, I argue, only when market forces and trade flows – i.e. flows of good, people and investments span the border and borderland to integrate it that structuring occurs. I argue that this theoretical explanation of borders is central to our understanding of the agency and structure of borders and borderlands suggesting that neither culture, nor government activities or markets forces should ever be assumed to be prevalent because current data shows that borders are primarily porous.

Timothy Cashman
University of Texas at El Paso

**Lessons Learned From a Not-So-Distant Neighbor and a Muslim-Majority Country:
Educators and Their Teaching of Current United States Policies**

The presenter will compare and contrast perceptions and pedagogies of educators and their students with regard to United States-led War in Iraq in two international settings. The first locale is Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico, four hours from the United States and Mexico border. The second case study was conducted in Sabah, Malaysia, a Muslim-majority country. The key objective of the research is to provide insight from two distinctly separate settings on the impact of the War in Iraq. Furthermore, this study serves to provide an analysis of the viewpoints of Chihuahuan and Sabahan educators and students in contrast to discussions, or the lack of open discussions, on the War in Iraq in United States K-12 educational systems. The researcher argues that Chihuahuan and Sabahan perspectives can impact discussions of the war's overall effects in American classrooms and, in turn, broaden the curriculum in American schools. Moreover, educators in the United States are enriched through understandings of bi-national and international perceptions.

Manuel Chavez
Michigan State University

**The Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America
Media Coverage and Policy Challenges for Canada and Mexico**

The approval of the Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP) of North America by the governments of Canada, Mexico and the U.S. created a serious challenge for its implementation and transparency processes. The Partnership outlines a series of binational and trinational actions coordinated by each federal government that require the participation of local/municipal governments, especially when related to border issues. Yet, after three years of policy coordination, the governments of Canada and Mexico face special challenges of implementation and access due to the lack of a comprehensive media coverage that prepare local populations to the incoming changes. This paper explores SPP content, its evolution, and the way the press has covered the agreement. The paper will examine the consequences of inadequate and limited coverage and the perceptions that the partnership is a unilateral U.S. security instrument rather than a real mechanism to increase prosperity in North America.

Shannon Christie
University of Saskatchewan

**Disturbing as a hair in butter”: Perceptions of the International Border
in Northern Great Plains Environmental Management**

The Canada-U.S. boundary dividing central North America into discrete “Canadian” and “American” entities has been recognized as an arbitrary construct since its delimitation. The artificial nature of the 49th parallel dividing the Northern Plains is based on the lack of an intuitive geographical or geological counterpart to the politically and socially constructed border. This paper presents the preliminary results of my Ph.D. research. I explore the Canada-U.S. border in the Saskatchewan-Montana subregion of the Northern Plains, from the perspective of conservation and environmental management of the grasslands ecosystem. This research uses historical map analysis, the deconstruction of border narratives in creative literature, and interviews with representatives from public agencies and environmental nongovernmental organizations, and local agricultural producers on either side of the border, to explore perceptions of the 49th parallel and investigate opportunities to conserve and manage native grasslands based on ecosystem, and not politically, administratively, or socially determined boundaries.

Kimberly Collins
San Diego State University-Imperial Valley Campus

**Local Government Capacity and California Colonias:
How Did Colonias Develop in a State with Strict Rural Subdivision Laws?**

In November 1990, the United States General Accounting Office (GAO) conducted a review of the colonias in the U.S.-Mexican border region. Their conclusion states that there were no colonias in the states of California or Arizona for that matter. Yet, they did not report interviewing anyone from the County of Imperial in California. After 1990, with the passage of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, Imperial County declared they had 13 colonias in their jurisdiction. Two more were designated in the early 2000s. Obviously, the colonias existed when the GAO performed their study but for some reason, they did not find any. As in Texas and other border states, the majority of the colonias in Imperial County are related to the development of this border region. This paper will analyze the development of colonias in Imperial County and the local governments’ capacity to provide the necessary infrastructure and services.

**Verónica Corella-Barud, Frank G. Pérez, Gilberto Velázquez-Angulo,
Patrick Guriana & Susana Flores**
University of Texas at El Paso

**Using the Entertainment-Education Strategy to Reduce Carbon Monoxide Poisonings in Ciudad Juárez:
A Case Study of El Asesino Invisible Health Campaign**

Previous studies show that the residents of peri-urban, low-income colonias from Ciudad Juárez, México, are at high risk for carbon monoxide (CO) intoxication due to the use of unvented, indoor heaters. A risk communication protocol for CO was developed using the mental models approach and the entertainment-education (EE) communication strategy in the form of a 10-page comic book, *El Asesino Invisible* (The Invisible Assassin). Specifically, the protocol addressed the dangers posed by carbon monoxide in relation to the use of unvented, indoor heaters. It promoted the purchase of an indoor CO alarm. Part of a larger research agenda, this health campaign was developed via focus group interviews and questionnaires that sought input from potential audience members (residents from the colonias where high levels of CO have been measured). These data were gathered and analyzed using EE and its underlying intercultural communication principles. The study provides an overview of this process and provides insights into successful strategies for reaching Latino audiences. Limitations are addressed and ideas for future research are provided.

Guadalupe Cortina
University of Texas-Pan-American

La construcción de la ciudad fronteriza como laboratorio del futuro en la Ciencia Ficción

Las ciudades de la franja del norte muy renuenteemente se han convertido en los laboratorios de la modernidad de los que habla García Canclini y que son fácilmente identificables cuando se refiere a Tijuana. En estas ciudades convive frecuentemente lo tradicional, muy arraigado particularmente cuando se sale de las áreas centrales de estas ciudades y lo tecnológico ultramoderno en las ciudades-maquiladoras en las que se han convertido estas zonas, y entre la clase media alta. El contraste y la convivencia de estos factores y otros más complejos, más la presencia omnipresente del país más industrializado del orbe, evidentemente tienen que calar en la conciencia creativa de los escritores tamaulipecos y por ello Tamaulipas, California y la ciudad de México son los sitios en los que ha proliferado notablemente la literatura de la ciencia ficción. Mi trabajo pretende ahondar en las repercusiones que la violencia, la militarización y el aumento de las olas inmigratorias están provocando en las ciudades fronterizas y la respuesta de los escritores y escritoras en el género de la ciencia ficción.

William Costley
The University of Arizona

Same Dog, Old Collar: El nativismo en los nuevos medios de comunicación

Muchos estudiosos, como Nicholas De Genova y Joe Feagin, han tratado el fenómeno del nativismo frente a los inmigrantes indocumentados, y aunque cada uno trae una perspectiva única, todos concurren en que ninguna de las oleadas más recientes del nativismo difiere de manera cualitativa de las más antiguas. Es común que las investigaciones del nativismo se limiten a estudiar los medios de comunicación "tradicionales" como libros y periódicos. En cambio, el objetivo de estudio de este trabajo son los nuevos medios de comunicación electrónicos como el internet y la televisión por cable. La pregunta que motiva esta investigación es, ¿las nuevas tecnologías de emisión presentan nuevos discursos nativistas? La conclusión del estudio es que estos medios, lejos de inventar y promover nuevos discursos del nativismo, reciclan y presentan antiguos discursos y los empaquetean de nuevo para que sean consumidas por un público mucho más amplio que jamás ha sido posible.

Alicia M. Dewey
Biola University

**Borderland Entrepreneurs: Challenges and Opportunities for a
Rising Mexican-American Middle Class in South Texas, 1920-1940**

The emergence of the Mexican-American middle class has been one of the most important developments in America over the course of the last century. Many leading politicians and businesspeople within the Mexican-American community today trace their roots to South Texas, where the growth of the railroads and commercial agriculture in the 1910s and 1920s brought Anglo-American capital and people in significant numbers to a once sparsely populated ranching region. Their arrival signified both hardship and opportunity for members of the ethnic Mexican population whose presence had shaped the region for over a hundred years. Despite ever-increasing segregation, many entrepreneurially minded ethnic Mexicans found ways to adapt and even thrive in the booming new farm towns along the U.S./Mexican border. This paper proposes to analyze the small but growing ethnic Mexican middle class in the towns of the lower Rio Grande Valley between 1920 and 1940, particularly how they utilized sources of credit to participate in the capitalist economy. Relying on court records, oral histories, and periodicals, this paper will also examine how they adapted to the risks of doing business in the 1930s but managed to persist and become an important voice for future generations of ethnic Mexicans.

Elise DuBord
The University of Arizona

The linguistic capital of bilingualism: Gatekeeping interviews at a day labor center

This paper examines the ethnolinguistic contact that occurs in the U.S.-Mexico border region at a day labor center in Southern Arizona. I explore how the heterogeneous members of this community (immigrant workers, employers, and volunteers) use language to negotiate their social, legal, and linguistic status. I examine how bilingualism is performatively constructed and how having English skills and/or being able to convince others of one's skills is imperative for gaining social capital. More specifically, my qualitative analysis of interactions between day laborers and their employers examines the concept of linguistic capital in the context of rapid gatekeeping interviews (i.e. job interviews). I examine the strategies that workers and employers use to promote themselves favorably through physical appearance, demonstration of language and trade skills, and by establishing rapport and trustworthiness. I probe the economic and social value of bilingualism within this community and how it affects workers' participation in the job market.

Bruno Dupeyron
University of Victoria, BC, Canada

Territorial Dynamics in Mercosur

This presentation aims to focus on debates related to territorial dynamics regarding the governance of the Southern Common Market (Mercosur), understood in a broad sense, i.e. including its member states as well as its associate members. It will start with a literature review, trying to capture new perspectives from current research, in particular from Mercosur countries (e.g. in English, Spanish and Portuguese). Additionally, it will offer a thorough understanding of territorial dynamics that structure the Mercosur, in particular by exploring the Cuenca del Plata case-study, a hydrographical space located at the heart of Mercosur where transnational strains and collaborations take place on a multi-level basis. Also, illustrations from other borderlands will be provided. Finally, avenues of reflections will be drawn from this analysis regarding what is at stake in this asymmetric South American regional integration process, for instance in the institutional, socio-economic, cultural and security fields which are observed from the cross-border level.

Cari Lee Skogberg Eastman
University of Colorado - Boulder

**Civil Society on the Line: Examining the Relationship between
Media and Activist Groups along the Arizona/Sonora Border**

In the thirteen years since the U.S. government began militarizing its southern border; more than 4500 individuals have perished trying to cross into the United States. Neither militarization nor migrant deaths have discouraged unauthorized entry; roughly 1500 illegal immigrants cross daily in the Tucson Sector alone. Numerous civil society organizations, formed to protest what they see as broken immigration policy, have actively mobilized along the border and challenged the government's management of this federal issue. Media coverage of their activities has placed immigration at the center of national debate. This paper focuses on media's relationship with three civil society groups active along the U.S./Mexico border: Humane Borders, Minuteman Civil Defense Corps, and No More Deaths. The study examines the role and effectiveness of mass media in both telling the stories of an outraged civil society and communicating their calls for reform to a wider American public.

Julie A. Murphy Erfani
Arizona State University

Profit, Crime, and Violence in the Arizona-Sonora Borderlands

This paper explores the formal and informal economies of high-stakes profit-seeking in the borderlands of Arizona and Sonora. First, the paper examines the formal economy of high-stakes real estate investment in the Sonoran beach town of Puerto Peñasco. The paper investigates the risks, profits, and legal ambiguities associated with real estate development by Americans in the borderlands environment of Rocky Point, previously a fishing town focused on spring break and college students. The real estate boom is transforming Puerto Peñasco into a get-rich-quick landscape for U.S. investors capitalizing on the affordability of beachfront property on the Mexican side of the line. This paper documents how the real estate boom has occurred in the midst of another boom: the explosion of the informal economies of narcotics-trafficking, gun-running, human smuggling, and associated corruption and violence throughout the rest of the Arizona-Sonora border towns. The paper addresses whether profit-seeking by Mexicans in the illicit borderlands economy mirrors profit-seeking by Americans in the formal economy of real estate.

Jesús Ruiz Flores & Martín Villalobos Magaña
Universidad de Guadalajara, México

**Las competencias de los docentes en la formación de estudiantes
del área económico-administrativa de la universidad de Guadalajara**

Se plantea la necesidad de que docentes, estudiantes y administradores de la educación construyan una reflexión argumentada sobre las implicaciones pedagógicas, sociales y laborales que el establecimiento de una metodología continua de trabajo dentro del desarrollo y el diseño curricular en la educación superior. Se hace un recorrido por el origen del modelo de competencias como política oficial, el contexto del país, una revisión crítica del concepto de la educación basada en competencias profesionales, así como de la experiencia con el modelo en el área profesional de ciencias económico-administrativas a que se enfoca este trabajo. Se concluye la necesidad de un esfuerzo más sistemático y sistémico en la profesionalización de los docentes en el modelo de competencias profesionales, que por otro lado, se considera debe favorecerse con una cultura más claramente orientada al modelo en cuestión.

Alejandro Dávila Flores
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila

**Trade liberalization and the relative importance of domestic and foreign
demand to economic growth in the states of the Mexican federation 1993-2006**

The greater relative importance of the exports in the gross internal product of the Mexican economy, as well as their high concentration in the North American market, has fortified the correlation between the economic cycle in the United States of America and Mexico. This new trends are common to all Mexican states economies? Or, there are some other territorial patterns? In this case; which are the factors that determine it? By the means of econometric panel data techniques, we tray to establish the relative importance of the internal and external demand in the dynamics of economic growth of the Mexican states economies between 1993 and 2004.

Claudia de la Rosa-Fuller
University of Arizona

La Frontera Material: Migrantes, Objetos y Representaciones Artísticas

En los últimos cinco años se ha incrementado el flujo de migrantes de Latinoamérica a EE.UU. a través del desierto del sur de Arizona debido al refuerzo militar del patrullaje fronterizo y a la construcción de murallas cerca de ciudades estadounidenses. Para poder sobrevivir la marcha, los migrantes se ven forzados a llevar más cosas: más agua, más comida, más ropa o utensilios y más fármacos energéticos y/o bebidas para la deshidratación. Varios artistas de Tucson, han recogido y reciclado algunos objetos que han dejado los migrantes en el desierto para crear obras de arte. Algunos de estos objetos son las pertenencias de algún migrante muerto. En este trabajo me propongo contestar las siguientes preguntas: ¿Qué significados adquieren estos objetos? ¿Qué función tienen este tipo de obras de arte? ¿Contribuyen de alguna forma a transformar el vía crucis del migrante? ¿Qué importancia tiene todo esto en el contexto político y social actual?

Hilda Garcia & Francisco Lara
Arizona State University

Disease knows no borders: the challenges of binational health policy-making in the Sonora-Arizona border

This paper examines the perceptions of local health officers and practitioners about opportunities for actionable binational policies and programs to address border health problems. The focus of the paper is on the actor's discourse about barriers and opportunities for collaboration, as well as the identification of successful practices and strategies. The aim of the analysis is the identification of a set of best practices that can be used in the development of effective model of binational health management in the Arizona-Sonora border area. Data for this research was obtained from in-depth interviews with local actors in Arizona and Sonora, Mexico.

Andrés Guzmán
University of Arizona

Anti-immigrant Websites and Post-Social Rationalities of Government

This paper uses Foucauldian notions of governmentality in late modernity to analyze the discourse of nativist vigilantes. Various authors have elaborated the construction of specific post-social models of action in late modernity, and Jonathan Inda has been one of the first to analyze such models of action in relation to undocumented immigrants. While Inda limits his analysis mainly to government initiatives that have helped construct immigrants as "anti-citizens," this paper extends his work to include non-governmental actors such as the minutemen and the border guardians. Focusing on their web pages, the present work analyzes the ways in which such groups legitimize their projects on a logic consistent with post-social models of action, and at the same time construct undocumented immigrants as the antithesis to such models of action. Deemed "anti-citizens," nativist vigilantes argue that undocumented immigrants should be excluded in order to prevent deterioration of the social body.

David S. Henkel, Jr.
University of New Mexico

Upholding Environmental Justice in the Colonias: The New Mexico Approach

As low-income communities (largely) of color, colonias are not only characterized by inadequate physical infrastructure, but also by a disproportionate concentration of potentially hazardous land uses. This article examines how the state regulations promulgated governing solid waste facilities permitted by the NM Environment Department operates in colonias. After a brief overview of the differences in environmental policy between the US and Mexico, the unifying character of bioregional analysis in the borderlands, and the jurisdictional differentiation in planning between New Mexico and Chihuahua, the article examines how adoption of environmental regulations governing permitted facilities affects colonias in New Mexico. The case of the Camino Real solid waste facility in Sunland Park is used to illustrate the planning processes at work. Special attention is paid to the kinds of citizen participation called for in the review process.

**Lori Navarrete, Mel and Enid, Bliss Coleman,
Veronica Pastore, Anne Hill (Program Coordinator)**
University of Arizona,

Bryna Koch
Pima Prevention Partners

The Global Health Alliance (GHA) Policy Statement

Immigration is discussed in a limited political context, rarely considering outcomes such as deaths along the U.S.-Mexico border. The Global Health Alliance (GHA), a student organization within the University of Arizona, Mel & Enid Zuckerman College of Public Health, organized a symposium in February 2007 to recognize deaths at the U.S.-Mexico border as a public health crisis. A diverse panel of experts, faculty, and students gathered to discuss the hazards of border crossing and the impact of border deaths in communities. The GHA crafted a position statement on border deaths, presented it to border organizations, including the U.S.-Mexico Border Health Commission. GHA also presented the statement to student organizations, academic professionals, staff, and faculty at the College. This process highlighted the importance of recognizing the role of student organizations in mobilizing universities to address critical issues. Universities must have a process in place to manage emerging issues recognized by students.

Edward C. Holland
University of Colorado - Boulder

A Caucasian Divide: Trans-Border Developments for the Lezgin Minority

The Lezgins of southern Dagestan and northern Azerbaijan found themselves divided between two independent states following the breakup of the Soviet Union. This rupture, the result of the construction of a semi-permeable border between Russia and Azerbaijan and the wider geopolitical codes invoked by Moscow and Baku, disturbed traditional forms of political economy and social organization. The paper investigates the legacy of this division, with specific reference to the Lezgin national movement, Sadval, and the recent strengthening of Islamic fundamentalism in the region.

Oscar Ibañez
Colorado State University

Does multilevel governance of water exist at the U.S.-Mexico border? The role of NADB and BECC

A multi-level governance approach is used to evaluate the complex interactions of the Border Environmental Cooperation Commission (BECC) and the North American Development Bank (NADB) with other institutional arrangements and their contribution to the United States-Mexico border governance on water issues. The outcomes of the research are intended to identify opportunities and provide useful lessons to enhance bi-national water management cooperation and governance particularly along the countries' common border.

Jorge Ibarra-Salazar & Lida Sotres-Cervantes
ITESM

Property Tax Revenue: The North Border Effect at Tamaulipas Municipalities

Northern Border municipalities have experienced economic and populational growth rates that are much higher than other Mexican regions resulting in higher demand for public services and infrastructure. This article examines whether border municipalities of the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, collect a greater amount of Property Tax due to the high demand for public services in their jurisdictions and their inability to obtain sufficient funding from federal transfers. We estimate several econometric specifications using a panel data set of the 43 Tamaulipas municipalities for the 2002-2006 annual period.

Akihiro Iwashita

The Brookings Institution, US

Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University, Japan

New Geopolitics in Eurasia

Most US researchers analyze Eurasia from the narrow point of view of a "balance of power" game, while ignoring the geopolitics of the region. They still view Eurasia as a "chess board" to be fully enjoyed by the "great powers." However, the spread of border dynamism on the Eurasian continent, which originated from the Sino-Russian borderlands, has helped shape a new theory of border politics in state-to-state relations. The time is now ripe to overcome and move beyond the old cold-war stereotype of a "balance game" or even the traditional "billiard" model of international relations. The presenter illustrates some triangles and quadrangles (e.g. China-Russia-India and China-Russia-Japan-the US) and proposes a new model for international relations deeply regulated by border politics.

Francisco Lara-Valencia & Andrea Garfinkel-Castro

Arizona State University

Local Discourses on Cross-Border Collaboration on the Mexican-U.S. borderlands:

As the result of the NAFTA's regime in the mid 1990's, the U.S.-Mexico borderlands experienced a surge in the expectations and willingness for cross-border collaboration (CBC). While the borderlands remained an asymmetric and complex social space, the new regime stimulated integration and collaboration discourses among local leaders on both sides of the border. After 9/11 the context for CBC has changed radically as the new national discourses toward the border are those of identity, protection, and enforcement. The post 9/11 discourse has had the effect of reducing the space for CBC by giving primacy to national security over local development. This paper aims at examining the perceptions of local planners and policy-makers about the opportunities and possibilities of CBC under the post-9/11 border regime. Focus of the paper is on the actor's discourse on security, trust, border governance, binational planning and its implication for CBC. Data for this research was obtained from in-depth interviews with local actors in the Arizona-Sonora and Baja California-California border regions.

Donna L. Lybecker

Idaho State University

**Mexico's Changing Environmental Legislation and Riparian Ecosystems in Sonora, Mexico:
Conditions and Conservation Strategies**

Economic development and concomitant increases in human populations along the US-Mexico border in the last decade have intensified demands on scarce resources like water. As northern Mexico, specifically the state of Sonora reacts to these transforming socio-economic conditions and associated legislative and political changes, critical riparian ecosystems are being impacted. The impacted riparian corridors not only support human life, but also represent important stopover sites for birds migrating between breeding and wintering grounds and have been found to support a disproportionately large number of birds and bird species—an amount greater than any other forested habitat in the continental US. Examining the socio-economic conditions surrounding and political changes impacting these areas is necessary for conservation of these ecosystems.

Glenn Martinez

University of Texas - Pan American

Language-in-Healthcare Policy along the US-Mexico Border

Increasing access to federally funded services for limited English proficient persons has been a hallmark of recent language policy in the US. Health service organizations, furthermore, have been the most directly affected by this recent policy. This impact is seen particularly in the growing emphasis in the healthcare sector on culturally and linguistically appropriate services. Language access services in healthcare have thus become an increasingly critical part of the health care delivery system in the United States. This paper explores the implementation of language access services in small health service organizations along the US-Mexico border. A survey of 60 health service organizations in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas revealed that the perception of widespread bilingualism in the region significantly limited provider commitment to quality language assistance services. We conclude by advocating for a model of comprehensive language planning for healthcare.

Oscar J. Martinez, Regents' Professor

University of Arizona

Border Conflict, Border Fences, and the 'Tortilla Curtain' Incident of 1978-1979

This paper surveys and analyzes fence-building along the border in the twentieth century, with an emphasis on the controversy that broke out in 1978-1979 over the fence built by the INS in El Paso-Ciudad Juarez and San Diego-Tijuana. In retrospect, the uproar a generation ago over the Tortilla Curtain seems mild in comparison to the highly-charged climate that exists today regarding supposedly impenetrable security walls now under construction.

Rubén Martinez

Michigan State University

The Incorporation of Immigrants in the U.S.

Despite the great concern about immigration in this country, little attention is paid by legislators to facilitating the incorporation of immigrants into the social fabric of the nation. Instead, the current focus is on preventing undocumented immigration and the deportation of those already here. This paper examines the modes of immigrant incorporation in the United States relative to the economic and political sectors, provides a critique of the theoretical focus of incorporation in the literature, and considers potential approaches by which the U.S. government could facilitate incorporation in the context of an emerging New World Order.

Marlynn L. May

Texas A&M University

Existing Betwixt and Between: The Shaping of the Conditions of Health in Colonias

The usual way of discussing colonias and health is to focus on specific health issues found in the colonias and treat them as discrete issues and/or as clusters of health issues to be dealt with. In this paper, colonias and health are set in the context of a larger set of influencing factors – colonias are understood as community subsystems nested among larger, dual-reality social, economic and cultural systems that shape the nature of health conditions – availability of health care and disease prevention and the circumstances of access to health care. Health in colonias is a product of the health of colonias as communities. Thus, by virtue of existing as subsystems on the border in the midst of larger dual-reality systems, colonias and colonias residents exist “in between.” Existing ‘between’ shapes all aspects of life in the colonias. This paper then explores how this between-ness shapes the health of colonias through its shaping of access to health care - constructively and destructively. Finally, the paper moves to analyze a complex of specific conditions of health in colonias in the context of between-ness, drawing on the U.S. Border Health Commission’s Health Border 2010. It concludes with suggested policy implications.

**Maria Dolores Mendiola, Erika Garza,
Anna Santos & Emilia Terrazas**
University of Texas - Pan American

The Invisible Border Wall: Overt and Covert Language Policy and Ideology among Border Mayors in Texas

Recent efforts to pass a "comprehensive immigration reform" bill together with increasing negative sentiment towards Latin American immigrants have intensified the national debate linking language and citizenship in the US. Politicians along the Texas-Mexico have reacted against policies and initiatives to secure the border. Seven mayors from border cities in Texas traveled to Washington DC in January 2007 to manifest their dissatisfaction with the border wall proposal and to express the negative effects that such a wall would have in their communities. The mayoral protests focused on the effects of a physical barrier separating border communities; our proposal investigates the language ideologies that separate border communities and that ensure inequality for Non-English speaking persons in the border region. We interviewed 16 mayors of border cities along the lower Rio Grande River, 12 of which were Latinas/os. Our interviews focused on language ideologies held by mayors in order to highlight reactions toward English. Our findings suggest that border mayors are largely opposed to English Only, but that most continue to insist on the central role of English in securing progress and belonging in US society. This suggests that even while city government officials may resist overt anti-immigrant policy, they may at the same time reinforce covert language policy that ensures subordination and alienation for Non-English speakers in the US.

**Enrique Priego Mendoza, Norma García Leos
& Gema López Limón**
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

El Dúo Dinámico. EUA VS: México

Seguridad comprende confianza, protección; es lo contrario a indefenso, desprotegido, arriesgado. Seguridad entraña la percepción de la inexistencia del peligro y al margen del riesgo. El riesgo es la posibilidad de recibir un daño. El riesgo es la necesidad y la seguridad es la solución, México tiene leyes e instituciones ligadas seguridad social, pública, civil, privada, y seguridad nacional. Las seguridades anotadas reflejan el grado de la inseguridad mexicana. La seguridad debe tratarse conforme a la expresión inseguridad- seguridad esto es, no separar los componentes del tema. Pero además, las inseguridades- seguridades son diversas; en consecuencia, el tratamiento es en total. La clave está instalada en la inseguridad social, ésta es la fuente primordial. A mayor inseguridad social mayores inseguridades públicas, privada, civil, y nacional. Modernamente y a partir del dos de septiembre 2001 la seguridad es un gran negocio fundado en la securitiesquizofrenia, incluyendo la iniciativa Mérida, 2007.

Alejandro Mungaray-Moctezuma
University of Castilla La-Mancha

Looking towards a cross – border urban planning at the San Diego and Tijuana territory.

San Diego and Tijuana cities act as a unique urban space, with the presence of an international border. This border shows up those different socioeconomic conditions that are perceptible in the historical procedures of their infrastructural networks, noticing that the institutional relationships between local governments, at both sides of the border, have been poor because of the existence of very different social priorities. Today, it seems to be necessary the creation of new institutional strategies towards a regional cross-border urban planning, regarding an increasing demography that actually exceeds a 4 million population. A high percentage of this population creates, day by day, new singular cross-border systems of activities that have placed this region as one of the most dynamics of the world. The objective of this paper is to observe the territorial expression of these systems of activities, understanding that the border enhance a discontinuity phenomenon. The distribution of human activities over a shared territory may be a helpful tool to do a real urban planning project that includes regional objectives and cross-border institutional cooperation.

David J. Molina
University of North Texas

**Measuring Wage Levels and Inequality of U.S. Hispanics in the
Border Region vs. the Non-Border Region: Is their a Cost to being Close to Home?**

There is a growing literature examining the levels and distribution of wages of Hispanics, few however (for instance Mora (2007) have looked at the distance from the U.S. border as a factor explaining some of these differences. This paper utilizes U.S. Census data to determine whether U.S. Hispanics (especially those of Mexican descent) along the border are willing to have a lower income level in order to remain close to Mexico. It also looks at whether human capital determines the location of U.S. Mexican Hispanics near the border vis-à-vis the non-border area.

T. Mark Montoya
Northern Arizona University

Drawing a Line in the Sand: An Examination of the Citizenship Regime on the U.S.-Mexico Border

Humans have often defined themselves and others according to their boundaries; meaning that "imagined" distinctions of communities are rooted in a "real" arrangement of claims to territory. As part of a larger project, this paper builds upon the concept of the citizenship regime, which controls and contains "imagined communities" within territorial claims. The citizenship regime generally has four dimensions: 1) membership by way of inclusion and exclusion; 2) rights and entitlements through a set of political rules, including political participation and claims making; 3) social expectations and responsibilities by means of the "sense" of nation and political community; and most important, 4) physical borders through the establishment and legitimization of geographical boundaries. As such, this paper looks at these dimensions, by critically examining various documents that makeup the legal canon of the citizenship regime on the U.S.-Mexico border.

Gabriela Moreno
The University of Arizona

La India María: representaciones del indianismo, el género y la nación

La India María, personaje de la actriz y directora María Elena Velasco, es uno de los íconos culturales mexicanos que ha trascendido generaciones y fronteras. Este trabajo propone analizar varios de los elementos performativos presentados en el personaje de La India María: el indianismo, el género y la nación. La primera parte de este trabajo intenta analizar cómo es que La India María hace un performance del indianismo. Específicamente, se analiza cómo presenta un estereotipo del indio y no del indígena. La segunda parte se concentra en un análisis de las diferentes expresiones que forman parte del performance de género. Por último, dentro de este performance de indianismo y género quiero analizar cómo se construyen los mitos que conllevan a un performance de la nación. Estos se ven ejemplificados de diversas maneras en las películas, Ni Chana, Ni Juana y El coyote emplumado que voy a analizar para este trabajo.

**Carol Mueller, Terry Collins, Becky Coplan
Dawn Creighton & Lisa DeJordy-Steele**
Arizona State University

Overcoming Impunity on the Border: Mobilizations to Stop the Femicide

The on-going murders of young women in Ciudad Juarez and Chihuahua City, Mexico have led to international as well as local and national efforts in Mexico to stop the killings. Based on Margaret Keck and Kathryn Sikkink's "boomerang" model of cross-border advocacy, we analyze the impact of international, national and grassroots mobilizations on varying levels of federal intervention from 1993 through 2007. Our analysis is based on coding of two data sources: The Killing Fields: Harvest of Women (2007) by Diana Washington Valdez, award-winning reporter on this issue for the El Paso Times, and the reports by Amnesty International, beginning with Intolerable Killings from 2003.

Stephen Mumme
Colorado State University

Public Participation and Border Water Management: Trends and Concerns

This paper argues that after a promising start in the 1990's that public participation in binational environmental decision-making now confronts serious challenges that threaten the quality and legitimacy of binational water management along the U.S.-Mexico border. The evidence for this controversial position is seen in several ways, in the decline of public attention to the role and functions of the Border Environment Cooperation Commission, in the declining support for public participation in Border 2012 Task Forces, in the composition and quality of IBWC advisory groups, and in the lack of public input into Homeland Security policies as these affect water related environmental concerns along the U.S.-Mexican border. Generally, after a flirt with public inclusion in border water management, there is a pronounced trend to retrenchment and the strengthening of hegemony of government, particularly federal government, officials in border water policy.

Stephen P. Mumme
Colorado State University

Terry Sprouse
University of Arizona

The Wastewater-Energy Nexus on the Arizona-Sonora Border: Potential for Binational Cooperation

This paper surveys the energy-water nexus on the U.S.-Mexican border with a special focus on the situation at Ambos Nogales. Drawing on the situation at Nogales and other examples the paper argues that the growing need for wastewater treatment and its energy requirements offers a real opportunity for further bi-national cooperation along this stretch of the U.S.-Mexico border. While the Nogales situation may not be directly replicable, the urban development and economic forces that have attracted interest in water for energy exchange are evident elsewhere along the border and are likely to be a factor in meeting future water and energy needs in the region.

Heather Nicol
Trent University

Victor Konrad
Carleton University

The Western Hemisphere Travel initiative and Passport Compliance at the Canada-US Border

This paper explores the impact of the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative on passport compliance between the United States and Canada. It examines the rationale for the establishment of this new law, the difficulties faced in its implementation, and the geographical implications which have emerged its wake, including its impact on borderland culture. Comparison are made between the Canada and U.S. approaches to security issues and the overall effects of these differences upon security definition and protocol.

J. Michael Patrick
New Mexico State University

Border Economy Informality and Colonia Housing

Unincorporated rural housing settlements (commonly referred to as "colonias") are largely a borderlands phenomenon endemic to the New Mexico and Texas borderlands (though most especially concentrated in South Texas). Colonias contribute significantly to the informal economy of these regions and are themselves the application of principles of informality to housing. They defy, for example, many of the principles behind building codes, zoning regulations, mortgage financing, platting, and title regulation. As a result, they are generally regarded either as blighted "rural slums" or the embodiment of libertarian free-market development. Observers who characterize them as "rural slums" tend to overlook the positive functions that colonias serve for both their residents and for the larger community. Similarly, those who see them as expressions of free-market capitalism tend to ignore the negative forms of blight, exploitation, and public health issues that abound in colonias. This paper uses quantitative and qualitative research to examine both faces of informality in colonias.

Anita Alves Peña
Colorado State University

Legalization and Immigrants in U.S. Agriculture

The article hypothesizes how a new program granting amnesty to undocumented immigrant farmworkers already present in the U.S. would affect agricultural labor market characteristics. Earnings differentials between undocumented and documented agricultural workers, decomposed by hourly-equivalent wages and hours worked per week, as well as public aid program participation decisions, are studied both nationally and restricting to the California labor market. Undocumented immigrants are shown to make three to five percent less in terms of wages, to work one to two fewer hours per week, and to have less than a five percent lower probability of aid program participation than their documented immigrant counterparts. These differentials are partially attributable to selection into legal status, and differentials are generally smaller for Californian workers than they are for agricultural workers nationally. Thus, the analysis suggests that a legalization program, reminiscent of the SAW program under IRCA, would likely have minimal effects on earnings and program participation propensities of currently undocumented agricultural immigrants. An extension argues that if employers pass-through any labor cost increases to consumers via food prices, the implicit tax rate on agricultural products would be similarly minimal.

Sergio Peña
University of Texas - El Paso

Contingency Planning and the Border Space

This paper explores risk management and processes of contingency planning at the U.S.-Mexico border. It is argued that the U.S.-Mexico experience with crossborder planning best resembles an incremental approach to planning, where new institutions, in addition to the existing ones, emerge as a way to respond and adapt to new circumstances, contexts, and societal values. Contingency planning is analyzed through a comparison of levels of analysis starting at highest level of analysis, which is the global or transnational, then specific binational agreements, and, finally, national, state, and local efforts to implement crossborder contingency planning. It is concluded that the institutional framework is complex at border areas because borders add another layer of institutions (international), which makes the institutional design especially difficult and lengthy and raises transaction costs. Another conclusion is that risk management is more difficult when populations with different incomes, tastes, and preferences live side by side. Therefore, defining and prioritizing risks and hazards around which plans can be developed is particularly difficult and complex. Finally, the border space and its resources need to be seen as a binational public good in which both countries have a stake and, therefore, cooperation is seen as a necessary although not sufficient condition to successfully manage future natural and anthropogenic risks.

**Saray Ramirez, Ana Villarreal
Roxana Zamora & Jose Diaz**
University of Texas - Pan American

**Expanding Language-in-Healthcare Policy: Latino patients perception
of language access services outside of the clinical encounter**

Executive Order 13166 signed by President Clinton initiated the first language-in-healthcare policy in the US through the implementation of CLAS (Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services) Standards. These standards require federally assisted health care organizations to provide language access services to limited English proficient patients. This paper focuses on Latina/o patients perceptions of the implementation of language access services outside of clinical spaces. Research has demonstrated that the use of interpreting services in clinical encounters is positively correlated with the elimination of language-based health disparities. Our findings suggest that patients felt satisfied with the language access services provided during doctor-patient interactions. However, we also found that there was considerable dissatisfaction with the language access services provided outside of the clinical encounter. The lack of translated written materials and the limited access to health information outside of the clinical encounter, moreover, seemed to induce a feeling of inferiority and limitation among our interviewees. We conclude that the implementation of language-in-healthcare policy must become more expansive to include language access services outside of the clinical encounter.

Juan Carlos Ramírez-Pimienta
San Diego State University - Imperial Valley

**Chicago lindo y querido si muero lejos de ti: el pasito duranguense y las
nuevas geografías de la identidad popular mexicana.**

En esta ponencia exploraré el desplazamiento de las geografías identitarias populares mexicanas hacia el norte de México y los Estados Unidos. Se analiza en particular el impacto de la modalidad musical "pasito duranguense", como discurso cultural transnacional y su diferente recepción en ambos lados de la frontera, en particular en el área de Chicago.

Carlos A. Reimers
Texas A&M University

Patterns of Housing Diversity and Consolidation in Colonias of the US-Mexico Border

This paper analyzes patterns of diversity and consolidation of housing in colonias of South Texas. The process of housing production was reconstructed in ten colonias of Web County-Texas using periodical aerial photographs taken during the last 23 years and a household survey conducted at the beginning of 2007. The study revealed how housing in the colonias, which constitutes most of the built environment of colonias, is generated in recognizable patterns of incremental construction that start with primary shelter structures and is successively diversified in consolidated house forms. The study also sought for relationships between housing diversity and consolidation processes and households characteristics. This paper contributes to understand housing in colonias and informs policies and programs aimed to support housing improvement and consolidation in South Texas colonias.

James W. Scott
University of Joensuu, Finland

Between Cooperation and Securitisation: The Shifting Role of the EU's External Borders

This paper will trace the changes that have taken place at the contemporary external borders of the EU. Particular attention will be paid to the situation on the EU's borders with Ukraine and Moldova. These borders highlight a 'schizophrenic' situation. Cooperation between the EU and non-EU neighbors is heralded as an important historical step towards the consolidation of a European political community. At the same time, the EU's external borders have become formidable barriers and symbolize a civilizational gap between East and West. In this paper, I will discuss the effects of these contradictory processes on local attempts at cross-border cooperation.

Jeremy Slack
University of Arizona

Urbanization on the U.S. Mexico Border: A Case Study of Invasion, Eviction and Resettlement

As the border region continues to receive investment from multi-national corporations, housing concerns attract increasing amounts of attention. It is important to realize the subsequent surplus demand for labor attracts a large number of people to the border, not just through the border in search of work. Land invasions play an important part in absorbing these recent arrivals. This paper chronicles the progression of one such land invasion in Nogales Sonora, from the original organization and invasion, until local and state police bull-dozed half of the homes causing a new and divisive struggle for resettlement. What has emerged is a tale of local elite manipulation and division followed by political alliances that has spurred further in fighting. This event highlights political changes occurring in Mexico regarding land tenure and planning as a tool for serving the maquiladora industry in the border region.

Doug Smith
Western Oregon University

Beyond Charity: Patron-client Evangelicalism in an Agua Prieta Colonia

This paper assesses the state of "community development" in Colonia Ladrillera, Agua Prieta, Sonora, Mexico. Ladrillera has experienced rapid growth since the mid-1990s as ejidal parcels have been transferred to individuals, most of them recently arrived to the city. As a neighborhood, then, Ladrillera rests on a formal process of privatization. And as families struggle to stabilize their own household economies in a worsening employment climate, little community organizing has occurred. Some sense of a colonia public does present itself when residents of particular streets or blocks petition the state for services. Yet, increasingly, people in Ladrillera are meeting their own marginalization vis-a-vis state attention with resignation and looking elsewhere for assistance. A related process has seen a remarkable increase in Evangelical churches in operation in Ladrillera. These are fast becoming essential, and permanent, economic institutions. Through an ethnographic analysis of one ill-fated community drive for electrification, and one church's initiative to draw a community of the faithful around both spiritual and material resources, the paper examines a certain post-neoliberal dynamic on the border. As colonia residents confront the disappointments of citizenship, a new political culture of patron-client relations has moved churches past mere charity.

Maria Socorro Tabuenca
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Representaciones múltiples: la producción cultural en Ciudad Juarez

Este trabajo analiza algunas muestras recientes de la producción cultural en Ciudad Juarez. Pone especial atención a las formas en que Ciudad Juarez ha sido representada y re-configurada en varias expresiones artísticas, cinematográficas y literarias.

Lawrence D. Taylor
Colef, Tijuana

The California Gold Rush as a Transborder Phenomenon

Historians of the California Gold Rush have focussed their attention almost exclusively on the development of mining and its impact on society in California and other areas to the north, such as the Fraser River and the Cariboo (in what is modern-day British Columbia). However, the search for gold and silver was also carried out south of the line of demarcation between the U.S. and Mexico, specifically in the state of Sonora and the territory of Baja California. The paper considers the circumstances which gave rise to the migration of gold-seekers to the south as well as the impact of this "invasion" on Mexican efforts to maintain order and stability in these zones. It also explores the relationship between the search for precious metals in Mexico and the filibuster expeditions launched against both Sonora and Baja California in the 1850's, which posed the greatest challenge to Mexico's ability to preserve her sovereignty and control over these regions during this period.

Juan-Manuel Trillo Santamaría
University Carlos III of Madrid

Cross-border cooperation in Spain: a new framework for regional institutionalization?

In the last two decades the number of cross-border structures in Europe has considerably increased, a fact that is in direct relation with the financial aids dedicated to this issue by the European Union. Different theoretical and practical studies have been developed in European academia during these years, offering a broad, interdisciplinary approach. The aim of this contribution is to present a specific case, that of Spain, understood in the general context of Europe. First, I will expose briefly the different cross-border structures that we can find in the frame of the Iberian Peninsula. Second, I will discuss how these agreements may involve a new moment of region-building, led by "regional armatures" that pursue the construction of new political arenas. Third, I will offer some general conclusions which link the Spanish case with the broader European one.

Javier V. Urbina
New Mexico State University

The Perfect Lesson in the Borderlands Territories

Today's English market is rising due to the constant demand in the part of American companies who are trying to maintain an all-English language environment inside their installations. In fact, many workers from the southern states of Mexico will try to learn English a few weeks right after they have been hired. Further, those students have no knowledge of the English language at all, and will try to learn it in just a few months. Therefore, the technique with the perfect lesson will aid in obtaining such objective, and can be maintained steady within the Borderland territories. However, such environment can only work if we create the necessary conditions for the perfect lesson to be developed. In addition, the perfect lesson implies standards of world-class within the teaching methods of the English language, filling the need of the students to learn English. And such result would imply having the student speak and write English to higher standards. Moreover, the perfect lesson gives the concept of freedom to the teacher within the diverse blackboard in a benefit toward all the students. The dream of having the perfect lesson expanded is possible if the concept of education is respected and maintained.

María Ruth Vargas Leyva, María de la Luz Romo & Luz del Carmen Brambila,
Instituto Tecnológico de Tijuana

Ámbitos de la responsabilidad social empresarial en la industria maquiladora en la ciudad de Tijuana.

La responsabilidad social empresarial es la práctica más cuestionada en la industria maquiladora. El comportamiento ambiental y laboral de la industria maquiladora se ha relacionado con la aplicación y cumplimiento de la normatividad ambiental, la política ambiental corporativa, el grado de maduración productiva de las empresas, la trayectoria tecnológica el control de la empresa sobre el proceso innovador ocupacional y riesgo laboral. Hay evidencia de que la calidad de vida en el trabajo en la industria maquiladora fronteriza incorpora prestaciones y condiciones no generalizadas en el ámbito nacional. El trabajo analiza las prácticas de RSE en la industria maquiladora en la ciudad de Tijuana. Los resultados dan cuenta de prácticas asumidas en un marco de regulación ambiental, política ambiental corporativa, competitividad empresarial y de alta rotación de la mano de obra que se dirigen a mejorar la competitividad empresarial. La calidad de vida laboral da evidencia de énfasis en el desarrollo profesional y empleabilidad, particularmente de ingenieros, con escasa valoración de la diversidad, así como de la jubilación y despidos. Se concluye que la Responsabilidad Social Empresarial aporta otra óptica al análisis de la industria maquiladora.

Mirna Cázarez Vázquez
Universidad de Guadalajara

**Las organizaciones de la sociedad civil en México y el método de intervención social:
la recuperación de tres estudios de caso en la zona metropolitana de Guadalajara.**

En 1994 se dieron en México una serie de acontecimientos que trajeron consigo serios cambios en la forma de organización social de los mexicanos. Uno de los cambios más significativos es, sin lugar a dudas, las distintas formas en que éstos se han venido organizando en los últimos veinte años, surgiendo nuevas organizaciones campesinas, fundaciones, grupos de deudores, alianzas ciudadanas, organizaciones indígenas, de género, de promoción del desarrollo, de derechos humanos, ambientalistas, etc. Sin embargo, sabemos que las distintas y diversas formas en que se ha venido organizando la tan compleja sociedad mexicana obedece a dos circunstancias distintas: una referida al contexto socio-económico y político, y otra relacionada con la imaginación y la creatividad de los nuevos sujetos sociales. El objetivo general es: reflexionar sobre la relevancia del Método de Intervención Social de las Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil eligiendo para nuestro estudio de caso tres de ellas de la Zona Metropolitana de Guadalajara.

Mónica Vereá
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)

An increasing anti-immigrant sentiment: a legacy of the Bush administration

The US is at a crossroad in its immigration policy. The debate during the Bush administration period (2000-2007) has sharpened. The majority of the voices are pro an anti-immigrant rhetoric and fears the loss of control of their security and the risks being taken over by foreign labor. However, it is not happenstance that there are 12 million undocumented migrants living in the US. This paper will focus in the initiatives established during the Bush administration and the congress during the period 2000-2007. We would start exploring the US restrictive policies and its impact in the US-Mexico border. Border management will be examined to proceed with the dimension analysis of the "rebordering the border" process. We will evaluate the dramatic impact in local initiatives that have created an important increase in the anti-immigrant sentiment within different sectors of US society and its impact in US-Mexico relations. Finally immigration issues are significantly determinant in the current heated debate among democratic and republican candidates during this electoral period, which would be explored in order to sense the future of a failed "immigration reform".

Cuahtémoc Calderón Villarreal
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Apertura económica y Desigualdad del ingreso en México: Un análisis las entidades Federativas de México

En este trabajo se analiza el impacto de las políticas de liberalización sobre la desigualdad del ingreso a nivel de las entidades federativas. Se hace una aplicación de la curva de Kuznets para las 32 entidades de la república mexicana para el periodo 1992-2004. Nuestro trabajo sugiere que en México la liberalización comercial afecto de manera negativa la distribución del ingreso a nivel regional conduciendo a su concentración. De este modo la apertura económica con la firma del Tratado de Libre Comercio accentuó aún más la desigualdad del ingreso en México

Jamie Wilson
The University of Arizona

Globalization, Cultural Citizenship and Mayan Migration in Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula

This project demonstrates how the "advances of globalization" in the Yucatán function to reorganize inequalities within the Mayan migrant population. In particular, this study investigates how the purported advances of globalization such as the development of the tourist zone of Cancún and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) have created a transnational space in which Mayan migrant workers in Cancún, and their sending communities in the greater peninsula, are fragmented from one another and must redefine themselves in terms of economic production and cultural consumption. This study finds that migrants to the tourist zone experience a double-marginalization, wherein their sending communities re-create cultural categories that function to exclude them, and they are relegated to the margins of the urban and economic sphere in Cancún.

Tamar Diana Wilson
University of Missouri - St. Louis

Dying to Work: Deaths on the U.S.-Mexican Border Since the Mid-1990s

In this paper I provide snapshot histories of some of the almost 5,000 undocumented immigrants who have died on crossing the border since the establishment of Operation Gatekeeper in San Diego and Operation Hold-the-Line in El Paso in the mid-1990s. Forced by militarization of the border to cross in more inhospitable areas such as the Arizona desert, increasing numbers of the undocumented are dying in their intent to find work across the border. In the summer months most deaths are due to dehydration or heat stroke; the smaller numbers of crossers in the winter months may freeze to death. Neither academic nor theoretical, this paper intends only to raise consciousness about deaths on the border, the quintessence of human rights abuse.

Krzysztof Wojciechowski,
*Europa University Viadrina,
Frankfurt/Oder, Germany*

Higher Education as a Bridge across Borders: the German-Polish Collegium Polonicum

Here I will discuss the experience of developing a bilateral institution of higher learning at the German-Polish border. The Collegium Polonicum (CP), which has received support from the EU as well as the Polish and German governments, has come to symbolize European enlargement and integration. Operating often under less than favorable circumstances, the CP has proven itself in terms of academic outreach. The purpose of this presentation is to describe in more detail the activities of the CP and its role in promoting broader forms of German-Polish cooperation.

Ramón Gómez Zamudio
Universidad de Guadalajara

La Frontera Sur de México, los migrantes centroamericanos y la violación a sus Derechos Humanos

La presentación trata de los problemas que enfrentan los migrantes provenientes de los países centroamericanos al cruzar territorio mexicano. Las autoridades de los tres órdenes de gobierno –municipal, estatal y federal- incurrir de manera sistemática en prácticas de violencia física, psicológica y de prejuicio étnico en contra de los hombres, mujeres y niños que se aventuran a buscar trabajo en México o en los Estados Unidos. Estas prácticas violatorias de sus derechos humanos, se destacan en contexto del desconocimiento, la indiferencia o falta de voluntad para aplicar de manera efectiva los preceptos constitucionales de garantías individuales, y de los múltiples acuerdos que el gobierno federal ha formado en foros nacionales e internacionales. El documento hace hincapié en la dimensión de género hacia la que se sobrecargan las agresiones hacia los y las migrantes centroamericanos.

Leslie Alm

Department of Public Policy & Administration

Ross Burkhart

Boise State University

Canada and United States Environmental Policymaking: The Case of Global Warming

Previous research suggests that while there are many similarities between Canadians and Americans regarding the environment, there also exist substantial differences in perceptions that have stood the test of time. Among the findings are that Canadians are more apt to view their environmental problems in conjunction with their neighbor to the south, seeing problems as transboundary in nature and combined efforts as the way to approach and solve environmental problems. On the other hand, Americans are more apt to view their environmental problems solely in the context of their own country, seeing environmental problem solving in more of a domestic, rather than cross-border, context. Simply put, Canadians have a much higher regard for transboundary relations and bilateral environmental agreements than do their American counterparts. This paper explores these Canada–United States differences within the context of the global warming issue. We explicitly set out to determine if the efforts of Canada and the United States to address the global warming issue fall within the realm of these clearly defined approaches to environmental policymaking.

Len Broberg

University of Montana

Cross-border watershed management cooperation between the US and Canada

Watersheds shared by two sovereign nations pose unique management issues influenced by international law and negotiating power. British Columbia, Canada and Montana, USA share a part of the Flathead River watershed which is home to Glacier National Park, Akamina-Kishenina Provincial Park, a Wild and Scenic River segment and US threatened species like the bull trout. The upstream BC Flathead has significant deposits of coal and, perhaps, coal bed methane in a large, almost uninhabited watershed with the highest density of grizzly bears in the region. The Flathead is governed by the Boundary Waters Treaty that bars pollution on one side of the border to the detriment of the health or property of the other and creates a referral process to a quasi-intergovernmental body known as the International Joint Commission. Past referrals have resulted in IJC recommendations to avoid development. Current coal and gas initiatives to develop the BC side of the watershed have posed new challenges. In the context of existing treaty obligations, successful and lasting transboundary negotiation may require a re-examination of US actions in the watershed and others thereby allowing the sharing of costs and benefits by both countries.

Doreen Barrie

University of Calgary

Water and Identity

The bulk of research on water focuses on practical/technical issues such as demand, supply, pricing and whether it is a right or a commodity. While these matters are undeniably important, there is another aspect to this precious substance that goes unnoticed. Water is much more than something we need and use daily. It is revered in some cultures, is bound up in the identity of others and is even part of religious rituals. By drawing attention to its psychic value and shifting the ground from the instrumental to the intangible features of this irreplaceable substance, we might be able to expand the terrain on which the debate on water takes place. Focusing on the role that water plays in all aspects of our lives might provide common ground in our quest for solutions to the problems mentioned above,

T. Timothy Casey
Mesa State College

Charismatic Mega-fauna: A Canadian Strategy for Ecological Advocacy

Canadians have long had a connection to symbolic animals that humans act empathetically toward, known as "charismatic mega-fauna (CMF)." Examples include the Loon on the Canadian Dollar (known as the "loony"), the horse used by the Canadian Mounties, the Moose, the Beaver, the Salmon and a wide variety of whales on both coasts. Recently, campaigns to preserve the environment have deliberately appealed to the connection we make to CMF in order to achieve their goals of ecological advocacy. In particular, the Kermode or Spirit Bear became the symbol to preserve the Great Bear Rainforest (named after it) in British Columbia, the migrating Caribou herds have been used as CMF in a strategy to stop oil development on the North Shore of Alaska, and the Polar Bear and Walrus have been used as poster species in the fight against Global Warming. This paper considers why CMF have been employed as a strategy of ecological advocacy in Canada, how successful these campaigns have been in achieving their objective of framing the policy debate, and if this strategy could be adopted in other campaigns in and beyond Canada.

Sheila R. Deitz, Ph.D.
University of Phoenix

William E. Thoms
Professor Emeritus of Law
University of North Dakota

The Border-Crossing Blues

The world's longest undefended boundary got more difficult to cross in 2007. Both Canada and the United States reorganized their immigration and customs services, and in addition, instituted tighter controls, both at ports of entry and at the extraterritorial outpost of US Border services at Canadian airports. Travelers returning to the US from Canada, Ireland, Bahamas, Bermuda and Aruba would now have to show valid passports to reenter the United States by air. Although the passport requirement will not apply to ground travelers until 2008, uncertainty about documentation and a general crackdown at border checkpoints has kept the travelers back in their home countries. We will explore the changes in immigration and customs law, the new agencies that have been instituted for law enforcement and the effect on trans-border trade and travel.

Carol Beran
Saint Mary's College of California

"Sing to the Lord with Joyful Voice": Hymns in the Manawaka Novels of Margaret Laurence

"I do not know the sound of my own voice. Not yet, anyhow," says Morag Gunn, the protagonist of Canadian writer Margaret Laurence's *The Diviners* (277). Among the multiple voices in dialog in Laurence's Manawaka novels, hymns, generally ones familiar to Protestant churchgoers, define one context in which each heroine lives, and one voice that the woman might claim as her own. However, because singing unites many voices into a single voice, when a character challenges the words of hymns or connects with only a few of the hymn's words, hymns introduce paradox and ambiguity into her quest. Although hymns may assist a character to transcend herself and be subsumed into a spiritual community, hymns may also be part of a process of discovering the sound of an individual voice.

Erick Lee Erickson

Metropolitan State College of Denver

Trade Tokens in the 18th Century Canadian Fur Trade

Traders in Canada in the 18th century occasionally offered tin tokens cut to the shape of a beaver as payment for the furs they purchased from native trappers. These tokens were representative money, valued in trade as the equivalent of a real beaver skin. Each token was simply a physical record of a promise to pay the basic, definitive money at some future time. They also circulated among natives and traders as a media of exchange, were used as a unit of account in transactions and stored value more efficiently than hides, which could spoil over time. Tin tokens thus performed all of the functions of money, but their use as a standard of deferred payment is most interesting, for it reveals that Aboriginal Native Americans understood and exercised credit. An obscure truth about representative money is that it is a forced, zero-interest loan from those who accept it to those who offer it as payment. Trade tokens make this loan transparent. The trader offered tokens as proof that the trapper had given him pelts that would be paid for a year later when he returned. By accepting those terms, the trapper parted with valuable furs that he could have traded elsewhere or used himself in exchange for a currency which no one else would be likely to honor or redeem.

Erick Lee Erickson

Metropolitan State College of Denver

Temporary Visa Employment in the Alberta Energy Sector

The energy sector in Alberta is currently suffering a shortage of labor. In an attempt to find qualified workers, oil and gas exploration and development companies are increasingly relying on non-resident workers in Canada on temporary visas. Alberta has a temporary workers program to address the shortage in the oil sands. There has been a new emphasis put on recruitment in the U.S., but to date nothing specific in Colorado or the Rocky Mountain region, although Canadian officials have expressed an eagerness to implement a strategy here. This paper will investigate Canadian labor reports and statistics and attempt to address the extent to which the temporary visa program as applied to potential workers in the Rocky Mountain region can help ameliorate the Alberta oil sands labor shortage. Canadian immigration policies will be analyzed and suggestions will be offered for policy improvement.

CES Franks

Queen's University

The Question of Accountability

In Canada, accountability has become a major issue of governance and the subject of two commissions of inquiry, the Lambert Commission in 1979 and the Gomery Commission in 2006. The fundamental principle of accountability in the Canadian parliamentary system is the responsibility of the ministers and their accountability to Parliament, but that is tempered by many qualifications, including the accountability of non-departmental agencies which possess legal authority and responsibility in their own right, independent of ministers. Of great importance following recent scandals and inquiries has been the question of responsibility and accountability of senior public servants, the deputy ministers and others who head departments and government agencies. Parliament and the Privy Council office disagree on whether these officials have a sphere of accountability independent of ministers. This dispute has been brought to a focus with the identification, following a British model, of deputy heads as "accounting officers" under the Federal Accountability Act, with the public accounts committee and Parliament asserting the responsibility and accountability of these senior officials against the contrary views of the Privy Council Office.

Geoffrey Hale
University of Lethbridge

Managing Alternate Realities: 'Autonomy' vs. 'Relevance'?: Engaging US Foreign and Security Policies

This paper will address Canadian efforts to engage U.S. foreign and security policies in the broader context of influencing American policies towards Canada. In essence, it attempts to create a macro-frame for the micro-politics of cross-boarder relations.

Diddy R. M. Hitchins PhD MBE
University of Alaska Anchorage

Canada and the US: North American Neighbo(u)rs in the Arctic

Much is made of the fact that the US and Canada share the longest peaceful border in the world. The border being referred to is the one that follows the 49th parallel from the Pacific Ocean to the Great Lakes and then skirts the St Lawrence River to the Atlantic Ocean. Little is ever mentioned about the other US/Canada border, the one that runs from the Arctic Ocean to the Pacific, separating the US and Canadian Arctics, and Alaska from the Yukon Territory and British Columbia. Though likewise peaceful, compared with the relative tranquility of relations across the southern border, the relations between Canada and Alaska have often been fraught. As recently as the late 1990s, Canadian fishermen blockaded an Alaska State Ferry as part of a fish-war. What accounts for the difference in relations? This paper will investigate the relationship across the Alaska/Yukon and BC border, from 1867 (not by any coincidence both the year of Canada's founding and of the Alaska purchase by the United States from Russia) to the present, seeking to explain why there have been such tensions between the US and Canada in the far North West.

Dr. Robert Irwin
Grant MacEwan College

Canadian Federalism and Aboriginal Title: the Case of Treaty Eight in British Columbia

The failure to settle questions related to Aboriginal title in British Columbia is one of the most important and vexing problems in Canada today. It has been the subject of numerous books and articles including Cole Harris's excellent study *Making Native Space* (2002). Harris notes quite correctly that the federal nature of the Canadian state has had an impact upon the failure to find an appropriate solution. Like previous work by Paul Tennant (1990), however, Harris concludes that these questions related to the Terms of Union, were peculiar to the province, and were largely resolved by 1880 (xxix). This perspective fuels the notion of British Columbia exceptionalism. The role of federalism in the settlement of Aboriginal title, however, had not been resolved by 1880 nor was it peculiar to British Columbia. Making a treaty within the boundaries of a province had proved difficult and the St. Catherine's Milling Case (1887) had clarified, perhaps even altered, the division of powers between federal and provincial authorities. In 1899, the Canadian government and the Aboriginal peoples of the Peace and Athabasca river basins, including Northern BC entered into Treaty Eight. By examining the Canadian government's perspectives regarding the extension of this treaty into northern BC, the failure to resolve questions of Aboriginal title in British Columbia appear less peculiar. This realization forces commentators to re-assess the reasons for the failure to find resolution in British Columbia. The paper concludes that Canadian officials understood the British Columbia problem in national, rather than peculiar, terms and calls into question certain perspectives related to British Columbia's exceptionalism.

Andrew F. Johnson
Bishop's University

Blazing New Trails through Third Party Governance: Community Economic Development and Employability Committees and Anglophone Minority Language Groups in Canada

Governments blaze new trails by finding new ways of redressing old problems. Historically, Canada has experienced periodic high and undulating rates of unemployment. Unemployment has been regionalized and, in many instances, localized within minority language communities. Whereas in the past, the federal government provided direct financial assistance to redress unemployment, it currently re-invigorates disadvantaged regional minority language groups by helping them to help themselves indirectly by way of third party governance. Recently established Regional Community Economic Development and Employability Committees (CEDECs) have served as channels for forming partnerships in sustainable economic capacity building for disadvantaged Anglophone minority groups in Quebec. The role of CEDECs is analyzed in three parts: by providing a theoretical overview of third party governance; by describing the structures of third party governance as it relates to the eleven CEDECs serving Anglophone minority language employment needs in Quebec; and, most importantly, by assessing the effectiveness of CEDECs in doing so by drawing on interview data, conducted in 2007, with all CEDEC directors and with Quebec Anglophone policy elites who have been well-positioned to assess the effectiveness of CEDEC projects on Anglophone minority groups in their various regions.

Lucas Johnson
University of Northern Colorado

Representational Violence: Montage in the Collected Works of Billy the Kid

Numerous critics have posited the theme of violence as integral to Michael Ondaatje's 1970 publication, *The Collected Works of Billy the Kid*. However, the presentation of this theme of violence is manifested not only in its subject, the legend of William Bonney, but also in the work's techniques of assemblage. By employing montage and collage in the presentation of his "collection," Ondaatje's book contains, both within each "work" and as a whole, a violence of form that supplements and engenders content. Although nearly every critic mentions montage in conjunction with Ondaatje's book, specific theories have yet to be explored. Montage, as Eisenstein posits, is much more than the splicing together of bits of film. Furthermore, collage encompasses much more than the appropriation of heterogeneous materials. Borrowing from the cinema (Ondaatje himself called "Billy" the film he wanted to make), I will explore, most specifically, the montage theory of Eisenstein, as well as aspects of collage, in an attempt to foreground a violence of form and representation created through techniques of montage and collage in *The Collected Works of Billy the Kid*.

Irina Khindanova
University of Denver

Empirical analysis of exploration investments by mining companies in Canada

This paper examines and models minerals exploration investments by mining companies in Canada over the period of 1969-2005. It facilitates understanding of how exploration expenditures evolve over time and highlights impacts of the government policies and tax incentives programs on exploration spending by senior and junior companies. The study is performed using qualitative examination and econometric modeling of time dynamics of the Canadian exploration expenditures.

Ashley McDaniel

University of Northern Colorado

**Beaver, Moose and Americans, Oh My!: Patterns of Canadian
National Identity in Atwood's *Cat's Eye* and *Surfacing***

In this paper, I argue that the themes surrounding Canadian National identity, in *Cat's Eye* and *Surfacing*, act as tools for the examination of the elusive Canadian National identity. Both novels treat these themes satirically and thus mock traditional ideas about the existence of a cohesive national identity in Canada. The paper consists of three main themes including: the idea of North, the colonial mindset, and the satiric treatment of Canada's national symbols. The first main theme examined is the idea of North and its importance in Canadian cultural studies and literature. The second main theme is the colonial mindset in Canada. The lingering traces of the British colonial mindset and the current Americanization of the country are satirized and explored in both novels. The satiric treatments of Canadian national symbols are particularly important in both novels. Specifically examined are the figures of the Canadian moose and the beaver. In the conclusion of the essay, I suggest that it is by satirizing and scrutinizing the current ideas regarding Canadian national identity that perhaps a true, cohesive identity may be found.

Susan A. McDaniel

University of Utah

Capitalist Dog-Whistle Politics in the Birth of Canadian Health Care

Health care is a hot button issue in the 2007 U.S. Presidential primaries with candidates distancing themselves, in varying degrees of rhetorical flair, from what they call, socialized medicine. Some of the political rhetoric both in 2007 and in the 1993 Clinton Plan for health care reform, focuses on the Canadian health care system as a leading example of socialized medicine. This paper re-examines the birth of Canadian health care in terms of the claims made about it as socialized medicine as the United States struggles to rethink its employer-based privatized health care system. Our goal is not to examine every myth about Canadian health care, nor is it to provide a roadmap to reforming the U.S. system. It is rather to look at the socio-economic forces and proclivities that led Canada in a different historical period to create a government health insurance scheme. In the course of this socio-historical re-examination, some of the political characterizations of the Canadian health care system in the U.S. are put to rest.

Lora Meredith

University of Northern Colorado

Deconstruction of the Artist in Atwood's *Cat's Eye*

Despite the negativity surrounding self-harm and the horror of Elaine's masochistic tendencies in Atwood's novel *Cat's Eye*, these actions mold Elaine into an artist and initiate a cycle of deconstruction and reconstruction that epitomizes Elaine's artistic life. Whereas viewing Elaine's actions as destructive suggests an irreversible negativity to her life, I argue that her actions should be analyzed as deconstructive (adapting or separating elements for use in an ironic or new way), symbolizing the artist's cyclical patterns of deconstruction and reconstruction. Elaine's fascination with deconstruction of herself, other people, and objects is a critical component to her becoming an artist and exemplifies her deconstruction of the larger ideologies that hinder her from being a female artist. First, Elaine is fascinated with the physical deconstruction of her body. Later, her deconstructing takes a less physical format in her psychological deconstruction and reconstruction of her relationships with others. Finally, overarching the entire novel is Elaine's deconstruction of her own memories highlighting Elaine's unreliability as a narrator, but also signifying the unreliability of all memory and perception. Elaine distances herself from the cultural absolutes that attempt to define artistry and femininity, and creates powerful paintings/social critiques by piecing together her fragmented past.

Fr. Thomas Murphy, S.J.
Seattle University

**British Columbia in a Pacific World: British Columbian interactions
with Australia and New Zealand, 1872-1902**

When San Juan Island, off the southeastern tip of Vancouver Island, was awarded to the United States by international arbitration in 1872, British Columbians worried that their ambition to trade with Australia and New Zealand would be blocked by an aggressive American Navy. Just thirty years later, Vancouver was linked with Brisbane as part of the new "all-red" submarine cable that created a ring of British imperial telegraphic stations that circumnavigated the globe. This paper will leave aside the traditional focus on British Columbia's early provincial attempts to link with Eastern Canada and avoid American annexation. Instead, it will examine British Columbia's sense of itself as part of an emerging imperial Pacific, and not just North American, power during the thirty years that followed the loss of San Juan. This will be done through four steps: an examination of political parallels between British Columbia and the Australasian provinces, a study of British Columbia's involvement in the building of the trans-Pacific cable, a survey of whatever actual trade took place between B.C. and Australasia, and consideration of late Victorian cultural exchanges between B.C. and its cousins in the southwest Pacific.

Douglas C. Nord
Western Washington University

The Dos Amigos--Why No Greater Public Accord between Bush and Harper?

One of the interesting puzzles in contemporary U.S.-Canadian relations is the limited public attention that seems to be accorded the relationship between President Bush and Prime Minister Harper. While the two leaders appear to embrace similar political ideologies and perspectives on world affairs there does not seem to be any significant interest--especially on the American side--in highlighting the commonalities in thought and action between the two North American leaders. This lack of a public embrace seems to run counter to the overall White House strategy of seeking to promote the public image of a close personal bond between President Bush and several other world leaders. At the very time that the Bush Administration has sought to secure endorsement of its controversial security and foreign policies it has failed to point to the significant common ground between the President and Prime Minister Harper. Why should this be? What does this failure to promote public accord between the American and Canadian leaders tell us about the current state of U.S.-Canadian relations? This paper seeks to consider both of these questions. It also endeavors to explore how the Bush-Harper relationship may be both similar and different to previous interaction between American and Canadian leaders.

J'nan Morse Sellery
Stanford University

The Mind/Body Boundaries in Aritha van Herk's "Places Far From Ellesmere"

The unifying feature in contemporary Canadian literature is its acceptance of disunity which mirrors Canadian tolerance of cultural diversity. In "The Canadian Postmodern," Linda Hutcheon describes Canada as "a vast nation with little sense of a firm geographical center or ethnic unity" as its "history" is one of defining itself "against the center" (3). In "Places Far From Ellesmere," Aritha van Herk contests both the hegemonic center and Canada's mosaic history by creating a bio-textual subject called "you" who recognizes that Canadian writers travel to explore "the desert of memory rather than those around" themselves (epigraph PFFE). Because this nomadic subject recognizes that she is influenced by the society in which she finds herself, she chooses to travel to Ellesmere to discover another aspect of herself, which requires a female friend, so she takes along Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina". Her intention is to discover how they may learn about the boundaries of their female bodies, minds, and identities, and to tell her story of the women's we-ness that mirror themselves. By beginning with her own biography in Edberg Alberta, she first discovers her antipathy to cultural hegemony, and second on the island, she recognizes that place and displacement bring into prominence crises of identity.

Nora Foster Stovel
University of Alberta

Jane Austen's Legacy of Love and Laughter to Carol Shields

Carol Shields, winner of both the Pulitzer Prize and the Governor General's Award for *The Stone Diaries* (1993), acknowledges, "My debt to Jane Austen herself is incalculable." I will demonstrate Jane Austen's legacy of love and laughter to Carol Shields. Shields follows Austen in writing novels that celebrate love and marriage: "Love is the only enchantment we know," Shields writes. She admires Austen's comic genius and follows Austen in celebrating life through happy endings. Whereas Austen leads her heroines to the altar, however, Shields takes them beyond the altar into marriage and motherhood. But she also views Austen as a feminist who writes about "intelligent women," and she follows Austen's lead by valorizing women in her own writing, giving voice to the silenced. Shields also follows Austen in satirizing and subverting conventional societal strictures. Given to "sparkling subversion," Shields is influenced by Austen's use of comic irony. I will draw on Shields' biography, *Jane Austen* (2001), and her essays—"Jane Austen Images of the Body: No Fingers, No Toes" and "Martians in Jane Austen"—because her views of Austen's fiction reveal as much about Shields' values as a writer as they do about Austen's. I will compare Austen's novels with Shields' fiction to demonstrate her legacy.

Lawrence Taylor
COLEF-Tijuana

**Colonizing the "Friendly Arctic": The Influence of Vilhjalmur Stefansson
on the Diefenbaker Government's Northern Development Programme**

The paper examines the various ways in which the explorations and writings of Canadian-born Vilhjalmur Stefansson played an important motivational role in the elaboration of the Diefenbaker government's "Northern Vision". Particularly attractive to the Progressive Conservative government's plans for northern development were Stefansson's views on the importance of circumpolar air routes, as well as the utilization of submarines for cargo and passenger service beneath the ice cap. Such improvements in northern transport, together with the development of mineral and other resources in the region, would, he believed, eventually lead to Canada's far north becoming part of a "polar Mediterranean", enabling its land areas to support a much greater population (perhaps several million, it was optimistically predicted). Such ideas fitted in well with the Diefenbaker government's own conceptions of the possibilities for the development of Canada's north. They helped to inspire, for example, the "Roads to Resources" programme, the construction of rail and air facilities in the north, as well as the proposed transformation of Aklavik and Frobisher Bay into modern urban administrative centres.

Charlotte Templin
University of Indianapolis

Americans Read Canadian Novels: Literary Criticism, Cultural Differences and National Agendas

Margaret Atwood is a literary star in Canada, the US, and Great Britain, but she is read differently in the various countries. My study of literary reputation focuses on the cultures that provide the context for the reputations and helps us understand cultural attitudes as well as the novels themselves. Cynthia Sugars points out in an article in "The American Review of Canadian Studies" that British readers bring an agenda to their readings, one that has much to do with their emotional response to loss of empire, and which identifies in Canada the good place in North America and finds in Canadian literature a cudgel to beat the USA. Americans find their own myths and preoccupations in Atwood. They interpret themes of nature vs. civilization or culture in an "American" way and appropriate various novels for the feminism that was fashionable in the US. In their lack of awareness of Atwood's attention to Canadian concerns and their dismissal of criticism of the US, there is in some American reviews a distinct note of co-optation. As Edward Said points out in "Culture and Imperialism", writers in the "metropolitan center" undergird the ideology of imperialism through their seemingly uncritical acceptance of that ideology.

Livianna Tossutti
Brock University

Local government policy responses to ethnocultural diversity

Canadian cities are the sites of diasporic intersection where people from diverse backgrounds share public spaces and facilities. New arrivals have pressing needs in the areas of housing, settlement services, education and language training, health and social services, civic participation and intercultural awareness. Some of these areas fall within the mandate of municipalities, and some do not. Although municipal governments have no constitutional role in the immigration and integration policy domain, the political nature of relationships between municipal and senior governments increases the possibilities for local governments to chart their own course in this policy domain. This paper will develop a three-dimensional typology of local approaches to diversity in six Canadian cities. The typology will distinguish between local conceptions of citizenship, diversity management policies, and response styles, based on data from Official documents and interviews with representatives from municipal governments, health authorities, public libraries and civil society organizations. An analysis of city mission statements, their political/ consultative and administrative structures, their policies, programs and services, and the resources they devote to initiatives that service diverse populations, will aid in the classification. The paper will also identify the factors that account for similarities and variations in local responses.

Paul Voisey
University of Alberta

Why the New West Embraced the Old: Image and Identity on the Canadian Prairies, 1945-1970

In 1945 the Canadian prairie west was still an agricultural society with a strong rural identity. Over the next quarter-century stupendous changes in agriculture led to massive rural depopulation. The development of new mineral resources (especially oil and gas), and the rampant expansion of public and private services, transformed the region into a suburbanized, post-industrial society of white collar workers. In spite of this sweeping transformation, the West continued to embrace an agrarian image of itself as evidenced by the output of its artistic and literary elite, by the nature of its popular culture and public ceremonies, and by its political rhetoric and policies. Westerners clung to an increasingly obsolete image of themselves for many reasons, but especially because they feared the loss of a distinctive identity in a bold, new world that did not provide a satisfying alternative, but seemed indistinguishable from post-industrial societies everywhere.

Dr. Sharon Wilson
University of Northern Colorado

Magic Photographs, Fairy Tales, and Myths in Atwood's *The Blind Assassin*

From the beginning of her career, Margaret Atwood has projected characters and scenes as though they were photographs, as in *Life Before Man* and *Surfacing*, and has referred to fairy tales and mythology in her literary texts, most evidently in *Double Persephone*, *The Robber Bride*, "The Girl Without Hands" poem, and the *Fitcher's Bird* watercolor. As I have suggested previously, as a postmodern writer, Atwood simultaneously draws on and revisions or parodies fairy-tale images, motifs, themes, and structures. Her characteristic archetype "is a movement from fairy-tale dismemberment or cannibalism to metamorphosis and healing." Although some readers see Iris primarily as one of the book's many "blind assassins," the "magic" photographs taken at the Button Factory Picnic and the fairy tale and mythic intertexts they and Iris's relationships evoke illuminate her fairy-tale transformation. Major fairy-tale intertexts are the Grimms' "Fitcher's Bird," "The Robber Bridegroom," "The Girl Without Hands," "Little Red-Cap," "Cinderella," "Rapunzel," "Hansel and Gretl," and "Sleeping Beauty." Although many other myths are evident, I will focus on Persephone, mythic Iris, Medusa, and Labyrinth images. Having "regrown" the hands cut-off in several actual and figurative photographs and regained her amputated voice, Iris manages a parodic but genuine fairy-tale transformation to Crone Creator.

**CHICANO STUDIES/
LAND GRANTS**

Aileen F. Lucero,
Metropolitan State College of Denver
Louis M. Holscher,
San Jose State University

Vincent C. de Baca

Metropolitan State College of Denver

Ambivalent Loyalty of a New Mexico Pioneer

This paper is a biography of Luis Maria Cabeza de Baca who, with his 17 sons, was given the Vegas Grandes Land Grant [covering all of San Miguel County in New Mexico] in 1819 and again by the Mexican authorities in 1821. I discuss the bountiful historical literature about him which almost always portrays him negatively. While he was not a saint, he needs to be understood as a Hispano pioneer who had ambivalent loyalty to Spain, Mexico and the United States.

Jesus Covarrubias

City College of San Jose

The Popularity of Tejano Music in California

This paper analyzes the popularity of musica Tejana in California, including musical influences, venues and fans, and current trends in music. In addition to the many thousands of Chicanos in California with Texas roots, the music is also popular with other Chicanos, often because of the influence of family and friends. For many people it is a time to go home, at least for the evening, and a chance to interact with folks from the homeland, and catch up on the latest news about Texas and Tejano music.

Ramon Del Castillo

Metropolitan State College of Denver

Christina M. Sigala

Metropolitan State College of Denver

Mental Health and Curanderismo: Indigenous Healing in Action

The purpose of this workshop is to inform participants about the history, philosophy and application of curanderismo, an indigenous cultural healing art form that has been used for centuries in Chicano/Mexicano/Indio communities. The workshop will cover two aspects of curanderismo, its practical application in dealing with holistic healing and the process of institutionalizing curanderismo within a community mental health agency. This presentation will also focus on the mental health assessment process and treatment for the Chicano/Mexicano and American Indian communities. Mental health services for this population often lack culturally responsive support systems that respect the traditions and spiritual practices of these communities. Projected Outcomes: 1) Supporting culturally responsive training for mental health professionals and a review of spiritual/religious clinical assessment tools; 2) How the integration of Curanderismo into the clinical assessment process may help clients on their path of healing/recovery from generational trauma such as mental health, substance abuse, domestic violence; 3) Review of varied Social Science scholars; and 3) A review of the disparity that exists with mental health service providers and communities of Chicano/Mexicano and American Indian decent.

Ramon Del Castillo

Metropolitan State College of Denver

John Vigil

The Rebirth of Floricanto: Creating a Culture of Resistance

The purpose of this workshop is to discuss how Floricanto, an indigenous and historical art form utilizing poetry and spoken word, fused with musical rhythms can provide perspectives on building and supporting a culture of resistance. A performance by Obsidian Blues, a local group that uses poetry and spoken word fused with a variety of Indian and Chicano/a musical tunes, Native American flutes, drums, and maracas blended with harmonica blues, will highlight the presentation as artists tell stories about oppression, resistance, social change and movement. This will be followed by a discussion on the theory of praxis, that is, the combination of theory and practice, followed by reflection and how Floricanto can be used in creating a culture of resistance and social change. Projected Outcomes include: 1) to increase the awareness of the role that Floricanto, an indigenous artistic form utilizing poetry, spoken word and music plays in building a culture of resistance; 2) to develop a critical consciousness relative to the political linkages between Floricanto and social movements in achieving social justice; and 3) to discuss the role of praxis defined as theory, practice and reflection as a tool for social change.

Celestino Fernandez

University of Arizona

The Continuing Evolvement of Mariachi Music

This paper discusses recent developments in Mariachi music, and how it has evolved in recent decades in the United States. It discusses both major venues and festivals, and the continued popularity of Mariachi in the Chicano community, for example at local restaurants, bars, parties, and family gatherings.

Helen Giron-Mushfiq

Metropolitan State College of Denver

In the Shadows: An Apache's Odyssey in Reclaiming Identity

I was born in decade of the 1950s, a decade when American society's zealous homogeneous policies began to take hold all over the country. My birth also coincided with the U.S. government's decision to terminate Native Americans' identities with the claim they should now become an American, thus solving the Indian Problem. Therefore, the day of my birth in 1952, in Trinidad, Colorado, became a symbol of the homogeneous identity in American society and the Termination Act. To make this official, my birth certificate states I was born white. Hence, similar to earlier generations, I would also live in the shadows of white society forced to begin an odyssey in reclaiming what was taken from me on the day of my birth—my identity.

Helen Giron-Mushfiq

Metropolitan State College of Denver

**The Other/Other: A Discussion on How Oppressed People,
When Given Privilege from the Dominant Society, Oppress One Another**

Bell Hooks in the Readings in Feminist Rhetorical Theory states It is necessary [to create a movement] to eradicate the ideology of domination that permeates Western culture on various levels as well as a commitment to reorganize society so that the self-development of people take precedence over imperialism, economic expansion, and material desires. In order to create this movement to eradicate domination the discussion on the creation of the Other/Other must take place. The question of how oppressed people when given privilege from dominate society oppresses one another must be brought to the forefront. Discussion will include topics such as the creation of the She/Other in the feminist movement; developing allies from those in the position of privilege and the work done on disrupting privilege and how those in an oppressed position can liberate themselves and the oppressors, drawing on the of Paolo Freire's Pedagogy of the Oppressed; ramifications of some Native Americans who have gained privilege from the economy of oil rich reservations and casino gambling and the cultural/economic problems this has caused on reservations; and Chicana feminism.

Louis M. Holscher
San Jose State University

War and the Chicano Community

This paper explores the popularity of the band War in the Chicano community. It discusses the band's musical influences and provides a history of the band from the 1960's to the present. It analyzes a number of War's most popular songs, e.g. Lowrider, Cinco de Mayo, Cisco Kid, and why their music has been embraced by the Chicano community. While none of the original members of War were of Mexican ancestry, their southern California roots provided them with experiences in the Chicano community, and an exchange of cultural and musical information. The band continues to tour, and their music is still very popular among Chicanos.

Louis M. Holscher
San Jose State University

Celestino Fernandez
University of Arizona

La Bamba in the 21st Century

This paper examines the continued popularity of the song La Bamba from its origins in 18th century colonial Mexico to the present. An overview of the authors' earlier monograph on La Bamba (1991) is provided, along with an analysis of recent recordings and performances. In addition, the paper discusses how the song is perceived both within and outside the Chicano community in the U.S., and in Mexico.

Emilia E. Martinez-Brawley & Paz M-B. Zorita
Arizona State University

Humanistic Elements in the Social Work Curriculum: Advantages for Latinos

Current curriculum models in social work have been heavily influenced by the scientific imperative in realistic but also unrealistic ways. Practice and education have become technocratic and devoid of creativity. Practitioners carry the burdens of documentation without time for intervention. Risk-avoidance behaviors become a goal rather than a commonsensical, normal step in practice and education. This paper will discuss the humanistic roots of social work under-girding practice and how paying attention to those roots will enhance the quality of social work services to Latino families. We will discuss how the humanistic dimension of social work highlights practice focused on the client's history, personal and moral principles and socio-historical situations and help the client re-examine his/her self-concept, values and purposes bringing forth creative and ethical solutions to his/her problems. We will examine how the concepts of personalism and respect for instance, are better addressed within a humanistic model of social work practice rather than within a model driven solely by the scientific imperative.

Emilia E. Martinez-Brawley & John F. Roatch
Arizona State University

Estrella Gualda
University of Huelva, Spain

**The Treatment of Latino Immigrants in the AZ, US Press
and of Africans in the Huelva, Spain Press: Similarities Across the Atlantic**

The mass media has been recognized as a heavily influential force in the development of public opinion. The media plays a substantial role in public opinion formation and change and in molding our views and actions. When it comes to the views of citizens on immigration, the Southwestern U.S. and Andalusia have been shown to have much in common (Martinez-Brawley and Gualda, 2006). Both regions have been the recipient of large numbers of immigrants, legal and illegal, or documented or undocumented, they encompass large agricultural and tourism areas and are part of the global economy. Both regions border on countries that are exporters of labor (Mexico and Morocco for the U.S. and Andalusia, respectively). This study focuses on an analysis of press coverage during a three year period from July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2007 in two AZ papers and in two Huelva ones. The analysis focuses on news articles and classifies the coverage by subject area discussed. Findings indicate marked similarity between the way AZ papers treat Latinos, particularly Mexican immigrants, and the Huelva press treats African immigrants. Conclusions for the public and service providers are offered.

Theodore Ransaw
University of Nevada and Community College of Southern Nevada

Ver y Ser Visto - To See and Be Seen: The function of Culture and Myth in Latin Hip-hop

This study uses the functional mythic approach to examine how Latino youth use space and moving mediums like the Lowrider as telling points for cultural identity. Four common motifs were found; the Aztec warrior and Aztec Princess themes; the serpent, eagle and jaguar totems; the pachuco/vato images; and depictions of stone walls and barriers. The results suggest Latin Hip-hop graffiti is a modern form of Mesoamerican codices, transmitting cultural identity, by using myth to preserve values and create new meaning.

Theodore Ransaw
University of Nevada and Community College of Southern Nevada

Aileen F. Lucero
Metropolitan State College of Denver

A Roundtable Discussion: Minorities in Higher Education

The Chicano and African and African American Studies sections will offer a roundtable discussion on minorities in higher education. Topics to include but not limited to: (1) facilitating minority faculty recruitment, promotion and tenure; (2) increasing minority student enrollment and retention; and (3) advice as well as mentorship for all people of color who are navigating the academy. This discussion was created in the belief that advanced education in a nation composed of people from many origins should develop scholars, professionals, and leaders who will draw on that diversity to contribute to a more enlightened, productive national environment(University of Chicago Record, April 10, 1986).

Gabino Rendón & Susan Swan
Northern Research Group, Inc.

Intensive Community Monitoring: A Successful Juvenile Justice Program

This presentation summarizes the five year evaluations of the Intensive Community Monitoring Program which was a part of a larger Santa Fe, New Mexico Juvenile Justice-sponsored project. The ICM Program, run by Mary Louise Romero-Betancourt, had a high success rate of completion by the juveniles assigned to it by the District Juvenile Judge. Included here are the numbers and percentages of successful program completions as well as the attempt to assess the actual techniques used by the worker and the structural conditions that are conducive to the success of the program, and that are applicable and transmissible to other programs. The successful transmission and institutionalization of these technique and structural patterns would benefit many more juveniles who find themselves troublesome situations.

Eric Romero
New Mexico Highlands University

Chicano Land-Based Practices in the Commons: Developing Querencia, Compañalismo, and a Land Stewardship Ethic in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains

This paper discusses a variety of land-based cultural practices that contribute to sense of place-identity in several New Mexico land grant communities. This process of place-identity formation develops from dynamic processes of social memory, linguistic socialization, phenomenological actions and collaborative endeavors. The Indo-Hispano concepts of querencia, compañalismo and herencia are key indicators of individual and communal cultural insights relevant to subsistence and resistance in New Mexico land grant communities. The paper draws from an ethnographic study of manito land-based practices such as ranching, acequia agriculture, wood gathering, rock quarrying, hunting and food gathering.

Santos C. Vega, Professor Emeritus
Arizona State University

The Repatriation of Mexicans during the Great Depression in the U.S.

The Repatriation of Mexican Nationals took place during the Great Depression during the years 1932 – 1939 in the United States. Approximately 600,000 repatriates were encouraged by the political climate to leave by repatriation trains or private means. Among the repatriates were U.S. citizens, including families, spouses and children. Based on the research of scholars like Abraham Hoffman, Francisco E. Balderrama and Raymond Rodríguez and other works of scholars in both English and Spanish, the paper will depict the essential government policies and regulations at federal, state, and local levels in regards to the Repatriation. What efforts were undertaken in Mexico to re-settle returning repatriates from the United States are questions covered in the paper. What results did Mexican government re-settlement colonies in some Mexican states have? The paper will cover the process of using this research on the past issue of immigration and relating the repatriation to present day immigration issues. The paper will also show how the process of oral history research was employed to produce a novel about a family involved in the Repatriation in 1932. The novel brings together the literary, historical, and theological worlds and humanizes the immigrant experience.

Adriann Wycoff
Metropolitan State College of Denver

From el campo to CAMP: Applied Anthropology as a Vehicle for Positive Social Change

This panel presentation will provide an overview of the federally funded College Assistance Migrant Program (CAMP). The history of the program, both at the national level and at the Metropolitan State College of Denver, will be discussed. The actual program model as a classic example of an applied anthropology project will be highlighted. Three current and former CAMP students will discuss their personal journeys from el campo to CAMP. The program participants will detail how, because of the College Assistance Migrant Program, they were able to transition from the migrant and seasonal farm worker lifestyle to that of a first-generation college student.

CHRONIC DISEASE AND DISABILITY

RC-49, RESEARCH COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH AND ILLNESS
OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

J. GARY LINN, *Tennessee State University*

STEVEN E. BROWN, *University of Hawaii*

DEBRA R. WILSON, *Middle Tennessee State University*

Jamie E. Adams

Middle Tennessee State University

Helping Patients Find Affordable Drugs

The rising cost of medications is a concern for most patients, especially those with chronic illness. Many chronic illnesses and diseases require management with multiple medications and can be a significant financial hardship for patients. This issue is compounded by the rising cost of health insurance in the United States. According to the U.S. Census Bureau (2005) there are 45.8 million uninsured and over half of those are below the poverty level. For those without insurance, affording medications to treat chronic illness is a serious challenge. This presentation will (1) identify those at risk for not being able to afford medications, (2) identify common barriers that these patients encounter, (3) identify sources for free or reduced prescription drugs, and (4) identify practical ways to assist patients in receiving affordable medications.

Barbara Altman & Sharon Barnartt

*National Center for Health Statistics
Gallaudet University*

Measuring Disability: International Initiatives

Until recently, countries reported rates of disability based upon their own operationalization of the concept, often with little comparability to other countries. With international comparisons mandated by the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities, the measurement of disability in an international context is receiving more attention than in the past. In particular, there are a number of attempts being made to develop a measure of disability, which could be used in many, if not all, cultural contexts. This session explores some of these attempts. The first paper outlines some of the important issues related to the measurement of disability in general, while the second paper reviews some of the issues related to international comparability and cultural context. The other speakers describe and critique some of the initiatives, which are currently occurring relating to the measurement of disability, including the UN's Washington Group on Disability Statistics, the Budapest Initiative in Europe, the U.S. and Canada, the UNESCAP Project in Asia, the DALYS, and others (depending upon the availability of presenters).

Sharon Barnartt, John Christiansen

Jilly Kowalsky & Jane Hurst

Gallaudet University

Comparing the 1988 and 2006 Protests at Gallaudet University: 'Not Deaf' Versus 'Not Deaf Enough'

This panel compares these two protests, both of which focused upon the choice of a University president and both of which received a substantial amount of nationwide media attention. One paper compares the progressions of events at the two protests. The second compares them on their issues, outcomes, social structures, and responses. The third paper examines the issue widely reported to be at the heart of the second protest, that of whether the candidate for University president was deaf enough; it asks about the place of that concept within the deaf community.

Jeremy L. Brunson
Gallaudet University

**Peace Keeping Through Silence: The Work of Deaf People
While Using Video Relay Service**

Under Title IV of the Americans with Disabilities Act, telephone companies are charged with providing services to deaf and hard of hearing people that are the functional equivalent of those services people without hearing loss enjoy. Until recently, deaf people relied on a relay service that was text-based. Now, deaf people can use video relay service, which uses broadband technologies, sign language interpreters, and computer software to communicate over the phone in their first language, American Sign Language. Using data collected from two focus groups with deaf people in two different cities, this paper discusses deaf people's experiences with video relay service. The findings suggest that there is a great deal of work that deaf people engage in while using video relay service that may minimize the functional equivalency of the service.

Edgar W. Butler
University of California, Riverside

Special Needs of Hispanic At-Risk Newborns: An Alternative Perspective

In an ideal world, children with special needs would be identified as early and accurately as possible. But there are a plethora of definitions and measurements being utilized. The fundamental tenet of newborn screening is that it should lead to a proven benefit to the infant. Currently, most high risk children are not identified until kindergarten or school entry. In most instances, assessment of being a special need child in the early years is not determined by a professional, formal evaluation. This paper utilizes quantitative and qualitative data from in-hospital screening. As a prelude to presenting an alternative perspective, a brief review on several other perspectives on 'special need' children is presented. Then, an alternative perspective on the special needs of newborns is presented of these newborns at the JFK hospital in Indio, California. The alternative perspective we adopted suggests the following: Children who have or are at increased risk for a chronic physical, developmental, behavioral, or emotional condition and who also require health and other related services of a type of amount beyond that required by children generally. This definition incorporates three important attributes: (1) it is inclusive since it incorporates all chronic conditions, whether physical, developmental, emotional, or behavioral, (2) it is need based in that the child's condition results in an elevated service need, and (3) includes the population at increased risk of developing a special health. The remainder of the paper presents an analysis of 'special need' Hispanic newborns utilizing this alternative definition.

Jou-Juo Chu
National Chung Cheng University

Nurse-Patient Interactions in the Hospital Emergency Room

Emergency nurses must be ready to tract a wide variety of illnesses and injuries in a pressing situation, ranging from a sore throat to a heart attack. In the environment of the hospital emergency room, intensive demands on nurses often leave less time to provide care to a greater number of patients. Time constraints make it difficult for nurses to meet the various demanding needs of emergency patients. This study uses systematic observations to improve our understanding of nurse-patient interactions in the hospital emergency room, to examine the efficacy of Homan's aggression-approval and deprivation-satiation propositions and to account for variations in the ways that nurses reacted to the various requests for medical care made by emergency patients. Consistent evidence was found in the study that ethnicity, language, and age have substantial influence on the quality of the nurse-patient relationship. Remarkably, the patient's language played a significant role with respect to the emergency services and caring behavior drawn from the nurses. To those patients who were not proficient in Mandarin or whose accompanied family members communicated mainly in the Taiwanese dialect, no matter how terribly ill they acted, little empathic response from nurses was engendered. This paper concludes that emergency nurses must tackle diverse tasks with caring apart form professionalism and efficiency and effective patient-focused communications are essential for carrying out all patient care activities.

Sara M. Glasgow

University of Montana – Western

What Goes Up...The genesis and Contest of Health Reform in Sweden

Throughout much of the twentieth century, Sweden garnered a reputation for a generous and comprehensive welfare system predicated upon the norm of collective responsibility. As a consequence, the history of the Swedish welfare state during this time frame is largely one of growth. It is in this context that what has come to be termed the Swedish model of health care, and of welfare more generally evolved. Trends in the Swedish political economy since the 1980s, however, have indicated a movement toward market-based reforms. This paper analyzes the context of these reforms and argues that the underlying neoliberal ideology valorizing the market is evident not only in macrolevel policies pertaining to the public health finance and administration, but also in the microtechnologies of public health analysis and research surrounding chronic disease – most especially in the advocacy of the human capital approach to health education.

Roy Hanes

Carelton University

The Rise of the Crippled Child Saving Movement in America

This paper presentation will be based on historical research and traces the beginnings of The Crippled Child Saving Movement in the United States and the connection of this movement to Canada. The period of research is from 1920 – 1940. The paper will examine how and why state (Societies for Crippled Children) came in to being. The paper will also explore how these Societies for Crippled Children amalgamated to form the National Society for Crippled Children which, in turn, helped with the development of provincial Societies for Crippled Children in Canada thus leading to the founding of the International Society for Crippled Children. The paper will show how early 20th century orthopedic surgeons joined with businessmen through their community service work as Rotary Club members to discover crippled children and then provide surgical and medical services to this population. Through this historical presentation, the author/presenter will show how the crippled child category became socially constructed as a medical category.

Thomas Horejcs

Arizona State University

Disabling the Politics of Disability

My analysis of social constructions produced by disability policy is examined in three parts. Part I presents a brief historical overview of American disability policy to examine the unintended consequences of policy, which continues to marginalize people with disabilities. This section also suggests that U.S. policy towards people with disabilities remains ineffective in reducing or eliminating social and economic tribulations of disablism, which further solidifies the negative social constructions on disability. Part II explores theoretical analyses on the prejudice of disablism as a negative social construction to explicate some possible influences of the formal and narrow endorsement of disability policy and specifically why the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 remain ineffective. Part III will examine a proposed bill, ADA Restoration Act of 2007, as a policy design and suggest why the new bill, as a social construction/design policy, is an effective alternative to addressing disability.

Cindy Sullivan Kerber & Emily Schlenker
Illinois Wesleyan University and Illinois State University

Treating Pathological Gambling in a Geriatric Population

Opportunities and inducements to gamble are abundant in today's culture. This presentation describes symptoms, consequences, and comorbidities experienced by pathological gamblers. An associated issue is that pathological gamblers seldom inform their primary care physicians of their addiction, therefore, caregivers will benefit from knowledge of physical and emotional signs associated with the behavior. A two-question assessment tool, the Lie/Bet Questionnaire is useful in helping to identify pathological gamblers. Interventions and treatment options are discussed, including group therapy and environmental modification. As always, education concerning problems and consequences of pathological gambling is a first step. An example of an older adult is given. The presentation's content is applicable to clients across the life span, however, it is of particular significance for the elderly.

Reinhold Kilian, Caralin Losert & Thomas Becker
Ulm University

**Community Characteristics and Psychiatric
Admissions in a Rural Region of South Germany**

It will be examined whether ecological relationships between characteristics of living, environment, and psychiatric admissions, which have been found for urban areas, also apply to rural regions. Psychiatric admission rates for 205 communities with a total population of 679,000 inhabitants were calculated on the background of 1557 patients admitted to psychiatric inpatient treatment in 2006. Admission data were combined with community data provided by the Bavarian State Office for Statistics and Data Processing. Relationships of total admission rates with community characteristics were analyzed separately for all diagnoses, schizophrenia and depression by means of negative binomial regression models. Study results suggest that effects of wealth and economic inequality on psychiatric admission rates previously reported for urban areas also apply to rural areas. In contrast with findings in urban areas, the present study suggests population density and population growth to have a positive effect on mental health. In addition to findings in urban areas results of this study indicate that the partition of space into traffic areas and non-traffic areas is relevant to mental health in rural regions.

Danielle Legault
University of Washington

Disability in Ghana: A Look at Ghana's Rural Upper West Region

This study explores various aspects of disability in Ghana's rural Upper West region one year after the passage of the Persons with Disabilities Bill. The data includes information collected from personal observations and interviews of community members, NGO staff, and people with disabilities conducted during the summer of 2007, all predicated on the work of Mawutorri Avoke, Joseph S. Agbenyeha, Edward Tengan, Katrina Garvens, and more. Topics discussed include current perceptions about disability, obstacles to implementing the Persons with Disabilities Bill, local NGO programs designed for people with disabilities including group disabilities and cognitive disabilities, the Jirapa rehabilitation center; and people with disabilities' perception of the way they are treated by community members, as well as influences of the Persons with Disabilities Bill.

J. Gary Linn

Tennessee State University

**The Expansion of Anti-Retroviral Treatment in Mozambique:
Addressing the Rural/Urban Differences in Care**

Mozambique is one of the worlds poorest countries (ranking 168 of 177 in the 2005 human development index), and for most of its population, there is very limited access to healthcare. It has one of the worst healthcare worker to population ratios in Africa, and approximately 40% of its population travel (on foot) more than 20km to reach a primary care facility. In rural districts of Central Mozambique, there might be only a single physician for 100,000 to 250,000 residents. In a typical rural clinic, two nurses attend to 60 or more patients per day. Nationwide, Mozambique has an HIV prevalence rate of about 16 percent with some predominantly rural provinces (e.g. Zambezia) reporting higher (18 to 20 percent) rates of infection. Anti-Retroviral therapy was introduced in public clinics in 2004. Following a program of decentralized healthcare promoted by the Ministry of Health, there were 50,000 Mozambicans served by more than 160 clinics across the country under treatment in the summer of 2007. This paper describes the recent growth and decentralization of anti-retroviral therapy in Mozambique and the obstacles that the Ministry of Health and its international partners are trying to overcome to ensure effective high quality care.

David T. Pletcher & Ashlee D. Russeau-Pletcher

University of North Carolina, Greensboro

The History of the Civil Rights Movement for the Physically Disabled

Like many other minority groups, the physically disabled are not always represented in the study of American History: Further study is needed especially in the area of civil rights. There is a need to examine whether the civil rights movement of Black Americans in the 1960s was an impetus to this increased awareness. What impact did the civil rights movement of Black Americans in the 1960s have in the momentum of the civil rights movement for the physically disabled in the United States. My research will focus on sources that include accounts and analyses of the social impact of the disability, the historic accounts of the civil rights movement of the 1960s, and the steps toward the passage of The Americans with Disabilities Act.

Brenda Ralls, William F. Stinner, Richard Bullough,

Fahina Pasi, Ivoni Nash & Dofi Fassou

State of Utah and Utah State University

Diabetes-Related Risk Factors and Challenges Among Utah Pacific Islanders

Utah has the highest percentage of Pacific Islander population in the mainland U.S. with most residing in Salt Lake County. Many are recent immigrants who closely adhere to their native languages, traditions, and values. As a small minority population, Pacific Islanders face unique issues regarding access to information about health care and the adoption of healthy behaviors. Data from the Utah behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) show their elevated risk of certain chronic conditions, particularly diabetes and obesity. Results from a 2007 written survey of Pacific Islanders demonstrate the prevalence and level of awareness of risk factors for diabetes in this population. Findings from focus groups conducted between 2000 and 2007 provide detailed insight into the health care needs expressed by Pacific Islanders as well as their recommendations for possible solutions.

Mauricio Plazas Torres
Universidad Libre de Columbia

Use of Virtual Environments and Selection of Measurement Parameters for Application in Phobia Treatment

This manuscript talks about the efforts and decision to carry out a research with the goal of determining and measuring vital signs on people who are placed in relaxed virtual environment and then compare them with the same vital sign measured in the same people but under certain conditions of an artificial environment made with the use virtual reality. At the end of this research, we are trying to determine if the virtual environment has any influence in the person's psychological change seen through the changes of the controlled vital signs.

Debra Rose Wilson
Middle Tennessee State University

Stress Management: A Nutritional Approach

A holistic approach to stress management should include nutrition assessment and intervention. Stress is the anxious reaction to situations perceived to be beyond one's control. Stress elicits the fight-or-flight response. Chronic stress results in reduced immune function, and hence fewer coping resources. Stress reduces the effectiveness of the digestive system. Stress increases blood sugar, insulin, and cortisol levels. A deficiency in B vitamins increases anxiety and stress. Caffeine and sugar may induce the stress response. Alcohol diminishes the body's ability to regulate stress. Stress depletes vitamins B and C, which are necessary for immune function. Magnesium deficiency has been linked to stress. Copper/Zinc balances influence stress levels. A proper nutritional approach will enhance the body's ability to manage stress and contribute significantly to overall wellbeing. Handouts and copies of the presentation will be made available in both standard and large print.

Kathryn S. Young
*Metropolitan College of Denver and
University of Aberdeen, Scotland*

Becoming... An Exploration of Becoming a General or a Special Education Teacher

This study examines over thirty hours of interview data to determine how preservice teachers construct their developing professional identities in relation to typicality and disability in a newly formed combined credential program. Findings emphasize the relationship between socializing agents like past experiences, apprenticeship, public perception, and the program itself to broader notions of disability and typicality embedded into these emerging identities. Findings also suggest preservice teachers struggle with uneven tensions between coursework and placements, the needs of individuals versus those of groups, and wanting toolboxes of strategies versus working with students' individual needs. These tensions intersect with notions of student demographic difference and separation in the teacher education program. This study covers a missing facet in the teacher socialization literature linking macro understandings of disability and typicality with micro level experiences of becoming teachers.

William Archambeault
Minot State University

**Government Reductionism and Academic Bias in Criminal Justice Research
on American Indian Crime and Justice Issues**

The US Government Policy of Reductionism, supported by academic bias in criminal justice research, continues to obscure the nature and extent of American Indian crime and justice problems as it has for past decades. Reductionism is underestimation or minimization of American Indian crime and justice problems. Government funded research studies portray two inaccurate images: First, it suggests that American Indian people do not face serious crime and justice problems except on reservations. Second, it argues that Indian people are not imprisoned or under other form of correctional control in any significant numbers, therefore, their numbers are too insignificant to study. The reality, on the other hand, is antithetical on both issue. Except for reservation specific crime and justice issues, Indian people are usually ignored in federally funded studies which target minority populations. In recent years, a few new policy driven innovative funding programs have been introduced in reservation justice systems, but very few have been extended to American Indian communities living in either metropolitan or small rural areas and virtually no new policy incentives have been directed to Indian communities that do not have federal BIA recognition. This paper analyzes federally funded criminal justice research published since 1999.

David Thomas Berg
Arizona State University

**Justified Killers? An Analysis of Attitudes on the
Right to Kill Among University Community Members**

Justifications for using deadly force are well documented in the criminal case law, and serve as a reflection for social norms concerning homicide. These norms and justifications fail to explain why people consider the taking of human life to be acceptable in the first place. This paper attempts to identify some of the factors that shape attitudes for when killing is appropriate. An online survey was given to respondents from a Southwestern metropolitan university focusing on individualism and a preference for consuming violent media products. Ordinary Least Squares regression was used to analyze the data on a number of factors against a right to kill (RTK) scale. A violent media products consumption preference was not a relevant factor in explaining opinions affirming the right to kill. Individualism, however, was found to be a salient variable in explaining affirmations for legitimate homicide.

Julia N. Campbell & Peter J. Longo
University of Nebraska at Kearney

Stalking on College Campuses: Security balanced with Civil Rights

College campuses are often perceived as idyllic communities. While there is much truth in such perceptions, not surprisingly there are many complicated issues and actions on college campuses. Stalking is one such problem that seems to persist and thrive in the cloistered college setting. Campus safety efforts must temper security practices with civil rights and liberties. This paper will establish the dimensions of the college campus stalking problem, analyze law enforcement practices aimed to diminish stalking, and offer a framework in which security issues must be balanced with constitutional considerations.

Scott Cunningham & Laura M. Hastings
Portland State University

**Who Dials 9-1-1?: The Relationship Between Calling 9-1-1
and Citizen Coproduction of Police Outputs**

Over the past quarter century, a great deal of attention has been paid to issues of community participation in the production of police outputs. During this time, a large literature has evolved that examines the relationship between neighborhood and citizen characteristics and their relationship to participating in formal and informal mechanisms of social control. In this paper, we build upon this work by examining the factors that are associated with citizen calls to 9-1-1 systems. Drawing from the community policing and social disorganization literature, we hypothesize that citizen usage of emergency telephone systems is positively related to other methods of public participation in crime control activities such as partnering with the police to solve issues related to public safety. To test this hypothesis, we use data collected during a community-wide survey of a major metropolitan area. Results suggest that participation in joint citizen-police activities are related to dialing 9-1-1.

Stacia Gilliard-Matthews
Arizona State University

An American Face of Terror: The Existence of Domestic Terrorist Groups in the United States

Is there a relationship between a state's geographic characteristics and the existence of domestic terrorist groups? Do political characteristics influence where domestic terrorist groups choose to reside? Do socioeconomic characteristics play a role in the existence of domestic terrorist groups in certain states? In the past two decades there have been several domestic terrorism incidents that have further changed the way Americans view themselves and their neighbors. Previous research on these incidents has psychoanalyzed the offenders and examined counter terrorism initiatives; however there has been limited empirical analysis examining the relationship between a state's geographic, political, and socioeconomic characteristics and the existence of domestic terrorist groups in that state. Data will be pooled from a variety of different sources to conduct a comparative state analysis of domestic terrorist group existence in the United States.

Donna Goyer
California State University, San Marcos

Obtaining Reliable Data from Criminal Justice and Child Welfare Agencies- Challenges, Pitfalls and Hope

The paper will discuss the problems faced by criminal justice researchers trying to obtain, make sense of, and validate, information they get from criminal justice organizations and will be based on participant observer's experiences.

Marianne Hudson
Department of Criminal Justice

Juvenile Sex Offenders: Characteristics and Treatment

The paper explores the issue of juvenile sex offenders. It looks at the many characteristics that are common among them, contributing to their behavior. This paper also discusses treatment options that are available to help them. This paper explores the issue of juvenile sex offenders. It looks at the many characteristics that are common among them, contributing to their behavior. This paper also discusses treatment options that are available to help them. By looking into these issues, this paper seeks to create awareness of this problem in our society. Finally, this paper discusses the recidivism rates of juvenile sex offenders and seeks to serve as a tool to help those in positions of authority to understand them better.

Yvonne Isom

University of Illinois at Chicago

Reform of the Reforms: An Exploratory Analysis of The Second Round Sentencing Guideline Reform Efforts

This paper provides an exploratory analysis of the second round reform efforts of sentencing guidelines with a specific focus on the above concerns as it relates to cocaine based sentencing. Using the 2007 United States Sentencing Commission's Amendments to the Sentencing Guidelines, I explored the juxtaposition of the second round reform efforts and some of the more controversial components of the sentencing guidelines previously mentioned. After a literature review and consultation of the amendments, results show that even at the behest of the sentencing commission, Congress presents a stark unwillingness to make changes to amendments shown to have a disparate effect on like offenders and sentencing disparities continue to plague the federal court system.

LiYing Li

Metropolitan State College of Denver

Rethinking the Link between Biology and Criminality?

In this paper, I want to explore some findings in recent years in human biology and their significance to the study of criminal behaviors and criminals. Behaviors, as sociologists believe, are learned through one's life experiences in a specific social and cultural context. Humans are social beings. We are what our societies, cultures, and our history make us. However, criminology is interdisciplinary. Any human behavior including criminal ones is a combined outcome of biological, psychological, sociological factors. For that reason, it is important for us to keep an open mind to scientific findings in different disciplines in order to have a more complete understanding of human behaviors.

Eileen M. Luna-Firebaugh

American Indian Studies, University of Arizona.

Delphine Redshirt

University of Arizona, American Indian Studies

The Impact of the Criminal Justice System on the higher education of American Indian juveniles

This paper will present research on the negative impact of the criminal justice system on the ability of American Indian juveniles to attend 4 year colleges and universities. American Indian juveniles are incarcerated in juvenile detention facilities, jails and prisons at a much higher rate than White juveniles who are convicted of the same crimes. Where white juveniles are often given community service and probation for crimes that they commit, American Indian juveniles are disproportionately detained or incarcerated for the same crime. This study will examine the problem of incarcerated or detained youth being able to take SAT and ACT tests required for college admission.

James Maupin & Lisa Bond-Maupin

New Mexico State University

Dennis W. Catlin

Northern Arizona-Tucson

A Preliminary Investigation of Juvenile Justice Personnel Ethical Orientations

Sixty-three juvenile justice professionals completed the ethical position questionnaire. The results of that questionnaire were used to assess: (1) the ethical orientation among these juvenile justice professionals, and the factors associated with any identifiable differences in the ethical orientations among these juvenile justice professionals. An individual's professional role is the only statistically significant variable associated with ethical orientation. Judges are more likely to exhibit exceptionalist ethical orientations than are the other groups. The policy implications of these results are discussed.

Monica K. Miller
University of Nevada, Reno

Religious Hallucinations and the Insanity Defense

Recently, defendants in several legal cases have claimed insanity, stating that hallucinated commanded them to commit their crimes. This research builds on past research that individuals have schemas related to insanity by testing specific kinds of hallucinations. Two studies investigated whether various types of hallucinations differently affect decision-making and perceptions of whether the hallucinating person is insane or reasonable. A within-participants study found that hallucinations about God are less likely to indicate insanity than hallucinations about a dog or the President. The effect was similar for three different types of crimes. An experiment found that mock jurors who read about a defendant who had a hallucination about God indicated that it was more reasonable for the defendant to follow Gods instructions, as compared to jurors who read about a defendant who had a hallucination and received instructions from a dog. Implications for psychology and the legal system are discussed.

Marianne O. Nielsen & Barbara Heather
Northern Arizona University

With the Best Intentions: The Impact of Colonial ideology on Quaker/ Native American Relations

Quakers came to the New World in the 1700s to establish a grand experiment in equality and religious tolerance. This included incorporating their Native American neighbors as respected and equal community members. Many factors worked against the experiment including the greed and land hunger of the non-Quaker settlers forcing Native Americans out. As colonialism avalanched, Native Americans lost control of their land, were forced onto reservations, became subject to assimilationist and paternalistic laws, and lost their children to a boarding school system designed to convert them into economically productive though unequal members of white society. Quakers took part in colonialism, first as treaty makers, then as educators to help Native Americans to adjust to colonial society. Despite their good intentions, they began to adopt colonial ideologies of Native American inequality and inferiority, as evidenced by passages from Quaker writings over time. It is concluded that, with the best of intentions, they contributed to the historical development of disadvantage among many Native Americans, though to some extent they may have served to alleviate the worse impacts of colonialism.

Steven Patrick & Robert Marsh
Boise State University

Estimating the Age of Young Females: Do We See Children as Adults?

Childhood, especially for young girls, is under attack. Much research and scholarly writing has been done on the use of underage females as models and sex objects including the perceived destruction of childhood but seemingly nothing has been done to empirically test if adults can identify the correct age group of females between the ages of 15 and 25. Research shows repeatedly that males tend to find younger females more attractive but society places restrictions of access to younger females through child sexual abuse laws. With the media sexualizing children, males are receiving mixed messages. A response to this could be males overestimating the age of females thus allowing them to be attracted to females that are socially too young. This research shows that university students, especially males, have a tendency to overestimate the age of underage females.

Roe A. Roberts & Laura Woods Fidelie
Midwestern State University

Capital Punishment in the United States: An Ethical Examination

Capital punishment is examined from the perspective of several ethical frameworks. A UNs subcommittee recommended condemning capital punishment. Eliminating capital punishment is a growing global trend. Yet, in the US many states continue to sentence prisoners to death. The US ranks sixth in world executions. In 1972 the US Supreme Court suspended capital punishment, but reinstated it in 1976. Currently, execution by lethal injection has been halted while its constitutionality is reviewed by the Supreme Court. Some questions discussed include: Why do 37% of U.S. executions occur in Texas but only 1% occurs in California? Do differing ethical views explain why there is such a large difference in the number of individuals executed in these two states? Since 1973, over 120 individuals on death row have been exonerated. This finding suggests that 11% or more of executed prisoners may have been innocent and raises a number of ethical issues.

Trina Rose, Dan Hoyt & Les Whitbeck
University of Nebraska – Lincoln

Arrests Among At-Risk Adolescents – A Longitudinal Examination of Trends

Using the Midwest Longitudinal Study of Homeless and Runaway Youth, this paper will explore thirteen waves of arrest data collected from homeless and runaway adolescents in the Midwestern United States. The authors will investigate how many of the youth experienced arrest, how that number changed over time, and whether those who experienced multiple arrests were different from those who only experienced one. Additionally, we will look at gender differences among arrests with this at-risk group of youth, exploring, if necessary aggressive girls. Furthermore, we will examine the reasons these youth give for being arrested, separating out issues such as truancy versus crimes against persons and property, and how these offenses change with increasing age of the adolescents over time. Finally, theoretical implications, and suggestions for prevention efforts will be provided.

Kristin T. Ruppel
Montana State University

The Tribal/Individual Divide over Undivided Lands

Tribal governments of allotted reservations are frequently co-owners of interests along with individual Indian landowners. As corporate entities, tribes sometimes take positions that pit them against the individual allottees to whom they are responsible and from whom they derive their legitimacy. They do this, in part, because as sovereigns, they can. The United States' efforts to destroy traditional tribal governments have created a backlash effect wherein 'the tribe' is valorized at the expense of the individual. However, given federal-Indian legal structures, the tribal government and the tribal collectivity are fundamentally dissimilar beings. As a faction of the collectivity, allotted landowners may form 'partnerships', as one advocate puts it, with their governments. But the legal and historical structures under which tribes and individuals have assumed the mantle of 'Indian land ownership' are different. They compel and permit distinctive responses. In this paper, I give a brief historical account of this tribal/individual divide over allotted lands, and then draw examples from current landowner advocacy efforts that attempt to bridge that divide.

Robert F. Scott & Martha Jones
Fort Hays State University

Blueprint for a Successful Implementation of a Sexual Predator Program

The handling and care of dangerous sexual predators has typically been a function of the criminal justice system. Within the decade however, the state of Kansas became the focus of a Supreme Court challenge regarding the states' use of civil confinement following the completion of the criminal sanction as its method for protecting society from dangerous sexual predators. The Court upheld the legality of the process. Kansas has, in the past few years, developed and refined this process to the point where it is now a policy model for the rest of the nation.

Julie A. Singer & James T. Richardson
University of Nevada, Reno

Jurors emotional reactions to juvenile and adult crime: The Impact on attributions and sentencing

This research tests whether juvenile and adult offenders committing the same crimes elicit the same emotional reactions in jurors and if these emotional reactions mediate attributions of responsibility, verdict, and sentencing recommendations. Participants were students and community volunteers. The study is a 3 (intentionality: accidental, negligent, intentional shooting) x 3 (age of defendant) between subjects factorial design. Participants completed a revised JUNAS scale, which was given to measure their baseline emotion levels of anger, disgust, and contempt coming into the study, before presentation and then again after the presentation. Participants watched a 20 minute video of a murder trial in which the intent to commit the crime and age of the perpetrator (8, 16, or 24) were manipulated. We predict that crimes which are intentionally committed will lead to the highest levels of moral outrage and most punitive sentences, but that age of perpetrator will mediate this reaction.

Mary Jo Tippeconnic Fox
University of Arizona

Educational Program for Incarcerated American Indian Women

This paper examines educational levels and programs (opportunities) for incarcerated American Indian women. I will examine educational opportunities available to these women, and whether they take advantage of these activities. Two jails, one on the reservation and one local jail will be compared.

Mary Jo Tippeconnic Fox & Eileen Luna-Firebaugh
University of Arizona

Larry Gould & Marianne O. Nielsen
Northern Arizona University

Barbara Perry
University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Bill Archambeault
Minot State University

Jon'a Meyer
Rutgers, Camden

Round Table: Update on Native American Justice Issues

Participants will discuss a wide range of current justice issues for Native Americans, including: tribal policing, cultural dissonance for Native American police officers, Native American women and crime, hate crimes against Native Americans, and sovereignty and Native American justice.

James W. Zion
Northern Arizona University

Grassroots Litigation in Indian Courts: Bellwether Paradigm Shift – A Navaho Nation Case Study

This is a work in progress. Immediately before writing I was attempting to figure out how to use federal grant requirements to Navajo Nation agencies and programs for third party beneficiary suits in the Navajo Nation courts to stop certain projects. This paper will support theories that contemporary federal government policies are prompting conflicts between individual Indians and their Indian nations (bellwether), and that it is possible for tribal grassroots groups to organize and use their own courts (popularly known as tribal courts) to effect political change—or at least throw a monkey wrench in the works. This paper will utilize participant observation in the form of being a lawyer for grassroots groups in (primarily) Navajo Nation litigation for a case study of the thesis above and possible approaches to its resolution in a positive way.

Richard V. Adkisson
New Mexico State University

The Embedded Economy- Introducing the Concept

It is often the case that students are introduced to non-orthodox economic ideas only after they have been well-indoctrinated into the standard interpretation of economics as the study of the allocation of scarce resources among competing wants. The readings discussed in this presentation are designed to encourage students to think of the economy as being intertwined with (embedded in) broader set of natural, social, and technological systems. The purpose of the readings is to open the door to a pluralistic view of economics that neither dictates nor prevents later discussions of alternative economic models, including the standard model.

Bret Anderson
Colorado State University

**Rural Development through Agricultural Cash Crop Exports:
The Prospects for Gender Equality and Rural Growth in the Kingdom of Bhutan**

The relationship between gender equity and growth has gotten a lot of attention in the neoclassical, feminist and structuralist literatures. The majority of these analyses focus on semi-industrialized economies that are typically reliant on manufacturing exports. However, in the context of less developed countries (LDC's) that are more dependent on subsistence agriculture, the issue has received less attention. This emphasis on the manufacturing sector paints an incomplete picture of the relationship between gender inequality and growth. The number of LDC's currently in the WTO accession process underscores the importance of moving beyond analyses that all but ignore the rural sector. In this paper, I seek to remedy this gap by identifying the circumstances under which trade policies designed to push rural agriculture into cash crop farming may have negative effects on gender equality and rural growth in the short- and long-run. Answering the call for further country level studies, this analysis uses the case of Bhutan to model the relationship between gender inequality and growth. With a number of agriculturally dependent LDC's in the process of WTO accession, a major goal of this paper is to highlight the role of transition periods in promoting the institutional alignment of growth, equity, and development.

Dr. Ferda Dönmez Atbasi
Ankara University

The Transformation of the Turkish Health Care System, 1990-2005: The Neo-Liberal Regulation

Financial liberalization has been completed in Turkey by the beginning of the 1990's. The motive behind this policy change was to integrate the country's financial sector into the sprouting world financial system and promote savings and economic efficiency. The ultimate aim was to restore stable growth and increase productive capacity. However, starting with the implementation of neo-liberal policies, Turkish financial system was exposed to short-term capital movements, which lead to chronic financial instability and successive currency crisis. The consequences were a massive increase in unemployment both in terms of unskilled and highly skilled labor, damaged domestic capital accumulation, widespread bankruptcies, increases in the stock of both external and domestic debts and a need of external financial aid to revive the economy. Orthodox prescriptions recommended to create a suitable environment for the production of an exportable surplus, a source of revenue for the public sector through carrying a moderate level of inflation and financing the trade liberalization requirement via external borrowing and increased export revenues. The aim of this paper is to examine the nature of the transformation that Turkish health care system is being through during 1990-2005 as a result of the squeezed public sector expenditures in such a tight macro economic climate.

Dr. Ferda Dönmez Atbasi & Dr. Ahmet Hasim Kose
Ankara University

The Political Economy of International Trade in Turkey: Neo-Liberalism or Neo- Mercantilism?

In the tradition of economic thought international trade is an economic relation between goods as well as a political relation between countries. The appearance of the international trade as a political relation within the economic literature materialized during the mercantilist era and the attention was focused on the power and wealth accumulation among the states. On the other hand, the political emphasis on the structure and the consequences of international trade was abandoned and it is started to be perceived only as an economic relation during the classical liberal era of capitalist mode of production. The shift was a natural consequence of the desintegration of the 'economic' and the 'political' within the liberal thought. In this manner, trade took its place in the orthodox economic literature as a kind of division of labor which is regulated by the prices in the international markets. In the neo-liberal era which became dominant after 1980s over the globe, one of the fundamental economic relations is international trade, reminding the classical era. Especially for those countries on the periphery which are subject to stabilization programs, free international trade is one of the inevitable policies. This paper aims to examine the structure of international trade, both on the levels of goods and countries, in the Turkish economy as a peripheral economy.

Glen Atkinson

University of Nevada, Reno

An Institutional Framework for Supply Side Economics

The Reagan administration proposed supply side policies to combat stagflation. The tools used were tax cuts and deregulation. Institutional economists missed a chance to frame the debate by simply opposing Reagan's policies rather than proposing their own framework for supply side policies. Supply side actions to create public capital facilities were used to combat the Great Depression in the 1930s. Examples are the construction of dams to provide flood control, municipal water, navigation, and bring electricity to rural areas. The construction of the interstate highway system in the 1950s was a continuation of these actions. We are also the beneficiaries because these projects are still producing. How could the poor people of the 1930s afford to provide the nation with so much productive infrastructure? That raises the question, how has our high-consumption generation convinced ourselves that we cannot afford to deliver existing medical technology to the entire population, protect the environment, develop mass transit systems and a myriad of other services? Such actions would make us and future generations wealthier. The purpose of raising these questions is to develop a framework for institutional supply side economics.

Rojhat Berdan Avsar

University of Utah

Rhetoric of Economic Policy-making: A Comparative Perspective

Our main research question is the following: How could the study of the rhetoric of economics be used to improve our discussion of economic policies? The literature on economic rhetoric opens up new possibilities that might be developed into a broader framework to enhance our understanding of economic policies. D. McCloskey's (1983) insistence that rhetorical self-consciousness among economists would facilitate awareness of their points of disagreement – especially on economic policy issues – should be taken seriously. W. Samuels' (1992) argument regarding consequences of economic rhetoric captured by his notion of social (re)construction of reality is also insightful. We argue that economists should recognize the fact that the range of economic-policy possibilities is conditioned by the rhetorical nature of economics. Robert Pollin's (2007) analysis of how natural rate of unemployment rhetoric provides a stamp of scientific respectability to certain policies seems also to accord with this proposition. In this study, we will concentrate on the Social Security-reform debate within the context summarized above. Basic premises of the reform proposal, Strengthening Social Security for the 21st Century, which was introduced by the Bush administration, are framed to a considerable degree by the Hayekian and Friedmanite neoliberal rhetoric. Hayek (1978) problematizes the legal and moral right to Social Security transfers beyond charity and considers Social Security the discretionary coercion of individuals.

Serdal Bahce & Secil A. Kaya
Ankara University

Class, Health and Definitions of Poverty: The Turkish Case

This Study is conducted under the presupposition that the social classes are realities in themselves independent from any meaning attributed to them. The social class definitions in this study are based on Bahce and Köse's work on social classes in Turkey, *à la* Marx. Accordingly with Bache and Köse's classification, this study aims at analyzing the extent to which each class' health expenditures are socialized and to the extent which the expenditures are financed by household and/or individuals. It makes use of the data provided by the Household Income and Expenditure Surveys for the period between 2002 and 2005. By this analysis it is aimed to reveal how the access to health services and right to live is only confined to certain classes, when today the classes are often announced to disappear. On the other hand, due its unprecedented rise throughout the globe, poverty turned out to be a major area of study. Most of the studies have to define what poverty is. One important aspect of the definitions of poverty is the element of access to health services. In this study, using a class based analysis we hope to redefine this aspect of poverty with empirical applicability.

David J. Berri
California State University-Bakersfield

**More Diversity to the Study of Discrimination:
Investigating the Extent of Colorism in Professional Basketball**

The standard approach to studying discrimination in the workplace is to divide the population of workers into two groups, typically black or white. Such an approach to a study of diversity fails to take into account the diversity within each group. For example, within the African-American community it has been noted that darker skin tones are considered to be less desirable. Historically, power and privileges were given to those who were lighter in complexion over those who were darker. Sociological literature asserts that society continues to think that those who are light-skinned have a better chance at succeeding in politics and business, achieving a higher education, and gaining more prominent social status than do those who are dark-skinned. The purpose of this paper is to further prior sociological research and bridge the gap in the economic literature as it pertains to colorism. This will be achieved by focusing on salary inequalities among African-Americans who play in the National Basketball Association. Using Adobe Photoshop CS3 Extended, the skin tones of all free agents between the years of 2001 and 2006 will be converted to a RGB color score. This score will then be employed in a salary model that will allow us to measure the extent that colorism exists within the NBA.

Christopher Brown
Arkansas State University

Macroeconomics Aspects of Consumer Credit Dependency

This paper explores the macroeconomic pitfalls arising from the structural condition of consumer credit dependence. Achieving something approximating full employment of resources necessitates expenditure flows adequate to give running validation to the preponderance of firm liability structures and equity prices. The continuous extension and renewal of consumer loans is, in the context of the credit-dependent economy, a virtually irreplaceable gear in the machinery of effective demand. It is therefore important to identify and explicate a miscellany of phenomena which hold the potential to unsettle the pace of consumer borrowing or lending. The argument is made that credit dependency magnifies the importance of Keynesian animal spirits in the behavior of aggregate consumption. The paper analyzes the potential for aggregate demand shocks related to changes in the quality of household balance sheets. A credit-dependent consumption sector is also vulnerable to shocks as a result of a rising preference of banks for liquid portfolio assets. The paper also explores the implications of consumer credit dependence for the monetary transmission mechanism, as well as risks related to financial engineering.

Michael C. Carroll

Bowling Green State University

Paul Plummer

University of Calgary

Creating Enterprise: Identifying Local Growth Potential in Regional Economies

In recent years, emphasis in local economic development has been dominated by an over-fascination with fads such as 'clusters', 'learning regions' and 'the creative class'. This paper attempts to develop a more holistic understanding of local economic development. The analysis developed in this paper seeks to develop a dialogue between those engaged in theory, policy and practice to move thinking away from a dependence on past experience and partial understandings to more inclusive, balanced and critical approaches that are locally grounded. The local grounding occurs in a number of ways – through empirical analysis, understanding practitioner networks and learning processes, institutional processes and decision frameworks, and social embeddedness. This paper pays particular attention to quantitative methods of identifying local growth dependencies.

Dell Champlin

Janet T. Knoedler

Bucknell University

Immigration and the Public Interest

News coverage of the complex issues of U.S. immigration policy has often been oversimplified, distorted, or more appallingly, accompanied by the same xenophobic and race baiting rhetoric that characterized the debate leading up to welfare reform. Within that context, immigrant workers—legal or illegal—are viewed as wide-ranging threats to national security, the US economy, and to the social fabric. In this paper, we examine the three approaches to news coverage of immigration that have dominated this debate: 1) immigrants and national security (i.e., uncontrolled immigration aids and abets terrorists and threatens national security; 2) immigrants and criminality (i.e., illegal immigrants violate the law and exacerbate social problems); and 3) the jobs/wages issue (i.e., immigrants compete for scarce jobs and depress wages). We argue that, when the media frames immigration as an unmitigated threat, it ignores or misrepresents what has historically been a vital aspect of immigration—its contribution to the public interest. In addition, fanning the flames of fear and xenophobia succeeds only in blocking meaningful immigration reform by transforming it into a wedge issue designed solely to agitate voters. We suggest returning to the Dewey approach to news coverage, where media embraces their responsibility to educate the public.

Paula M. Cole

Hobart and William Smith Colleges

Navigating Childcare Institutions in Larimer County, Colorado

The family plays a central role within our society and our economic structure. Historically, one of its key functions has been the provision of childcare—with this essential economic activity primarily the responsibility of mothers. The second half of the 20th century witnessed the substantial increase in the labor force participation rates of women. This dramatic change necessitated the movement of the care of children beyond the institution of the family resulting in the expansion and creation of new institutions dedicated to the provision of childcare. Today, changes in U.S. welfare policy have increased the need for the provision of childcare to be performed outside the institution of the family. This paper explores those institutions, such as childcare centers and family day care that have developed because of this institutional shift in childcare provision. Formal organizations have developed that (1) provide childcare, (2) support families in finding childcare, (3) regulate childcare, and (4) support childcare providers. The functions, limitations, and commonalities of these institutions are investigated through personal interviews with individuals embedded in the various childcare institutions of Larimer County, Colorado. Special attention is given to how the assignment of care to women in our society influences these institutions.

Paula M. Cole

Hobart and William Smith Colleges

Praxis as Learning

This paper explores praxis as a means to learning. Service-learning requires the application of course concepts and engages students by connecting theory to reality. In the Fall of 2007, students in an upper-division Economics and Gender course were charged with facilitating and analyzing a campus discussion of childcare through the use of focus group research. The course was designed to prepare students to actively participate in research on childcare from a heterodox economic perspective. Students were included throughout the research process from making decisions about who should participate, submitting documentation for human subjects approval, facilitating focus group discussions, and deciding how research results will be shared with the campus community. Experiencing the research process has challenged students to apply course concepts and skills they developed during the semester. Student ownership of the process and the usefulness of our research to the campus community have promoted student engagement and excitement in the learning process.

Richard Dadzie

University of Missouri-Kansas City

Veblen, Minsky and Neo-Classical Economists on Business Cycles: Implications for the Human Life Process

Given the impact of business cycles on expectations, investment and the life process of the individuals in the economy, economists have examined both causes and consequences of cyclical activity. Knowledge of cyclical dynamics can help us make better decisions on how to further the aggregate life process. In this paper, I attempt to draw out Veblen's view on business cycles based on two of his books on the capitalist order of his time, the *Theory of the Business Enterprise* and *Absentee Ownership and Business Enterprise in Recent Times: the Case of America*. I will compare Veblen's institutionalist view with Minsky's Post-Keynesian view and draw out the similarities in their work concerning the nature of the capitalist order and the subsequent fluctuations in business activity that ensue from that order. Following this section, I shall examine an alternative theory, that of the Real Business Cycle. The implications for the human life process given the Institutionalists/Post-Keynesian view and the Real Business Cycle view will then be discussed. It will be argued that the continued existence of society and the betterment of the human life process in the modern world is enhanced if policy is advocated using the Veblenian and Post-Keynesian views on business cycles.

Meltem Kayiran Dikmen

Ankara University

The Transformation of the Education System and its Consequences in Turkey

During the twenty-seven years of liberalization experience in Turkey, education system as one of the most important aspects of the social structure has been affected considerably. Due to its critical role in social mobility and its positive effects on basic social indicators such as health promotion, disease prevention and gender equity, it is important to analyze what actually had happened to education system during this period. This study aims to analyze business takeover of schools and their restructuring along neo-liberal principles with the conception of privatization, capitalization and commercialization. On the other hand, the transformation of the mentality of education implies the increased weight of economic liberal principles and ideas, and includes an alarming renouncement of scientific knowledge in favor of nationalist and religious values. This constitutes another aspect of this study, which is to explore this degradation of the quality of the education. The consequences of these two simultaneous transformations will be discussed subsequently.

Ryan A. Dodd

University of Missouri-Kansas City

Financial Instability, Social Justice and Direct Job Creation: The Work of Hyman P. Minsky

The theoretical work of the late economist Hyman P. Minsky is associated in the minds of many with his highly influential financial instability hypothesis. Less emphasized is Minsky's consistent advocacy throughout his life of the need for government in a capitalist economy to act as an employer of last resort (ELR). This preference for direct job creation as means for dealing with the inherent instability of a capitalist economy was rooted in a deeply held commitment to social and economic justice. Consequently, in this paper I attempt to draw out the links between Minsky's view of the normal functioning of an advanced capitalist economy, the social philosophy or vision underlying his theoretical project and his advocacy of a ELR-type program. In addition, I argue that the ELR proposal represents the kind of radical reform required in order to construct a more equitable and democratic form of economic and social organization.

Quentin Duroy

Denison University

The Place of Biotechnology in Modern Civilization

Veblen contended that human beings' propensity for ritualized behavior and ceremonialism is a characteristic inherited from the distant past. Current developments in evolutionary anthropology and cognitive psychology confirm Veblen's insights. In this paper, I argue that these developments provide a theoretical framework for the study of the public and institutional responses to biotechnological innovations. Indeed psychologists posit that the human mind uses ontological categories, which generate a certain set of expectations and intuitions, in order to process information. Biotechnologies such as In Vitro Fertilization or Embryonic Stem Cell Research represent counterintuitive biological features: the creation of embryos outside of the human body violates expectations regarding the human body and the process of reproduction contained in the ontological category Human. This violation activates a cognitive-emotional system that detects and reacts to a potential threat to current beliefs through the creation of precaution systems. Ceremonial/ritualized behavior is a by-product of precaution systems designed to rationalize the reaction to the threat. However, the rationalization can be of such degree that it effectively prevents progressive institutional change. Overall, this paper proposes to take a fresh theoretical look at the ceremonial-instrumental dichotomy in the context of biotechnological innovation.

Justin A. Elardo

Ohio State University

Ideological Shape Shifter: An Institutionalist Critique of the Continually Changing Nature of 'Competition' in Neoclassical Theory

On June 28, 2008 the Supreme Court of the United States reversed nearly a century of legal precedent with respect to anti-trust law. Overturning a 1911 ruling declaring vertical price controls between manufacturers and retailers anticompetitive, the court has now determined that unless it can be proven that the manufacturer established price is anticompetitive, then it is within a manufacturer's power to set a retail price minimum. What had been illegal per se has become subject to fact based rule of reason litigation. Behind the economists amicus curiae, presented to the court as evidence that retail price minimums are not universally anticompetitive, stood the Chicago school. It is the intention of this paper, employing a critique grounded in Institutionalist reasoning and E.K. Hunt's critical insights regarding the ideological components of neoclassical economic theory, to argue that the position of the Chicago School is not a coincidence. Rather the Chicago school, given the current state of economic concentration in the United States economy, is merely expressing a necessary ideological shift in the neoclassical interpretation of the role of competition in economic theory.

Nilgun Erdem
Ankara University

Post-Financial Crises and M&As in Turkish Banking Sector

After 1980's, Turkey has been exposed to the instabilities, the accompanying problems, and, the risks of financial liberalization and deregulation. Banks and firms borrowing abroad to avoid high domestic interest rates, but building up foreign currency risk exposure; real appreciation of the currency; the deterioration of external balance and, rising expectations of sharp currency depreciations and a rapid exit of capital, resulting in overshooting of the exchange rate in the opposite direction and hikes in interest rates was one pattern. Finally, Turkey experienced serious financial crises in 1994 and 2000-2001. Most banks were in danger of insolvency and raising the prospect of depositor panic in 1994. Then, savings deposits are insured 100% since the 1994 crisis. Additionally, a scandalous provision imposed by the IMF during the negotiations for the additional stand-by agreement in December 2000 extended the guarantee to bankrupt banks' external debts. Hence, international banks' bad loans to Turkish banks are henceforth guaranteed and to be covered by the Turkish exchequer. In 2006, FDI inflows (Mergers & Acquisitions) into Turkish banking sector increased. The paper aims to examine bankruptcy of the banks in the 1994 and 2001 financial crises in Turkey, and to analyze M&As - especially in the banking sector- in the liberalized environment. This study may provide important and interesting findings, and support the establishment of a good system of banking regulation which has recently become important part of the debate of the international financial architecture.

Benan Eres
Ankara University

Polanyi, Marx and Private Property

This paper aims at exploring the possibilities of reconciliation between the two great thinkers Karl Marx and Karl Polanyi. Addressing to the literature that demarcates these two thinkers, the complementarity between the two seems impossible, specially when the political consequences of the two views are taken into account. From the Marxian point of view the gist of this demarcation, the author believes, is incapsulated in the different focal points attributed to the departures of these two approaches: the self regulating market versus the commodity. What, on the other hand might be considered a bridge, lies in the treatment of the both of the private property as an institution that signifies the now ages old commercial society. Methodologically, a complementing approach if anyhow possible and desirable, would start with the acknowledgment of the positive writing of Polanyi and dialectical narration of Marx. It is argued that the Polanyian institutional inquiry of the market could be complemented to the Marxian political economy, giving ample opportunities of incorporating the social to the Marxian analysis.

Scott Fullwiler & Susan Meyeraan
Wartburg College

Confronting Poverty with Jobs and Job Training: A Northeast Iowa Case Study

Many of the most significant social problems can be directly, or indirectly, related to unemployment or underemployment. This paper presents an example of how a local program providing job training and jobs, conducted at a level appropriate for the target participants, has led to increases in employment, income, job security, and opportunity for upward mobility, as well as to the potential for broader local economic development and sustainability. Specifically, the program provides free RNA training to all individuals able to demonstrate their income is at or below 200 percent of the poverty line. Upon completion of the training, individuals are offered entry-level jobs at local hospitals as nurse assistants for at least \$12/hour, more than twice the current minimum wage. There are further plans to offer similar training and job opportunities in other industries.

Scott T. Fullwiler
Wartburg College

What Every Economist Should Know About Central Bank Operations

This paper explains the general principles of central bank operations that every Economist should know. Recent research by heterodox and orthodox Economists demonstrates that these operations differ significantly from the standard money multiplier model that both undergraduate and graduate students are taught. Although the actual activities of central banks are complex, there are general principles that every Economist can and should understand, including the endogeneity of credit money, the nature of the demand for reserve balances, the central bank's necessarily defensive provision of reserve balances, the necessity for an interest rate operating target, and the reasons underlying the central bank's ability to influence market interest rates. The paper concludes with implications for broader theoretical and empirical economic analysis.

Ramón García Fernández & Bernardo Stuhlberger Wjuni
São Paulo School of Economics

Polanyian lessons for our days: the case of Brazil

Karl Polanyi suggested that the creation of markets for what he called fictitious commodities, i.e., land, labor and money, has disruptive effects, and consequently they must be controlled. Clashes between the forces trying to liberate these markets, and the society(ies) trying to control them, characterize the double movement. With the advances of globalization, international pressures to develop these markets increased; in contrast, the concrete measures to control the dire impacts of this process must be taken by the nation-state. In Brazil, the leftist party at office has had enormous difficulties to resist the advancement of these markets. The labor and financial markets were completely constituted much earlier and the globalization affects them directly. In contrast, the market for land is mainly an internal issue: although the globalization of the international markets encourages the incorporation of new land on the open frontier, the pace of this process has been mainly determined at the national level. Our paper studies these problems, presenting firstly the Polanyian worldview, later discussing some proposals for a contemporary international Great Transformation, and finally concludes presenting these disruptive advancement of the markets for fictitious commodities in Brazil, commenting some policies of the recent governments dealing with it.

Dr. Rob Garnett
Texas Christian University

Freedom and License in Economic Education

In *Freedom and License in Higher Education* (1981), John Fagg Foster asserts a Deweyan correction to prevailing notions of academic freedom as license, i.e., the removal of restrictions. Foster argues that intellectual freedom is best understood not as license but discretion or capability: the genuine right to choose among available genuine alternatives. Jim Street (1983) employs Foster's concept to describe the lack of academic freedom in the education and professional development of Ph.D. economists. Marc Tool (1989) also builds upon Foster's vision of intellectual freedom by emphasizing the duty of professors to cultivate the intellectual autonomy of their students. These institutionalist arguments for academic freedom are deeply germane to current efforts to reform the intellectual narrowness and dogmatism of standard economics education (Fullbrook 2003, Knoedler and Underwood 2003, Reardon 2004) as well as the escalating debate in U.S. higher education over the academic freedom of undergraduate students (Horowitz 2002). In this paper, I aim to clarify and extend the Foster/Tool/Street conception of academic freedom by developing a capability-centered view of undergraduate economic education as a form of liberal education, i.e., education whose principal end and means is the cultivation of students' own capacities for self-directed critical and coherent analysis (Tool 1989).

Gretta L. Goodwin & Avani Locke
U.S. Government Accountability Office

Women and Low-Skilled Workers: How Countries Help Them Enter and Remain in the Labor Market

Governments and employers in some countries have introduced strategies to keep certain workers who face greater challenges in maintaining jobs and incomes—women and low-wage/low-skilled workers—in the workforce throughout their working lives. To help women remain in the labor force consistently, leave policies and flexible working arrangements have been established that assist in managing responsibilities both inside and outside the workplace. Rapid technological change and global competition have limited the employment opportunities for some low-skilled workers. This development has drawn attention to the need for investing in education and training to help low-skilled workers find jobs and remain in the labor force. Because the experiences of other countries provide useful information for U.S. policymakers, this paper examines the policies and practices of Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands and the UK. Many of these policies and practices, which include family leave and childcare, have been adopted through legislation, negotiated by employee groups, and, at times, independently initiated by private industry groups or individual employers. This paper will discuss policies/practices implemented by these countries, examine changes in the targeted groups' employment, and identify the factors that affect employees' use of workplace benefits and the resulting workplace implications.

Winston H. Griffith
Bucknell University

Industrialization in Caricom

The famous British economic historian, Phyllis Deane, said: It is now almost an axiom of the theory of economic development that the route to affluence lies by way of an industrial revolution. Sir W. Arthur Lewis' two-sector model which postulates that as the capitalist sector expands it will absorb surplus labor from the subsistence sector and Ragnar Nurkse's theory of balanced growth emphasize the importance of industrialization in the process of economic development. Despite the acknowledged importance of industrialization to a country's economic development, Caricom (Caribbean Community) countries have so far failed to develop a broad industrial base. Some analysts attribute this state of affairs to a narrow natural-resource base. Yet a country such as Japan that has a narrow natural-resource base has a high level of industrial development. Singapore, a city-state, has no known natural resources, but it has a very strong industrial sector and has engaged in many industrial joint-ventures with multinational corporations from some of the more developed countries. This paper argues that it is not an absence of natural resources but a shortage of immaterial capital, to use Thorstein Veblen's felicitous phrase, an absence of a culture that is conducive to innovation and entrepreneurship, inaccessibility to the markets of the more industrial countries and the colonial experience that are responsible for the low level of industrial development in Caricom countries.

John Hall
*Portland State University and
Institute for Economic Research-Halle, Germany*

Keynesian and Post Keynesian Approaches to Unemployment in the Eastern Region of Germany

A reliance on Keynes' General Theory proves especially useful when accounting for relatively high rates of persistent unemployment in Germany's eastern region, as such rates appear related to insufficient levels of effective demand and their manifestations, and not resultant from labor market rigidities, so that relatively high rates of persistent unemployment should thus be judged a involuntary and not as voluntary. A Post Keynesian perspective supports changing expectations in the mid-1990s led toward chronic under-investment and a weak manufacturing sector, engendering an output gap for services, registering in recent years as the largest source for involuntary unemployment, that also tends to be gender and age group specific, diminishing expectations and driving outmigration.

F.Gregory Hayden

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Failure of the Integration of Heterodox Divisions in Economics and of Interdisciplinary Research

In 1984, Project IDEA had a week-long meeting in Paris to present papers and discuss how to integrate the different intellectual traditions in economics and, in turn, how to integrate that integration into an interdisciplinary social science model. Eight different intellectual traditions in economics were represented plus two from sociology. The effort failed. Interdisciplinary efforts fail to provide viable results for the explanation, modeling, and analysis of real-world cases because the real world is based on open dynamic systems. To integrate the cognitive skills and knowledge of those from different heterodox divisions in economics requires a transactional systems model that contradicts much of the traditional ideas held in the different traditions. Different paradigms cannot be integrated. To be integrated, the system studied needs to establish what knowledge and expertise are needed. Although economists with different traditions cannot develop common models, mainstream science has done so as scientists have pulled together the scientific expertise to deal with problems in complex systems. Such models are not the activity of pasting together intellectual ideas from different paradigms. When real-world cases are recognized as complex systems that are open and dynamic, traditional concepts are endangered.

John F. Henry

University of Missouri-Kansas City

Toward a Classification System in Evaluating Contending Theories

Over the last five years, a debate among institutionalists has ensued regarding developments in neoclassical (or mainstream) theory. The essential question posed is, have theoretical advances or movements in game theory, experimental economics, evolutionary economics, etc. modified orthodoxy sufficiently to allow meaningful discussions between mainstream and institutionalist economists. Much of this debate has been undertaken without the development of some underlying standard (or set of standards) that allow a point of departure from which arguments can then follow. Rather, we see proponents of one or the other position taking a stand that lies outside the purview of oppositional proponents and, thus, preclude meaningful discussion. This paper proposes the establishment of a single dominant standard from which secondary categories can then be constituted in order to classify various strands of theoretical work. The proposed dominant standard is the distinction between a monetary production economy and that of a barter-based economic organization with money as a medium of exchange. Secondary categories include the nature of markets, role of agency, the micro-macro dichotomy.

Clare Hushbeck

AARP

Utilizing the States to Expand Private Pension Coverage

Abstract: Despite decades of attempts to increase them, rates of pension coverage in the U.S. workforce have stagnated at about 50 percent, and have recently even fallen. One innovative idea is to use the expertise, experience, and leverage that state retirement systems have with providers to pool retirement assets of small employers that can otherwise not afford the fees entailed in offering their own 401(k) or other workplace retirement savings plans. The state retirement system itself would bear no legal liability, and could delegate the operation of the system to another entity, such as a newly-created administrative structure or a plan provider chosen through a competitive bidding process. Participants' fees would cover operating costs. Participation by employers would be voluntary, and there would be no required employer contribution. This idea would foster a new kind of relationship between public and private sectors, and could be win-win-win. Small employers have indicated they are likely to embrace the idea of helping their workers save for retirement; workers who elect to participate, who are among those most likely to come up short at retirement, will clearly benefit; and states will get bragging rights for this economic development initiative to attract employers. This paper describes how such a system might be established and addresses potential barriers to implementation.

Dorene Isenberg
University of Redlands

Basle 2 and the Rise of Global Banking Regulation Now

The operation of the global financial system is usually couched in neo-classical terms of market forces. These disembodied forces are theoretically constructed to be able to produce equally disembodied actions. Yet, we know that markets are moved not by ghosts or winds, but by real human beings and institutions that operate in real time and actual places, have real interests, incentives, and goals. Given this view of embedded markets in this paper I'll argue that the historically-grounded process of global financial de- and re-regulation is the result of the powerful interplay among these market forces. My argument in this paper focuses on the development of the second set of Basle Capital Accords (Basle 2). In the paper I discuss the decline of the Fordist social structure of production (SSP) and the rise of a new productive structure, financialization, as seen through an adapted Regulation Theory approach. I outline the decline of the old SSP and sketch the evolution of this new SSP, which depends upon the emergence of a dominant ideology and a set of institutions that bring the ideology into social existence. I, then, situate and analyze the new Basle Capital Accord in terms of its ability to provide financial stability.

Kenneth P. Jameson, Professor
University of Utah

Post Keynesian Institutionalism in Action: Restoring Policy Space in Ecuador

The government of President Rafael Correa that came into power in January 2007 has been described as socialist or Bolivarian. However, when its economic policies are examined, they are more nuanced and complex than either characterization. They are most clearly a coherent effort to restore the policy space lost by the central government under the Washington Consensus and its neo-liberal, anti-state manifestation in Latin America. This paper will make the case that the underlying perspective of the Correa policy-mix, if not derived from PKI analysis, is at least consistent with that framework. After a brief explication of some widely agreed upon elements of PKI analysis, I examine the economic policy steps that have been implemented-or proposed under Correa, ranging from restrictions on the financial system, support for a new Latin American financial system, to greater state involvement in the strategic industries such as petroleum production. These steps must be viewed against the backdrop of a dollarized economy with heavy foreign debt, factors which may greatly constrain the policy space that can be reclaimed.

Frederic B. Jennings, Jr.
Center for Ecological Economic and Ethical Education, Ipswich, MA

Six Choice Metaphors and Their Economic Implications

The six metaphors in this paper open to an interdisciplinary framework based on planning horizons in a context of interdependence. The neighborhood store is an orderly neoclassical process, allowing a timeless, static construction standing on substitution. The chessboard demands strategic planning in an evolving context. Standard assumptions don't apply: move horizons in chess become planning horizons in choice for boundedly rational agents. A transportation network combines substitutes and complements in an interdependent domain: parallel lines want competition; serial links seek cooperation. With both, the mainstream efficiency standard for institutional choice disappears. Love is a complementary good – costless to produce and distribute, always in demand – that should be abundant and not scarce. If cooperation fosters complements, rivalries stifle them too. If all intangibles are reciprocal, competition impedes their growth, upholding a myopic culture: rivalries undermine knowledge and love through horizon effects. The educational system manifests interhorizontal complementarities, shifting social relations from conflicts to concerts of interest, calling for cooperation. Human ecology opens to systems theory, interdisciplinarity and horizontal economics. These six metaphors show the invisible limits of substitution assumptions. Symptoms of failure reveal themselves in myopia, ecological loss and the rise of violence in society. Their economic implications argue for interdisciplinarity.

Frederic B. Jennings, Jr.

Center for Ecological Economic and Ethical Education, Ipswich, MA

Hammers, Nails and New Constructions – Orthodoxy or Pluralism: An Institutional View

The guiding premise of this paper is that a ruling orthodoxy in academics is pathological, symptomatic of an institutional failure rising from models unfit to their realms of use. Substitution assumptions shall not apply in complementary settings, calling for cooperation. Pluralism should be normal; its absence suggests an institutional problem. A theory of planning horizons shows how rationality is expanded through complementary learning. Choices are based on imagined projections, with opportunity costs invisible, limned theoretically yet unobserved. 'If all one has is a hammer, everything looks like a nail.' Substitution assumptions stress social conflicts solved through rivalry. A network combining rival and common needs undermines competitive virtues. Horizon effects shift relations in favor of complementarity, yielding efficiency in cooperation. Applications are explored of competitive failures among complements: in ecology, where integration is needed; in education, where rigid doctrine discourages novel ideas; in information networks, which invert the relation of value to scarcity; and in a myopic culture rising out of competitive frames. Scientific control leads to rigid dogma and loss of vision; science should be open as an axiomatic condition. Pluralism exposes standards unfit to realms of use. We need to lay down our hammers and try some new constructions.

Yongbok Jeon

Department of Economics, University of Utah

Demand-led Growth in China 1979-2004: A Kaldorian Perspective

The purpose of this study is (1) to empirically test the validity of Kaldor's laws of economic growth in China between 1978 and 2004 and (2) to provide an alternative explanation of sources of Chinese economic growth in a Kaldorian perspective. First, using both time series and panel data sets, the present paper empirically finds that Kaldorian hypotheses on economic growth hold in China during the sample period. Second, it interprets the empirical findings as proving the validity of a demand-side approach to the Chinese economic growth process. Third, taking this implication, this study provides more detailed inner mechanisms through which the Kaldorian hypotheses have worked in the Chinese context. Finally, it discusses further implications of this alternative explanation for a stable and sustainable economic transition and development. This study is expected to contribute to the literature as being one of the first studies that identifies sources of Chinese economic growth in demand side.

Chian Jones

Colorado State University

Environmental Sustainability and the Economy: Towards an Institutional Analysis of Ecological Economics

In this paper I focus on the theoretical framework of ecological economics. Ecological economics is a discipline in its infancy; it is a policy-oriented theory based on issues of environmental sustainability. This essay explains how ecological economics is vastly different than the well-established study of environmental economics. Environmental economics predominantly uses neoclassical economic theory to address the proper allocation of resources, and ignores sustainability. The critique of neoclassical economics inherent in environmental economics forms the foundation of ecological economics. The success or failure of environmental policy aimed at sustainability is dependent on understanding the surrounding institutions. I show that ecological economics must rely on Original Institutional theory to properly assess potential policies. In particular, using a Veblenian dichotomy, ecological economics must incorporate the institutions that aid/hinder environmental policy. This paper shows that only when the roles of institutions and their evolution are understood, can the goal of sustainability be achieved.

Stephanie A. Kelton
University of Missouri-Kansas City

Did Greenspan Blow It? Fed Policy and the Housing Bubble

This paper examines the increasingly common assertion that the Federal Reserve ignored pressures in the housing market and adopted policies that gave way to a real estate bubble. The paper examines the case against Easy AI by looking for evidence in the FOMC transcripts that the Federal Reserve foresaw (but ignored) the burgeoning imbalances that generated the housing meltdown that is currently underway.

Valerie Kepner
King's College

TANF, Migration Tendencies, and Cultural Effects

The conservative political rhetoric often conjures up the vision of a steely independent individual who perseveres to succeed against all odds. If the welfare poor were to only redirect their energies away from living off those who do work and instead look within themselves for their own independence, employment will quickly follow and all can live the American dream. Just because one actively seeks employment does not mean one will find it within a given location, however. In rural areas specifically, the potential for self-sustaining employment can be quite meager. This then implies a welfare-susceptible individual should migrate, if necessary, to find work. This paper will address the positive and negative cultural effects, as well as the economic effects, associated with a greater tendency to migrate.

Mark Lautzenheiser
Earlham College

Money, Value, and Modern Finance

The concept of value continues to be a source of discussion in modern finance. This stands in stark contrast to the nearly abandoned discussion of value theory in economics. We are not suggesting of course that the discussion in finance is cast in terms of a labor theory versus utility theory of value. The analysis of value within the finance literature operates on a more applied level – e.g., equity analysis. However, the discussions do enter into the areas of the source and substance of value. The current paper utilizes E.K. Hunt's treatment of value theory, along with its relation to money, in order to draw out the social significance of the current valuation models within the finance literature. After doing so, it becomes possible to understand the broader implications of some of the recent events within the U.S. financial markets.

Yan Liang
University of Redlands

Interdependency, Decoupling or Dependency: Asian Economic Development in the Era of Global Financialization

Ten years after the devastating Asian Financial Crisis, it remains a question as to how Asian economies can shield themselves from the recurring financial turmoil around the globe. In this paper, we attempt to identify the development strategy of Asian economies and the implications thereof for the world economy. We argue that the interdependency and the decoupling theses do not adequately explain the current Asian development path. Instead, we argue that the dependency theory may shed light on the recent Asian development experience. By showing this, we highlight the fact that the ever growing financial power has to a large degree shaped the real, production side of the economy.

James Libbin
New Mexico State University

Rationality in Sports Fan Choices or Anyone Can Have a Bad Century

The choice of sports teams to follow is irrational for virtually every fanatic (or fan). One of the primary tenets of sports economics is that wins drive economic decisions. Why would anyone, even if they are a resident of a team's home city or an employee or graduate of a particular university, be a fan of a consistently losing program?

Dr. John Marangos
Colorado State University

**The Role of Institutions During the Transition Process in
Central and Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union**

My story is about the role of institutions during the transition from a centrally administered socialist economic system to a market based economic system in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union (CEEFSU). I would outline the reasons for the collapse of the Stalinist economic model and how the propositions to transition to a market based economy recommended by neoclassical economics ignored institutions. The results of the transition are disheartening. More than half of the transition economies have not reached the level of GDP experienced in 1989 before the transition started, corruption is widespread establishing actually a mafia economy, especially in Russia and the former Soviet Union, and authoritarianism is present in the political sphere. The hope of the people of establishing democracy and a market economy that would increase living standards has not materialized for the majority of the transition economies.

Dr. John Marangos
Colorado State University

After the Washington Consensus: The Post Keynesian Alternative

The term Washington Consensus, as Williamson the father of the term conceived it, in 1989, was a set of reforms for economic development that he judged Washington could agree were required in Latin America. However, the Washington Consensus has been identified as a neoliberal manifesto and received a vast amount of criticism. In response, lately, Williamson has offered a new set of policies with the title: After the Washington Consensus. The aim of this paper is to compare the two set of controversial policies the Washington Consensus and the After the Washington Consensus and offer an alternative based on the Post Keynesian framework.

Sharon H. Mastracci
University of Illinois, Chicago

Meredith A. Newman & Mary Ellen Guy
Florida International University

Demands for Emotional Labor in Public Service Jobs

Scholarship on emotional labor originated in sociology, and has focused almost exclusively on private sector workplaces. We have drawn on this scholarship to inform our analyses of public service. Emotional labor is critically important to our understanding of government workplaces, given an increased emphasis on citizen-as-client in government agencies. What is more, public sector norms and personnel practices conceal, rather than reveal, emotion work. For example, the civil service system is built on a foundation of formal descriptions that specify tangible elements of each job. What does, and does not, constitute a skill is a matter of whether it is tangible and measurable: if so, then it exists, and if it is not, then it is dismissed. Discounting emotion work and emphasizing observable work results in the disappearance of emotional labor skills from job descriptions, performance appraisal, and reward systems. We continue our ongoing research program to examine the extent to which job descriptions reflect the degree of emotional labor required in the performance of public service jobs. In this way, we hope to demonstrate the importance of including the public sector in studies of the workplace as well as to call into question customary notions of work.

Sharon Mastracci & Joseph J. Persky
University of Illinois, Chicago

Effects of State Minimum Wage Hikes on Earnings and Employment of Low-Wage Workers

In a 2003 study, we simulated the effects of a minimum wage increase in Illinois using payroll and population data, and predicted that the increase would not trigger widespread job loss. The Illinois minimum wage increased as scheduled, reaching \$6.50 in January of 2005. Individual data from the MORG sample from the Current Population Survey are now available to examine these effects through 2006. Using an interrupted time series model that compares changes in Illinois to changes in bordering states, while controlling for a number of standard demographic variables, we arrive at unexpected results given our prior simulations. First, reported changes in hourly wages for low wage non-tipped workers are much smaller than anticipated. A large group of workers continue to work at (self-reported) rates below the minimum wage. At the same time, our estimates suggest significant declines in hours (but not employment) of low-wage workers, the change being particularly strong for full time low wage workers. These phenomena are explored both for the labor force as a whole and for non-metropolitan areas, where low wages have historically been more common.

Matthieu Montalban

Université Montesquieu Bordeaux IV

**The bridges between Institutional Economics and Economic Sociology:
the case of theory of firm and industry**

Since the end of the 19th century, economics and sociology compete with regard to their field, objects and methods. During the last fifteen years, interest in institutions – typically sociologic objects – has grown in economics and, at the same time, sociologists became interested in supposed economic objects: markets and firms. These tendencies necessarily recall into question the relevance of disciplinary boundaries. We will examine this question by focusing on the fields of institutionalism and firm and market theories. The taxonomy of Hall and Taylor (1997) and Théret (2000) distinguishes three institutionalisms: economic, sociologic and historical institutionalism. We will show in the first part, that this taxonomy transcends on the issue of disciplinary boundaries and that the most important oppositions are not between economics and sociology but depend on the definition of institutions and conceptions of institutional change. We will see that these different approaches imply different hypothesis, methodology and research strategies. By comparing three historical institutionalisms, two coming from economics – i.e. J.R. Commons and the French Regulation School and one coming from economic sociology – i.e. N. Fligstein, we will show the strong similarities and complementarities between them, and how we can conceptualize a synthetic theory of the firm and industry based on them. We also analyze the difficulties of a cross-disciplinary approach on this field.

Ranganath Murthy

Bucknell University

Employment and Economic Development in India

The Indian economy grew monotonously at the rate of 3.5 percent per annum for four decades or so after independence in 1947. It has been growing at a healthy average rate of about 6 percent for the past two decades now. But this good news masks many shameful aspects of the Indian situation. According to the 2005 Human Development Report, 35 percent of the people live on less than \$1 a day and 80 percent on less than \$2 a day. The eradication of mass poverty is not possible without massive employment generation. On the employment front, the record has been dismal. A recent report estimated the country's labor force in early 2005 to be 458 million, of which 92 percent were informal workers—those who do not have employment security or social security. Another remarkable feature of the Indian employment situation is that it is the services sector which employs the greatest number of workers. This paper first examines the historical record, before speculating on a strategy for economic development that will help realize a full employment society with dignity for all citizens in the near future.

Tara Natarajan

Saint Michael's College, Vermont

Wayne Edwards

University of Alaska Anchorage

Endemic Hunger and Food Provisioning

Food is the most basic human need. Focusing on India, this paper investigates the ways in which people satisfy this basic need. After nearly forty years of green revolution technology and achieving food self sufficiency at the macro level, millions of people in India do not have food to eat. Poor distribution mechanisms and the complicated forces of poverty are often blamed for the persistent hunger experienced by millions of urban and rural poor on a day- to-day basis. This paper argues that it is the obligation of every society to ensure that food is guaranteed to every adult and child whether or not they have the means to obtain it. Instead of focusing on the instrumental value of humans, which is a common approach in the development literature, we must focus on the intrinsic importance of cultivating and nurturing mentally, emotionally and physically healthy people. The paper conducts a thorough study of institutions that govern provisioning with the intent of demonstrating the importance of successful institutions in addressing the problem of endemic hunger in India.

Reynold F. Nesiba

Augustana College

What Explains the Large Variations in Home Mortgage Foreclosure Rates?

According to RealtyTrac, a California-based firm that tracks real estate foreclosures, US mortgage foreclosures in the third quarter of 2007 have nearly doubled since 2006. This effect is widespread—45 of 50 states report year-over-year increases. In the US as a whole, there has been one foreclosure filing for every 196 households. However Nevada had a rate more than three times higher. The city of Stockton, California had the highest metro area rate in the country last quarter with one foreclosure for every 31 households. At the other end of the spectrum, cities in South Carolina and Texas have far lower rates. For instance Greenville, South Carolina has experienced only 1 filing for every 3,289 households. The McAllen/Edinburg/Pharr, Texas metro area had one filing for every 2,185 households. What explains these large state-by-state and city-by-city variations in mortgage foreclosure rates? This paper attempts to answer this question by examining the role subprime lending has had on this phenomenon. Potential policy solutions from prohibiting predatory lending practices, increasing lending disclosure requirements, and making it easier for late paying borrowers to retain their homes will also be explored.

Mark W. Nichols

University of Nevada – Reno

Michael J. Radzicki

Worcester Polytechnic Institute

An Agent-Based Model of Keynes' Beauty Contest

Keynes compared investment activity to a newspaper beauty contest in which contestants are asked to choose the six prettiest faces among 100 photographs. The winner is the reader(s) whose preference is closest to the average preference. In such contests, a player's expectations are based not on her personal preferences, but rather on what average opinion expects average opinion to be. In order to study this sort of expectation formation process, researchers traditionally ask subjects to play p-beauty contest games. In this type of experiment, players are asked to choose a number that they think will be closest to p times the mean of all of the numbers chosen by all of the game's players. To date, researchers have only been conducted these games with human subjects and speculated about the strategies employed by the players. The results reported in this paper add value to the p-beauty contest literature in two primary ways. First, the strategies employed by players are uncovered through the use of protocol analysis. Second, these strategies are represented in an agent-based computer simulation model of the game. The model nicely mimics the results of the actual game and serves as a laboratory for running experiments beyond what is possible with human subjects.

Dan Nuckols
Austin College

The Search for Economic Principles in Great Literature: Uses and Abuses

Donald McCloskey's famous JEL article, *The Rhetoric of Economics*, created a justified interest by economists in the study of the relationship between literature and economics. McCloskey's emphasis pertained to the language games economists play to help legitimate their discipline. A second approach when studying the intersection of economics and literature is to highlight how commercial life is depicted in the novel, e.g., Charles Dickens. However, more recent writings by economists and others have put forth a third relationship between literature and modern economic theorizing, namely, a concentration on how many great men and women of literature, even those with a history of criticizing capitalism (both in their private life and writings), have unintentionally shown perfect examples of the neoclassical rational utility maximization hypothesis (RUMH), along with other key axioms of modern orthodox economic thought. This paper will begin by extracting examples from recent studies that attempt to show how great literature exemplifies and justifies mainstream economic principles. The second half of the paper will argue that at best these claims misrepresent the thrust of the novelist's work, and at worst completely mis-formulate the writer's character development, i.e., the claim that the novel's characters are behaving in way that validates the RUMH.

Jairo J. Parada
Universidad del Norte

Human Development, Knowledge Societies and Institutional Adjustment

This paper illustrates how 'knowledge societies are developing now, offering new opportunities in human development that are basically possibilities. But nothing will happen automatically as an outcome from market mechanisms and normal diffusion of new technologies. Improvement of the well-being of the population in developing world will demand deep institutional adjustments that should redirect our efforts toward political and democratic projects, more inclusive, democratic and less unequal. This purpose will require high leverage from individual, collective agency and governments, and real actions on the real world in order to materialize these possibilities coming from knowledge societies.

Jim Peach
New Mexico State University

The Economic Impact of the Western Social Science Association's 50th Annual Conference on the Denver Metropolitan Area

Cities through both public and private organizations attempt to attract conventions, sporting events and other events in large part because of the alleged economic impact of these events. Many such studies are fraudulent with the economic impacts overstated for a variety of reasons. This paper contains an analysis of the economic impact of the WSSA's 2008 conference on the Denver metropolitan area. The paper will also contain a discussion of the pitfalls of economic impact analysis.

Xuan Pham
University of Missouri-Kansas City

Measuring Path Dependency: The Effect of Increased Female Labor Force Participation

This study partially replicates Johnson and Solon's (1985) and Macpherson and Hirsch's (1995) studies on the effect of gender composition of an occupation on female and male earnings. Our finding is consistent with Johnson and Solon's and Macpherson and Hirsch's finding that there exists a negative relationship between the natural log of hourly wage and the ratio of female workers to total workers in an occupation. We also found that the negative relationship is stronger for female workers than for male workers; this finding is also consistent with Macpherson and Hirsch. In addition, we attempted to measure the effect of the change in the ratio of female workers to total workers from 1950 to 2000. We found that the increased in female labor force participation in the past five decades has had a positive effect on female earnings. We could not reach a conclusion about the effect of increased female labor force participation on male earnings, however.

Ronnie Phillips
Colorado State University

Bob Montgomery's The Brimstone Game: Monopoly and Free Enterprise from a Texas Institutional Perspective

In 1940 Bob Montgomery one of the pillars of the Texas School of Institutional Economics, published a book titled *The Brimstone Game: Monopoly in Action*. It tells the story of *Allen v. Darcy* which was decided by the Court of King's Bench in 1602. Darcy had been given a monopoly by virtue of a royal grant, on the manufacture, importation, and sale of playing cards. The court refused to restrain Allen's competition with Darcy. For four centuries, this basic struggle between monopoly and free enterprise has been played out. Montgomery draws the lessons for public policy for the 1940s, but they are as relevant today as ever. This story will focus on the relationship between monopoly and free enterprise in the institutionalist tradition.

Chip Poirot
Shawnee State University

Why Institutional Economics is Not Like Intelligent Design (or Evangelical Christianity)

This paper examines the interaction between societal norms and the process of inquiry in general as well norms on the process of economic inquiry specifically. In a recent AFIT Presidential address, one former President drew extended parallels between Evangelical Christianity and Institutional Economics. One might wish to extend the parallel further and argue that there are similarities between the position of Intelligent Design and Institutional Economics. But both analogies fail. Evangelical Christianity is a hegemonic practice and ideology that equates loss of privilege with persecution. Intelligent Design is a PR campaign that is tied to, but not identical with, Evangelical Christianity. Institutional Economics is genuinely counter hegemonic. It is also primarily a form of inquiry as opposed to marketing campaign. Where some might argue this lack of marketing is a shortcoming of Institutional Economics, I would argue that the focus on marketing represents a failure of Intelligent Design. This is not however necessarily an argument for Institutional Economists to adopt pietism.

*The author is an Institutional Economist, was raised as an evangelical Christian and has devoted significant time to analyzing the Intelligent Design Movement. The author currently has no religious affiliation.

Chip Poirot
Shawnee State University

Institutional Economics and Realism: Maintaining Our Innocence

Institutional Economists have historically adhered to a wide range of philosophical views. However, three themes have been prevalent. Institutional Economics has always been strongly influenced by some version of pragmatism, it has always maintained an implicit commitment to realism and it has always maintained a view that social systems are open and evolving. In the past two decades critical realism has become increasingly popular both among Institutional Economists and other heterodox economists. But critical realism comes with a commitment to potentially controversial and dubious epistemological and ontological principles: specifically, critical realism maintains Kant's phenomena-noumena distinction. There is another version of realism and that is the innocent realism of classical pragmatism. The innocent realism of classical pragmatism is also consistent with an open systems view of social systems, but it comes without the baggage of a belief in the noumenal realm. This paper argues that Institutional Economists need not abandon pragmatism in order to maintain its traditional themes. This of course does not preclude fruitful dialogue between critical realists, classical pragmatists and Institutional Economists.

Robert E. Prasch
Middlebury College

The Internationalization of Minimum Wage Legislation: 1896-1925

In 1896 New Zealand passed the first legislation featuring what is now recognizable as a minimum wage. Over the next several years variants on this legislation were adopted by New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland. The idea then spread to Great Britain, with its first minimum wage legislation becoming operative in January 1910. The system was substantially revised and broadened by the Trade Boards (Amending) Act of 1918. The idea underlying these laws was that wage disputes were becoming, under modern economic conditions, increasingly costly to the public. In this view the public needed to be defended against being unfairly victimized by political strife in addition to the ancillary waste and disruption of strikes and other job actions in the course of increasingly large and frequent wage disputes. A few years later several American states adopted minimum wage legislation to serve a somewhat different purpose. Beginning in Massachusetts in 1912 and spreading to fifteen others and the District of Columbia by 1918, these states adopted minimum wages that exclusively covered women and children. The stated concern was for unequal bargaining power and the social costs that were then considered to be an inevitable consequence of large numbers of virtuous working women working long hours at wages below a respectable subsistence.

Paul Ramskogler & Engelbert Stockhammer
Vienna University of Economics and B.A

Uncertainty and exploitation in history

The paper builds on the Marxist concept of exploitation to explore the meaning of the Post Keynesian notion of uncertainty. Uncertainty is mediated by institutions and is distributed unevenly among different social groups. As different historical social formations entail different institutional structures, the distribution and nature of uncertainty will also differ. The configurations between class relations and uncertainty are analyzed for the capitalist, feudal and slave modes of production. It is demonstrated that modes of production do not only imply specific exploitative relations but also different relative distributions of uncertainty amongst classes. The joining of Marxian and Post Keynesian approaches allows for a richer understanding of exploitive relations and illuminates the full societal impact of uncertainty. It is shown that only in capitalism is the exploited class exposed to a substantial degree of economic uncertainty.

Baldwin Ranson
Retired

Evaluating the Emerging Conversation within Heterodox Economics.

The theme of this conference in *New Directions in Economics: The Emerging Conversation within Heterodox Economics*. In this paper, I evaluate that theme by examining recent efforts to build on overlapping approaches to heterodox theory. I identify my criterion of judgment, then apply it to four interdisciplinary papers delivered at the AFEE Conferences in 2006 and 2007. The common distinction between pure and applied science recognizes that immediate applicability is not relevant in determining the importance of any particular line of inquiry. But neither is the absence of applicability acceptable, as the universal scorn for ivory tower scholasticism demonstrates. Thus, I assume that potential applicability is the appropriate instrumental criterion for judging the significance of conversations among scholars. Of the four papers examined, I judge that two tend dangerously toward sterile scholasticism, while the other two explore theoretical grounds for social policies—the final testing ground of social theories.

Felipe Rezende

University of Missouri - Kansas City

The Basic Theme of a Monetary Theory of Production: Veblen and Keynes

This paper aims to discuss the shared vision of Veblen and Keynes of a capitalist economy in which production is motivated by obtaining more money. The similarities that can be found in the economics of both authors rely on the fact that they were analyzing the same system, namely, capitalism production. According to Dillard, a monetary theory of production is one in which money plays a central and indispensable role in explaining the process of production. Furthermore, according to him, a monetary theory of production may be viewed as a type of institutional economics because it takes account of the way in which the institution money capital affects the behavior of business firms and of the economy as a whole...Its concern is with money as money capital and not with money as a medium of exchange. Veblen's theory of business enterprise is a Monetary Theory of Production because it explains the process by which goods and services get produced in a system in which the producers aspire to make money.

Felipe Carvalho De Rezende

University of Missouri-Kansas City

The Nature of Government Finance in Brazil: A Modern Approach

The aim of this paper is to focus on the institutional process by which the Brazilian government spends, borrows, and collects taxes. I am going to evaluate the conventional view that taxes finance government spending, that bond sales are financing operations, and that the Brazilian federal government is financially constrained. Section II describes the institutional framework of the Brazilian payment system. In the following section, I am going to demonstrate the accounting entries that are made as the government spends, collects taxes, and issues bonds. I will also show the nature of the coordination between the National Treasury and the Brazilian Central Bank. Section IV evaluates the strategies developed by the Central Bank for minimizing the so-called operating factors and provides policy proposals for Brazil such as the elimination of reserve requirements and the adoption of Treasury Tax and Loan accounts as current utilized by the US government. In Section V, I will briefly discuss the nature and origins of money as emphasized by the credit approach to money and the state money approach. Finally, I will argue that with the floating rate fiat money system adopted in Brazil since 1999 the government only promises to deliver fiat money.

Geoffrey Schneider & Paul Susman

Bucknell University

Uneven Development and Comparative Institutional Advantage: Lessons from Sweden and Mondragon

Recently, theorists from the International Political Economy tradition have been developing the theory of comparative institutional advantage. This theory posits that certain types of firms will locate production in a certain location due to the unique institutional advantages of a particular region. In theory, institutional factors can be powerful enough to dwarf factor cost considerations in the determination of where production is located. In this paper we critically analyze the theory of comparative institutional advantage in the face of the uneven development patterns that are endemic to the process of capitalist economic development. We demonstrate that efforts to promote institutional structures to spur regional development, such as Swedish efforts to create high wage jobs in biotechnology via education, training, technology diffusion, and other business support programs, and the Mondragon region's efforts to create and preserve manufacturing jobs via education, technology development and cooperative organization, can be a countervailing power to the forces of capitalist uneven development if and only if the state becomes a major appropriator and allocator of investment funds.

Matthew Sherwood
University of Denver

The role of liberalization in the fight against HIV in Cambodia

In modern, post-war Cambodia, western donor nations and agencies have suggested and imposed a number of liberalization policies designed to bring the country into the modern world market. These policies go hand in hand with the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals, aimed at social and economic recovery. However, these aims are incongruent, especially in Cambodia's fight against HIV. Already in the midst of one of the world's worst AIDS crises, the southeast nation is seeing its public health efforts underdone by trade policies, especially in the garment sector, which provides the bulk of both non-farm employment and export revenue.

Ian Strachan
Colorado State University

The Political Economy of Secondary Currencies

Localization is a term which is broadly defined and widely applied as an antidote to globalization. Unique communities increasingly lose control of their economies, ecosystems and cultures. Localization encourages the development of secondary currency systems. An entrepreneurial individual or organization implements a new currency system undermining the state's seigniorage monopoly. Some secondary currencies have novel structures, encouraging different behavioral norms and incentives. Many observers call these complementary currencies. Others types are structurally identical to conventional money. This paper asserts that this latter form of secondary currency are substitutes, which compete with conventional money, and therefore are ambiguous. This explains why they fail so often. Any person or organization implementing a secondary currency would benefit from the analytical and empirical analysis in this paper. Post-Keynesian, Institutional, and Marxist methodologies are utilized to determine the usefulness of different types of secondary currencies. Some do have efficacy in helping socially- and economically-marginalized people. They also encourage environmental sustainability, import substitution, local investment, and local entrepreneurship. It is a historical fact that there is a place for many of these systems where a medium of exchange is badly needed to facilitate commerce. But other forms of secondary currencies are simply novel tokens, lacking practical use.

Bernardo Stuhlberger Wjuniski & Ramón García Fernández
São Paulo School of Economics

The Welfare State in Light of the Athenian Economy: Karl Polanyi's Work in Perspective

Karl Polanyi was one of the most influential social scientists of the 20th century. One of his main concerns was the relationship between the markets and the society as a whole; to discuss it, he introduced the concept of embeddedness, fundamental for his study of the causes and consequences of the Industrial Revolution. Another important part of his legacy is the study of the economic history of what he called ancient societies, especially of Classical Greece. Polanyi used these studies to compare the ancient societies with his own times, in an effort to understand them all. This paper aims to relate Polanyi's work on the Athenian society with his studies about the modern times, showing that it is possible to make a clear analogy between the Athenian state and economy with the modern Welfare State. First, we present the most important points of Polanyi's study of the early Athenian economy; mainly, we focus on the coexistence of a kind of state planning and a market. Second, we show how this relates to the whole Polanyian legacy, with its emphasis in the comparison of different societies and times. Third, we characterize briefly the contemporary Welfare State, as to make an analogy between these two forms of economic organization. We conclude by underlining the relevance of this analogy suggested by Polanyi to understand the societies of our days.

Linwood F. Tauheed
University of Missouri – Kansas City

Teaching Institutional Economic Theory

Institutional Economic Theory builds on knowledge that has emerged and is emerging from a number of areas including social and cognitive psychology, sociology, political science, anthropology, biology, management science/operations research, and even some of the natural/physical sciences. It cannot be best understood as a mere modification or critique of conventional economic and social thinking, or simply the anti-neoclassical economics. Rather, it represents a significantly different way of thinking about man, the economy, social activities generally, and human economic and social potentials.

Linwood F. Tauheed
University of Missouri – Kansas City

Critical Institutionalism: A Synthesis of Critical Realism/Morphogenesis and Original Institutionalism

Critical Institutionalism synthesizes Institutional Economics in the tradition of Thorstein Veblen, John Commons and J. Fagg Foster, aligned with the Pragmatism of Charles Sanders Peirce and John Dewey; with Margaret Archer's Morphogenetic approach in sociology/social theory, aligned with the Critical Realist philosophy of Roy Bhaskar. The ontological commitments of these two approaches are argued to be the same, and authors have noted a consistency between the work (in particular the social ontology) of Commons and Critical Realism. The consistency of approaches can be extended to epistemology in that both approaches are transcendently realist rather than empirically realist/positivist, and abductivist in the tradition of Peircian/Deweyan Pragmatism rather than deductivist/inductivist. It is argued that a consistent synthesis will result in an approach utilizing the strengths of and addressing the limitations of each. Archer argues that there are intimate and indissoluble connections between ontology, methodology and practical social theory, and that social science must recognize the need to maintain consistency between these layers. Critical Institutionalism takes that argument seriously by attempting to consistently integrate the ontology/methodology of Peirce, Dewey, Veblen, Foster and Commons, with the social ontology/methodology of Bhaskar/Archer, in order to provide a platform on which to develop practical social theory.

Plamen D. Tchipev, Ph.D.
Institute of Economics, The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

Scarcity: An Apparent Economic Concept? An attempt for an institutional analysis

Scarcity is one of the basic concepts in the neoclassical economics. As such, it plays crucial role in determining the goal of the economic system and the behavior of its agents. Without scarcity the neoclassical economics could not explain even its most fundamental concepts like demand and supply. Scarcity goes even further influencing our whole understanding for the economy as a human and social system; a world with scarce resources is a tough place, isn't it? At the same time the analysis of scarcity itself is much neglected. Generally, neoclassics treat it like an apparent or 'a real and ever present' (Lipsev and Steiner) economic category. But is it that apparent? And is it an economic or social one at all? Has it a biological reasoning? Can we think about the biological world as 'living in scarcity'? Or scarcity is just a substitute for another economic phenomenon? If so, which might be that phenomenon? Those questions seem challenging and proposed paper addresses them. The answers suggested are unlikely to be final or complete. But hopefully, they may help us to understand the inadequacies and shortcomings of the mainstream economics and to test the explanatory power of the institutional approach.

Eric Tymoigne

California State University Fresno

Getting Out of the Ivory Tower and Falling Apart: A Study of the Challenges to the Mainstream Theoretical Framework through the FOMC Transcripts

The mainstream theoretical framework has faced many challenges when used to make monetary-policy decisions. Through a careful reading of the FOMC transcripts from 1978 to 2001, the paper shows how inappropriate the mainstream theory has been to get an understanding of real-world economic events. Some FOMC members have been aware of that. They have recognized to be left with no core method to analyze the economic situations and the impact of their decisions on price stability. Given this state of affairs, FOMC members have increasingly relied on anecdotes and heresies in the hope to influence expectations and get price stability.

Daniel A. Underwood

Peninsula College

Dan Axelsen

Olympus Economic Consulting

Dan Friesner

Gonzaga University

Game Theory, Quantitative Methods, and Critical Thinking in Economic Education

Quantitative methods have increasingly come to constitute both the content and pedagogy of economic education. There are two problematic outcomes of this evolution. First, mastery of the mathematics has become the focal point rather than their pragmatic use as an analytical tool. Second, the mathematics as commonly presented singularly takes the form of neoclassical economics. In this paper we first demonstrate how game theory can be used in the development of quantitative reasoning skills. We go on to use game theory to test propositions from alternative economic paradigms – a multiparadigmatic approach to game theory. It is our contention that game theory, when used in a multiparadigmatic framework, helps students develop the higher order cognitive skills known as critical thinking.

John Watkins

Westminster College

Towards an Institutional Theory of Profit

Profit is the life-blood of the market economy, an economic system that depends on the pursuit of pecuniary values to provide service. At one level, profit is a mere accounting identity, revenues minus costs. At a deeper level, profits depend on markets to obtain inputs and convert outputs into money (the monetary theory of production). The monetary theory of production together with Polanyi's classification of economic institutions into the market, reciprocity, and redistribution provides a foundation for an institutionalist theory of profit. Profit implies a surplus. The source of this surplus lies in altering the underlying relationships, both among human beings, with nature, and with society at large. In effect, profits stem from shifting costs onto non-market institutions: family, nature, or the society at large (as in transforming private debt into public debt). The most profitable industries are those that are best able to shift costs. The ability to shift costs is a measure of the power of business to subordinate non-market institutions.

James L. Webb
University of Missouri-Kansas City

Ontology: Philosophy, Critical Realism and Original Institutional Economics

The version of Critical Realism as described by Roy Bhaskar and advocated by Tony Lawson focuses on ontology. The social ontology of Bhaskar and other Critical Realists is beneficial because it resolves the longstanding impasse in social theory between methodological individualism and methodological collectivism (or agency versus structure, etc.). There is a tendency for Critical Realists to claim Original Institutional Economics is based on methodological collectivism. Classical pragmatism, especially Dewey and Mead, reveals a social ontology with both a social structure and individual agency, as distinct entities transacting with each other in a process through where each is (partially) constructed by the other entity. Original Institutional Economics and the work of Dewey and Mead describe the dynamics of the mechanism of transaction between agents and social structure. Moreover, in terms of fostering ongoing, critical and effective empirical inquiry, classical pragmatism provides metaphysics with advantages over Critical Realism.

James L. Webb
University of Missouri Kansas City

The Baffling Case of the Bookies and the Sports Economists

Neoclassical economists qua professional economists tend to have the mentality of English shop owners and perceive the world as existing as a collection of English shop owners, each of whom know everything necessary to squeeze the last penny of advantage out of every purchase and exchange. This mentality assumes that, at least, real world markets converge to some efficient outcome -- that prices move to reflect objective realities. Neoclassical economists who study sports economics are baffled that the point spreads quoted by bookmakers for sporting events do not converge to the objective differences in the teams. The mystery is solved if one understands the institutional framework of sports betting, in particular the purpose betting spreads serve for bookmakers.

Matthew C. Wilson
University of Denver

Bhaskar, Dewey and Veblen on Empiricism and Behaviorism

The terms empiricism and behaviorism mean different things to different people. However, a dominant strain of empiricism emerged during the twentieth century in various manifestations under the heading of positivism and its methodological position, which, in psychology, was the behaviorism of Watson and Skinner. In these forms, empiricism and behaviorism constituted an anti-metaphysical program, which sought to reduce science to empirical verification (or falsification). This anti-metaphysical orientation, consistently applied, meant that concepts of causation had to be reduced to empirical regularity. In the 1970s, the influential critical realist philosopher Roy Bhaskar elaborated a critique of this variety of empiricism and behaviorism. Evidently unknown to Bhaskar and the critical realists, John Dewey and Thorstein Veblen separately elaborated critiques of the forerunner of behaviorism that was sometimes termed the associational school of psychology, which purveyed this anti-metaphysical orientation and attempted to reduce causal sequence in human behavior to stimulus and response. In important respects, Bhaskar's critique rediscovers the critiques of Dewey and Veblen.

Jon D. Wisman & Kevin Capehart
American University

Creative Destruction, Economic Insecurity, and Obesity

The percentage of Americans who are obese has been increasing at an increasing rate since 1960. Most attempts to explain this obesity epidemic have been found inadequate, including the Big Two: 1) increased income and availability of fast or junk foods and 2) the decline of physical exertion. This article explores the possibility that the obesity epidemic is substantially due to growing insecurity, stress, and sense of powerlessness in modern capitalist society. Those suffering these conditions within the economy may suffer less control over other domains of their lives. Lending credence to a possible link between insecurity and overweight is the fact that the problem is greatest among the least privileged in society. Insecurity is not, of course, new. Insecurity has been humanity's constant companion. Gaining weight may be a natural response to a sense of insecurity, a sort of genetic trigger selected for survival. Banking energy in the form of fat reserves enhances survival potential. Insecurity would, of course, be most extreme during crises caused by poor harvests or war. But the resulting greater poverty usually meant that material privation was the result, including severe food shortages, precluding an obesity problem. The article ends with reflections on how increasingly all is sacrificed on the altar of efficiency and growth, on maximizing capitalism's creative destruction. In this sense, the obesity epidemic is symptomatic of a social mistake – the seeking of maximum efficiency and economic growth even in societies where the fundamental problem of material security has been solved.

Randall Wray
University of Missouri-Kansas City

What Can the Fed do? Policy Response to the Subprime Meltdown

It is becoming increasingly apparent that we are in the midst of a Minsky Meltdown—a financial crisis in which asset prices are plummeting. According to the traditional analysis, both the Fed and the Bank of England responded by pumping liquidity. In addition, to date the Fed has tentatively lowered the fed funds rate, although it warns that markets should not expect continuing rate cuts. Indeed, the Fed still fears inflation, in spite of a probable financial system meltdown. This paper will quickly review the forces that brought the financial system to its present state; it will then examine orthodox policy recommendations for dealing with the crisis and its probable aftermath. Most importantly, the paper will offer alternative policy responses that are based on Minsky's Institutionalist approach to the problems.

Randall Wray
University of Missouri-Kansas City

The Story of Money

Throughout the history of economic thought, there have been two opposed views on money. Admittedly, the dividing lines have not always been clear-cut, and there has been some crossing of lines and intertwining of positions. Still, it is possible to identify one line of thinking that is associated with today's orthodox economics and another that leads to the Institutionalist/heterodox approach. The orthodox approach has emphasized use of money to minimize transactions costs associated with exchange, money as a commodity, (exogenous) control of the money supply by the central bank, money's so-called neutrality, and direct links between money and inflation. By contrast, the Institutionalist/heterodox line emphasizes money as a unit of account, the social nature of money, credit money, (endogenous) bank expansion of the money supply, non-neutrality of money and the important role played by money in the capitalist production process. Indeed, money is recognized by Institutionalists as the most important distinguishing institution of the capitalist economy. This paper will tell money's story from the perspective of Institutionalist thought.

Timothy A. Wunder

University of Texas – Arlington

Thomas Kemp

University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire

Institutionalism and the State: Founding Views Reexamined

Economists in the institutional tradition have spent a great deal of time dealing with the notions of governance and the state. Yet that school of thought has yet to develop a complete unified theory of either governance or the state. In the work Commons and Veblen we see very different levels of analysis and commentary on these issues. Both authors are recognized as founding thinkers in the Institutional school yet they differ on how they use their methods and they have differing ideas about the usefulness of the state. Still considered together they present a fairly complete and useable set of ideas about how governance and the state work. This essay summarizes, clarifies, and somewhat expands on the views held by Commons and Veblen with the view of moving towards a clear and concise institutional theory of the state.

Timothy A Wunder

University of Texas - Arlington

Some Social Factors Involved With Individual Success

Institutional economics has as a fundamental believe that the interplay of social conditioning and individual action help to shape the direction of economic activities and outcomes. Out of this interplay would seem to arise a need within the field to offer empirical studies demonstrating how social conditioning has played a major role in the shaping of the 'individuals' seen as most successful in the modern capitalist system. Are these individuals simply superior maximizers of pleasure and pain or do personal historical conditions contribute to their position in society? This paper will look at the top 100 wealthiest individuals as listed by Forbes and do a descriptive analysis of the personal histories of each. Whereas the personal data on some of these individuals may not be readily available as much data as possible will be tabulated. As much of the following information as available will be tabulated for as many of them as possible; parents occupations, grandparents occupations, important relatives, their personal education, and inheritance of substantial wealth.

Gulbiye Yenimahalleli-Yasar

University of Ankara

Out-of-pocket payments for health care in Turkey: Implications for equity and effects on access to health services

The study provides that high out-of-pocket payments, especially high informal payments for health care in Turkey are important problems in terms of equity and access to health services. Out-of-pocket expenditures were 30 % of total health expenditures in 1999, 29 % of total health expenditures in 2000 according to National Health Account Survey. On the other hand informal payments were 25 % of out-of-pocket expenditures according to a recent study. High out-of-pocket expenditures cause most of the poor, the elderly, and the unemployed to interrupt treatment for financial reasons, as there have not been fair exemption mechanisms. Moreover insufficiency in fair exemption mechanisms has negative effect on both horizontal and vertical equity in the finance as well. The study also aims to discuss the extent and reasons of the out-of-pocket payments in Turkey. Moreover, the study provides a critical overview of Social Insurance and the General Health Insurance Act, which will be implemented from the beginning of 2008 as it brings more out-of-pocket payments.

Yavuz Yaşar
University of Denver

Tracing the Invisible Foot in Health Economics

Despite all the criticism of neoclassical welfare theory, it still serves as theoretical foundation of the field of health (care) economics as well as health care policy making. In health care economics, the principles of welfare theory are used to explain almost every aspect of health care such as demand for health care, consumer moral hazard problem, cost-effectiveness of medical interventions, etc. In addition, these explanations are translated into actual policy making as in the case of medical savings accounts that reduces socially as well as physiologically determined health care issues into a mere individual responsibility and freedom of choice matter. The present study questions the validity of the mainstream assumptions based on neoclassical welfare theory according to Hunt's invisible foot concept. It argues that among other critique of the use of neoclassical welfare theory in health (care) economics, Hunt's invisible foot can directly and clearly show the social aspect of health care issues and the social cost of mainstream analyses and policies in health care based on individual maximizing behavior.

David A. Zalewski
Providence College

Financial Engineering and Minsky's Financial Instability Hypothesis: Some Lessons from the Subprime Mortgage Crisis

Several economists and journalists have correctly observed that the ongoing mortgage crisis has been a Minsky moment, since it demonstrates the current relevancy of Hyman Minsky's financial instability hypothesis (FIS). I argue in this paper that this event highlights some ways in which the FIS should be updated to account for the effects of recent developments in financial engineering on the Minsky process. First, the growing popularity of securitization and the widespread use of credit derivatives have encouraged lenders to assume more risk at all phases of the business cycle – increasing financial fragility. Second, the spreading of risk through the use of these instruments will also increase the likelihood of a financial crisis and will intensify the severity of the debt-deflation process if one occurs. This results from worsening asymmetric information problems that impair the flow of credit and consequently force liquidations. These conclusions suggest that common risk management practices may result in composition problems – i.e., what benefits individual firms may worsen macroeconomic instability – that must be addressed by more vigilant regulation.

ECONOMICS BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Kashi Nath Tiwari

KNT's Academic Financial Research

Christen Lara
Colorado College

The Anatomy of a Likely Donor: An Analysis of Philanthropic Giving in Higher Education

Abstract: As federal funding for both public and private schools continues to steadily decline, philanthropic giving has become an increasingly significant component in a college or university's income. Last year alone, philanthropic giving to higher education institutions totaled \$28 billion according to the Council for Aid to Education, with the top ranked school receiving just under a billion dollars. Of this \$28 billion, nearly thirty percent came from alumni while the rest was divided amongst other individuals, foundations, and corporations. The phenomenon of altruism has been heavily researched by economists in a descriptive capacity; however little has focused on predicting likely donors. This paper builds upon existing economic models by professional consultants and academics to create an econometric model predicting patterns of alumni giving. The work tests this model using over twenty years of alumni giving data from Colorado College. Profiles for major, annual fund, and planned giving donors will be created using a host of alumni variables including GPA, major, sorority/fraternity affiliation, and participation in college sports to name a few.

Annhenrie Campbell, David H. Lindsay & Kim B. Tan
California State University, Stanislaus

Freddie Choo,
San Francisco State University

A Simplified Approach to Teaching Process Costing in Managerial (Cost) Accounting

Wu (1986) elaborated on how we can use spreadsheets to teach accounting. He demonstrated the use of spreadsheets by using the topic of process costing in Managerial (Cost) accounting. The spreadsheet format that he showed is commonly used in Managerial (Cost) Accounting textbooks (e.g., Horngren et al. 2006). In this paper, we present a simpler approach to teaching process costing by simplifying some of the process costing steps in Wu (1986). This simplified teaching approach retains the benefits of spreadsheets in Wu (1986), such as ease of computation and ability to perform what-if analysis, and provides an additional benefit of helping accounting students to better understand the topic of process costing. Data of the students' before and after perceptions of the simplified approach will be collected to gauge its effectiveness.

Kashi Nath Tiwari
NT's Academic Financial Research

Financial Takeovers

Probability of losses, probability of gains, the coefficients of gains and losses, time, and the risk-free market determine the value of a target company. Company's historical performance, consumer demand in the upcoming years, number of competitors, fiscal policy, monetary policy, trade policy, market psychology, and world events collectively determine the value of the target firm. The market price of the firm depends on the number of suitors vying to takeover the company. The estimated value of the company is compared with the market price. If the differential between the target-value-estimates and the market price is non-negative, then the target company is a gainful purchase; conversely, if the differential between the target-value-estimates and the market price is negative, then the target company is a non-profitable acquisition. The value of positive and negative real options not accounted for in the calculations of the value of the target firm can promote or retard the decision criterion. Under the sufficient weight of the positive real options, the target-firm can be purchased even if the above differential is positive.

Kashi Nath Tiwari
KNT's Academic Financial Research

Leverage Buyouts

When acquiring-firm acquires the target-firm with its own internal-funds, then the acquisition-deal is considered safe from the regulators' points of view. One is unlikely to burn one's resources if the target is a bad deal. Aggressive leverage buyouts (heavy debt-financing) are a cause of concern to regulators since public interests are at stake. Good-faith leverage buyouts are increasingly becoming a rarity. Bad-faith leverage buyouts for tax-shelter purposes may deliver substantial losses to creditors and significantly reduce the tax revenues for the local, state, and federal governments. Further, an acquisition that delivers losses in due course of time may also inflict heavy monetary injuries on the stockholders of the acquiring-firms. Board members and stockholders (with a long-term perspective) have a duty to observe the acquisition activities of the management team (with a short-term perspective). A salary package containing stock-options for the managers only marginally mitigates the agency-costs. Corporate governance should be so structured to eliminate the problems associated with the bankruptcies incubated by the leverage buyouts.

Alex Baldwin
University of South Dakota

**Recursive and Simultaneous Model Comparisons of Primary and
Secondary Earner Income and Substitution Effects throughout Time**

Two family labor supply models dominate empirical studies. Lundberg (1988) discusses the Traditional Family Model. The husband's labor supply is a function of his wage rate and non-labor income. The wife's decision is a function of her wage rate, non-labor income, and the husband's income. Gender divisions may no longer be valid. We reconsider this model with primary and secondary earners, as opposed to males and females. It may be differences in male versus female response are simply primary versus secondary earner decisions. Using CPS data we explore how these effects have changed throughout time. The second treats labor supply of husbands and wives as a symmetric, simultaneous process. Ashenfelter and Heckman (1974) use reduced form equations measuring hours worked for each spouse. Hours are a function of own wage rate, wage rate of spouse, non-labor income, and exogenous variables. Substitution and income effects estimates require three stage least squares. We reconsider this model with the primary / secondary division. We explore these estimates throughout time. We break down estimates of substitution and income effects for many households including: households with a high wage male and low wage female versus high wage females and low wage males households, amongst others.

Alpaslan Baris, Akseki Utku, Tunali Elif, & Gok Baris
Ege University

**The Spatial Role of Neo-Liberal Policies and Science and Technology Policies in the
Perspective of Regulation Process of the Center and Periphery Relation in the Current World System**

Since early 1980s, while periphery countries apply only neoliberal policies, the Center has been applying science and technology policies in parallel with neoliberal policies. The Center, especially the leadership of the United States and the United Kingdom, by means of IMF, WB, WTO, make neoliberal policies common in the Periphery as non-alternative policy options. Science and Technology policies applied in the Center in terms of intervention to the economy points out in coordination between current rhetoric and reality. The other dimension of this in coordination is the perception of capitalism of economical approaches (especially evolutionary economical approaches...) behind economical policies in the Center: As neoliberal approaches sees capitalism and free market system identical; according to evolutionary approaches, capitalism is a system based on imperfect competition and government intervention is necessary. On the other hand, especially since early 1980s, it is observed that the content, application and the theoretical framework of science and technology has been evolving rapidly. In summary, while the Periphery loses even traditional policy instruments; the Center seems to improve new intervention instruments to the economy. This study claims that applications in terms of economical policies are crucial factors regenerating the Center and the Periphery relation in the world capitalist system.

Ozden Birken
University of Utah

Capital Flows, Real Exchange Rate Dynamics and Inflation Targeting in Developing Countries.

From 1990s on, after developing countries have liberalized their capital accounts, two trends have been prevalent: real appreciation of their currencies and disinflation. There is more than one way to look at the interaction between these two trends. A simple balance of payments constrained growth model modified to incorporate inflation targeting suggests that a higher rate of real appreciation is attributable to low inflation targets. On the other hand, real appreciation is also the consequence of the huge capital inflows, a development quite exogenous to domestic policies. In an import dependent economy real appreciation is expected moderate inflationary pressures, hence the disinflation. As such, the reduction in inflation rates in developing countries can be attributed to persistent capital inflows and the consequent real appreciation rather than to the success of inflation targeting per se. The paper focuses on the structuralist critique of inflation targeting in developing countries and argues that real exchange rate targeting together with discretionary fiscal and bank lending policies is a superior alternative, given the transmission mechanism in these economies. A small macroeconomic model that incorporates developing country peculiarities like less-than-full capacity utilization, import dependence, domestic and external government debt is used to support the argument.

Scott Carson
University of Texas - Permian Basin

Geography and Isolation in 19th Century African-American and White Statures

The use of height data to measure living standards is now a well-established method in the economic literature. Moreover, while much is known about 19th century black legal and material conditions, less is known about how 19th century institutional arrangements were related to black stature. Although modern blacks and whites reach similar terminal statures when brought to maturity under optimal biological conditions, 19th century African-American statures were consistently shorter than whites, indicating a uniquely 19th century phenomenon may have inhibited black stature growth. It is geography and insolation that present the most striking attribute for 19th century black and statures, and greater insolation is documented here to be associated with taller black and white statures.

Scott Carson
University of Texas - Permian Basin

Health, Wealth and Inequality: a Contribution to the Debate between Inequality and Health

The relationship between material inequality and health is the subject of considerable debate, and may depend on how the relationship is defined.. This paper uses stature as its measure for cumulative health outcomes to illustrate that the 19th century relationship between material inequality and health was negative; greater average state wealth was associated with taller individual statures. The paper also poses and supports a bio-spatial relationship between the environment and stature. Income Inequality and Industrial Composition by William S. Moore, Economics Department, California State University—Long Beach

Wayne Edwards
University of Alaska - Anchorage

Temporary Migration: Inferences from Survey Data

It is well-established in the literature that one primary reason people move from place to place is to seek employment. This paper concentrates on the case of internal temporary migration in Alaska. While Alaska, and the Circumpolar North in general, have many unique characteristics compared to the rest of the world, people moving for job opportunities is one thing the Far North has in common with the South. Some Census data are useful for analysis of migration, but these data are not collected frequently enough to address temporary migration questions well. Using a set of pre-existing non-Census surveys, this paper examines the characteristics and attitudes of temporary migrants in Alaska. The main findings are that other characteristics besides job-seeking explain temporary movements of people in rural Alaska. In particular, traditional lifestyle (subsistence activities), family considerations (such as marriage), and non-income place-level well-being (domestic violence, service availability, etc.) all contribute significantly to the migration decision.

Wayne Edward
University of Alaska - Anchorage

Job Search with an External Opportunity: Further Explorations of the Todoro Paradox

In this paper we present an experiment designed to test whether results consistent with the predictions of the Harris-Todaro model of migration can be reproduced in an experimental setting. Data issues in the developing world and with migration data in general limit empirical testing of the model. In such a data environment, laboratory experiments can add insight to the theory. We introduce an external opportunity to a traditional labor market search experiment to see whether it extends search and unemployment in a primary market. Our results generally support the predictions of the model; an external opportunity increases search unemployment in a primary labor market.

Wayne Edwards & Tara Natarajan
Saint Michaels College

Service Access and Rural Well-being

The purpose of this paper is to identify inputs necessary to create a useful quantitative measure of specific access rigidities. While many categories of rigidities are important, only three specific ones are considered here: health care, justice, and safety. Measures of access rigidity can be created for any place. For the purpose of this preliminary discussion, the state of Alaska in the United States is used because of its unique characteristics. The authors evaluate well-being on the basis of rural access to services. If barriers exist that keep people from receiving vital services like health care, police protection, and justice (access to the court system), the quality of their lives is diminished. Furthermore, rural community sustainability is jeopardized by severe service access rigidities.

Amanda Falkey
Cornell University

Will You Covenant Marry Me: A Look at a New Type of Marriage

In a backlash to the growing divorce rate, Louisiana, Arkansas and Arizona have begun to offer covenant contracts, which are a stronger form of legal marriage. From a policy and public finance standpoint it is important to understand how the availability of this stricter form of marriage may change fundamentally the marrying behavior of couples. This analysis of covenant marriage contracts uses both standard and behavioral economic approaches to explore theoretically why couples may choose a covenant over a traditional marriage and provides theoretical predictions about the types of individuals in covenant and traditional marriages. It utilizes Louisiana marriage certificate data, including all marriages from 1990 to 2003, to empirically determine what individual and couple characteristics affect the decision to marry covenantally. Though covenant marriage has only recently been an option and relatively few couples have chosen this stricter contract, parish level data is used to get an initial understanding of whether or not there is a correlation between divorce rates, marriage rates and covenant rates. This provides preliminary evidence as to whether or not this option is effective in its goal of creating stronger, happier unions, and paves the way for more detailed empirical and theoretical analysis of this interesting new phenomenon.

Sean Flynn

University of South Dakota

Estimating the Determinants of Migration in Rural Great Plains

Over the past few decades, opposing economic and demographic forces have exerted pressure on rural Great Plains populations. On the one hand, greater agricultural efficiency, out-migration, and a lower birth-to-death ratio have resulted in population decline. At the same time, growth in manufacturing employment and the farm economy and increased international migration have put upward pressure on population growth. This paper examines the migration aspect of population change and analyzes the determinants of international and domestic migration in 501 nonmetropolitan Great Plains counties. Specifically, I am interested in the effects of employment and wage growth, the presence of large Hispanic populations, and growth in farm and non-labor income. To account for possible two-way causality among variables, I specify a five equation simultaneous system that accounts for international and domestic migration, employment growth, and wage growth in ten Great Plains states. The system is estimated using two- and three-stage least squares, and a contiguity weights matrix is included in the regression to remedy potential spatial autocorrelation. Preliminary findings indicate that wage and employment growth, age distribution, and the presence of large Hispanic populations partially determine international and domestic migration.

Scott Fuess

University of Nebraska—Lincoln

Leisure Time in Japan: Lifestyle Changes since the 1980s

Japan is famous for long working hours. For decades the Japanese government has tried to influence free time and how people use it. In 5-yearly surveys since 1986, the government has surveyed quality of life by gauging how much time people spend daily in non-economic activities, including several different types of leisure. Using results from 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001, and just-released results for 2006, this study determines whether time spent in leisure activities has actually changed. The analysis distinguishes between weekday leisure activities and weekend pursuits. In addition, the study examines whether the composition of leisure activities has changed. Finally, study examines whether the gender gap in leisure has changed in recent years.

Ryan Holt & Craig MacPhee

University of Nebraska – Lincoln

Educational Equality, International Trade and Political Freedom

The recent literature on globalization and inequality has taken different approaches and has arrived at a variety of conclusions. The first studies assessed the effects of increased trade on inequality within high-income countries. The increased inequality resulting from trade seemed to be consistent with the Heckscher-Ohlin-Samuelson model, because the U.S. has a relative abundance of high-income owners of capital and skilled labor whose returns would be enhanced by trade. A second strain of research on inequality within less-developed countries generally found results that would be inconsistent with HOS. We follow a third approach in the literature explores the relationship between broader measures of inequality and variables that are thought to be important over time and across a wide range of countries, variables measuring democracy, development, education, income levels and growth, and openness. For more developed and less developed countries considered together, we find that average education, income level and growth, and the capital-labor ratio decrease inequality while educational variance, trade and democracy increase inequality.

Nazim Kadri Ekrinci
Kurdistan University—Hawler

Consumption and Growth from a Ricardian Perspective

In Ricardo's system and its modern versions developed by Kaldor, the long-run average propensity to consume is an equilibrium relation rather than a behavioral constant. In this paper a lead provided by Joan Robinson (in her *The Accumulation of Capital*) is followed to propose a dynamic consumption function based on the distinction between consumer investment and consumption. The proposed function is $C_t = \alpha + \beta C_{t-1} + \gamma Y_t$, $\alpha > 0$, $0 < \beta < 1$, where C_t is the stock of consumer capital. For any value of C_t , the function is the usual short-run Keynesian consumption function. But as C_t changes over time due to consumer investment, this results in a dynamic consumption function. When this function is integrated in the usual Harrod-Domar framework, a reasonable account of growth and consumption dynamics can be provided. Regarding the consumption function, it is shown that a constant long-run average propensity to consume is an equilibrium relation depending, in particular, on the steady-state growth rate.

Yu Feng Lee
New Mexico State

Further Border Integration: CEPA between China and Hong Kong

Inception of the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) in the early 2004 has proceeded to its third stage (CEPA III). It has facilitated both business and economic development in the original Pan-Pearl River Delta (PPRD) area of China and the Two Sides, Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions (SARs). Under China's policy of one country, two systems, the further liberalization of CEPA, while promoting overall business activities in the territory's economy, bestows extensive advantages to twenty-seven sectors in the Hong Kong and Macau service industries. Focusing on the tourism sector, this paper analyzes economic impact of Chinese tourist activities on the Hong Kong domestics before and after the launch of CEPA. Empirical findings indicate that Hong Kong local economy receives significant benefits from the formation of CEPA. Its domestic commerce grows considerably thanks to the increasing inflows of Mainland visitors. Given that, Hong Kong government policy about further tourist opening in the border area will be promising and worthwhile to pursue.

Xiaoyau Lei
China Center for Economic Research

Does it Hurt to Care? Parent Care and Daughter's Health

As the most typical informal caregiving in the United States, parent care will keep increasing as the population ages. Providing parent care may prove burdensome, thus affecting the physical and emotional health of caregivers, particularly daughters. However, empirical research has not provided sufficiently convincing and consistent conclusions on this subject. Using a panel dataset and instrumental variable estimation, this paper examines the effect of parent care on caregiving daughters emotional and physical health. My research shows that providing parent care negatively affects a daughters self-perception of her overall health, but not her mental health as measured by the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CESD). Caregiving also increases the incidence of being diagnosed with high blood pressure and/or arthritis. It does not affect other doctor-diagnosed conditions such as diabetes, lung problems, cancer, and so forth.

Kristina Lybecker & Daniel Johnson
Colorado College

The Diffusion of Election Equipment between Presidential Election Years

During the tabulation of votes in the 2000 presidential election, the nation was shocked at the technological inadequacy of the electoral equipment in many parts of the nation. The regional diversity was astonishing, and many counties actually still use multiple types of technology, varying by precinct. In reaction to the very public dismay over hanging chads, Congress acted quickly to enact legislation intended to fund the acquisition of more advanced vote-counting technology across the nation. Economists have well-developed models of technology diffusion. Hybrid corn was not adopted uniformly across the Midwest states when it was first introduced, and has never achieved the same level of universal application by farmers in all regions. The same is true of other technologies, where a new best practice technique might diffuse slowly to populations unconvinced of the merits for a local area, fearful of the hidden costs or challenges, or simply unable to afford the leading edge practice. This paper takes advantage of a unique opportunity to test whether electoral equipment follows the pattern predicted by diffusion models, merging electoral data with census data on socioeconomic characteristics. We establish and test the importance of statistical patterns.

Christine Emerson Marston
Colorado College

After the ICE Raids Immigration and Refugee Integration in Greeley Colorado

In December of 2006, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) raided the Swift meatpacking plant in Greeley, Colorado. Swift is the largest, local employer in the community, and also the largest employer of Latino employees. During that same month, twenty community partners began to meet and organize to apply for a grant to address the issues of immigrant and refugee integration. The group named themselves Realizing Our Community (ROC). After numerous community forums to gather citizen input, a successful grant application was submitted to the Colorado Trust and ROC has received a 4 year, \$300,000 grant to facilitate immigrant and refugee integration. As an economist, my particular interest in this project is to more formally assess the economic impact of immigrant labor in the local economy. This paper will review the ROC process and begin to assess the current employment situation of Greeley, with a focus on immigrant labor. In addition to a significant Latino population (approximately 1/3), Greeley is also receiving a new influx of refugees from Eastern Africa, primarily from Somalia. These Somali refugees are exclusively working for JBS Swift. This situation presents additional interesting research opportunities regarding immigration in Greeley.

Leila Pratt
University of Tennessee - Chattanooga

With Varying Success: Factors that Affect Student Performance in Education

The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between student-specific attributes and student grades in introductory economics courses. In particular, the present study employs an ordered Probit model to examine the relationship between grades in both micro- and macro-principles and a student's gender, mathematical ability, class, major and ACT score.

Meghan Starbuck
New Mexico State University

Evaluating Banking Regulation and Agent-based Models

A simple agent-based model of recreation demand to U.S. forests is developed. We look at the decision to visit using sample data from USDA Forest Service. The agents are calibrated to reproduce observed characteristics such as age, race, activity participation, education, and distance to forest. We then simulate the model to see if we can reproduce observed behavior. We then manipulate policy variables such as fees, fire restrictions and available facilities to study the impact on visits.

Meghan Starbuck
New Mexico State University

Evaluating Banking Regulation Using Rational Agents

A simple dynamic agent-based model of learning through market interaction by asymmetrically informed risk-neutral rational agents is used to evaluate alternative banking regulations. Uncertainty about the actions of other depositors introduces the possibility of bank runs. The model is a variation of the classic Diamond-Dybig model of bank runs. Alternative policies evaluated include laissez faire, suspension of deposits, bank equity and deposit insurance. We investigate the welfare implications of different policies. We conclude with a discussion of the appropriateness of using agent-based models to evaluate alternative policy regimes.

Agnieszka Ziomek
Poznan University of Economics

Partnership as the Instrument of Regional Economic Simulation

The high dynamics of fundamental rules development in a market economy is the characteristic phenomenon in transition economies, with special focus on CEE countries. The important aspect is that implementation of market economy rules means development institutional order. On account of changes in formal institutional structure and changes in living conditions the adjustment of informal institutions structure is expected. Against the background of the above mentioned transitional changes the long lasting process of economic activity development and effective regional development is under performance in accordance with down-up development theory. Local partnership is the instrument which is supports local economic activity increase. The idea of local partnership came to Poland from Canada and the USA. According to examples of chosen districts, current application of local partnership is a significant input in the development of regional competitiveness. The substantial fact is that the implementation of an instrument composed of three modules (quick reaction, local economy development, friendly support) accelerates the progress of positive quantitative and qualitative changes in any region. The intention of the author is to elaborate results of the empirical analysis in the field of local partnership implementation and discussion about the role of regional community in regional development, in accordance with developed formal and informal rules.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES & NATURAL RESOURCES

Dwight C. Kiel
University of Central Florida

Sharon Adams

Northern Arizona University

Greening of the Mining Industry in Arizona

The mining industry has played a role in the development and economic impact of the state of Arizona. Various forms of mining have been practiced in the region for hundreds of years. The industry has contributed to Arizona's more recent economy since the 1800's in a number of manners including providing employment, and participating in energy and technology. This paper explores various aspects of the mining industry in Arizona, and the greening of the mining industry. Going green is an increasingly discussed topic in many arenas and this paper will explore efforts and opportunities for mining greening. Comparisons of the mining industry in other regions may be inclusive. This paper will serve as an exploration, rather than a scientific or political position, and attempt an overview of the social complexities and potential of greening the mining industry.

Sayed Iftekhar Ahmed

Northern Arizona University

Hierarchical Governance and the Issue of Marginalized Women's Command over Supplied Water: a Perspective from Dhaka

Growing water scarcity is a severe problem in Dhaka, which becomes worse during summer. There is no regular water supply in most of the neighborhoods even in normal time. Moreover, the city dwellers are also not satisfied with the quality of water supplied to their households. Economically marginalized women suffer the most due to the water shortage in the city. Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA), a public water company which follows hierarchical governance is in charge of supplying water to the wide metropolitan area of over 12.51 million people. Applying Amartya Sen's capability approach, this article examines whether the marginalized women in Dhaka have been able to establish their command over the use of supplied water under the hierarchical governance of DWASA. Three indicators are used to measure the command/capabilities: minimal quantity of regular supply of potable water per person, the quality, and the price of water. The significance of this study is that it analyzes the relationship between hierarchical governance and the marginalized women's command over supplied water from the perspective of Sen's capability approach. This study suggests that introducing marginalized women centered democratic governance may ensure relative command of the marginalized women over water because their needs are at the center of this governance.

Frank A. Boyd Jr.

Illinois Wesleyan University

Distributing Property Rights to Protect the Commons: the Tuolumne River and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

Much has been written about the Tuolumne River and the local, state, and national political battle over the construction of the O'Shaunessey dam that flooded the famed Hetch Hetchy Valley. This early 20th century project established an infrastructure that still delivers drinking water more than 120 miles to San Francisco, but also led to the founding of the Sierra Club and, in many ways, the modern environmental movement in the United States. This paper draws on interviews and archival research to analyze a more recent political battle over the Tuolumne River. In the 1970's and 1980's, local, state, and national political actors were drawn together with environmental activists and members of the expert community in an extended debate over Wild and Scenic River (WSR) status for the Tuolumne River. The battle over WSR designation reignited the property rights debate of the early twentieth century with a new cast of political actors early in their careers, such as Mayor Diane Feinstein, Senator Pete Wilson, and Congressman Tony Coehlo. This paper employs the theoretical literature on common pool resources to analyze how the WSR designation affected the property rights of citizens in San Francisco, Tuolumne County, and those of recreational users of the river.

Kurt Cline

California State University, Fresno

Working Relationships in the Superfund Program: The State Administrators Perspective

The examination of working relationships is critical to understanding the larger issues of intergovernmental relations in environmental policy. This is especially true in the national Superfund program, where both state and regional officials interact in the day-to-day operations of this cleanup program. The nature of this interaction has important implications for the effectiveness of the program. Given the importance of working relationships in the implementation of environmental policy, this study seeks to develop a model of cooperative working relationships. It will also address three important questions: (1) According to state-level administrators, what is the overall level of cooperation in their working relationship with regional EPA officials? (2) What factors are associated with different levels of cooperation in the EPA-state working relationships? and (3) What are the implications of these findings for efforts to increase cooperative interaction in the Superfund program? The findings of this research suggest that the overall level of cooperation perceived by state administrators is moderate at best. The strategic factors of trust and involvement both were associated with higher levels of cooperation. Perceptions of regional program capacity and state-level political support also had significant impacts on cooperation in the working relationship.

Charles Davis

Colorado State University

Politics and Wilderness Policy within the U.S. Forest Service

Wilderness policy has gradually evolved from its origins as an administrative program within the Forest Service designed to demonstrate agency willingness to set aside lands for scenic or recreational qualities to a more constrained agency role vis-à-vis Congress following the enactment of the Wilderness Act in 1964. Since that time the designation of additional wilderness areas within national forests has been complicated by a variety of factors including partisan control of the White House and Congress, the emergence of competing policy values, and controversies associated with Presidential efforts to create national forest through regulatory initiatives. This paper offers a discussion of these factors in an effort to shed additional light on the changing politics of national forest wilderness decisions.

Sandra K. Davis

Colorado State University

**States and Renewable Energy: Race to the Top
Democratic Responsiveness or Economic Development?**

Many states have taken assertive actions in renewable energy policy, challenging the argument that states are laggards in environmental policy (race to the bottom). States have adopted a variety of initiatives: renewable portfolio standards, green pricing, standards for energy use by government, limits on power plant emissions, efficiency standards and more. There are multiple reasons for states to encourage the development and use of renewable energy in electric power. In light of federal inaction, states may choose to initiate their own programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, states may anticipate job creation and greater reliability of electricity supplies from more decentralized production of wind power, biomass fuels and other renewable sources. There are also political explanations: citizen demands for environmental protection and/or bipartisan support for renewable energy as politicians anticipate tangible benefits. This research, based on multivariate statistical analysis of data from 50 states, will examine a number of factors that have been identified as explanations for the proliferation of renewable energy policy: economic development, current levels in conventional and greenhouse gas air pollution, citizen demand and synergies between energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Brian A. Ellison
Appalachian State University

Bureaucratic Politics, the Animas-La Plata Project, and the End of the Reclamation Era

At the end of the 1990s the Bureau of Reclamations Animas-La Plata project in southwestern Colorado after thirty years of planning stood on the edge of oblivion. Though the Bureau had successfully negotiated a series of complex environmental impact negotiations, its construction of a reasonable and prudent alternative, designed to protect the endangered Colorado pike minnow, was a patchwork of arrangements that violated the spirit of the Endangered Species Act, several of the Bureau's longstanding policies regarding water rights, and congressional authorization of the project. Since then the Bureau has addressed each of the fundamental flaws of the reasonable and prudent alternative, even securing a reauthorization for the project, and construction of the Animas-La Plata project is underway. The purpose of this paper is to reflect on the conduct of distributive politics and explore how the Bureau used its prowess in administrative process to save the project.

Jessica Gist
Northern Arizona University

**Suppressing science: Misconceptions and misrepresentation
of the environmental impacts of the U.S.-Mexico border fence**

Scientific information can influence public opinion and policy formation by resolving false perceptions and helping to define policy goals. On the United States border with Mexico, a federal mandate to build 700 miles of fence is proceeding with incomplete scientific opinion and minimal democratic participation. The border region is home to sensitive and rare ecosystems, the focus of conservation efforts for endangered and threatened species like the Sonoran pronghorn (*Antilocapra Americana sonoriensis*) and jaguar (*Panthera onca*). As construction proceeds, environmentalists and anti-immigration groups are using unsubstantiated and conflicting arguments about environmental degradation to promote two contrasting agendas. With the Department of Homeland Security's unprecedented circumvention of federal environmental laws, there is a need for a comprehensive and critical examination of environmental concerns. Proposed legislation promises to reign in administrative power, require NEPA compliance, and contribute funds to mitigate environmental damage. With its adoption, science should regain influence on decision-making to alleviate tension between competing interests, including the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Parks System, Tohono O'odham Nation, private landowners, and non-governmental organizations.

Peter J. Jacques
University of Central Florida

Social Oceanography: A New Field for Human-marine Interactions

Marine affairs might roughly be segregated between biological oceanography, physical oceanography, and a panoply of social science that focus on marine policy and other related human endeavors related to the World Ocean. Here I propose a new field that is already being developed that brings together these social sciences into what we might think of the third branch of oceanography-- as social oceanography. Broadly speaking, social oceanography, like the other branches, is a multi-disciplinary approach that is focused on human interactions with the biological and physical components of the World Ocean and marine systems. The result of packaging these efforts as a new discipline will be a more coherent set of stories about human drivers of change in marine systems, and the impacts of marine systems upon society.

Dwight C. Kiel
University of Central Florida

Pinchot and the Healthy Forests Initiative

This paper examines the ideas and values of Gifford Pinchot, paying particular attention to his *The Fight for Conservation*. After exploring his enlightened utilitarianism, I then turn to a brief examination of the Bush Administration's Healthy Forests Initiative. The final section analyzes whether Pinchot would approve of these policies and, if so, why.

Peter J. Longo

University of Nebraska at Kearney

In Search of Environmental Balance: Lessons from the Rule of Saint Benedict

Environmental policy is often dictated by powerful political and economic forces. Balance is often determined by electoral politics and cost-benefit analysis, not environmentalism. Pleas for environmental values are muted by the crush of economic numbers and political outcomes. Yet, environmental policy can benefit from normative thought. The 6th century Rule of Saint Benedict offers a foundation for balanced environmental policy. In this paper, an inventory of critical environmental issues will be analyzed; the Rule of Saint Benedict will be applied to environmental issues; and a framework based on the Rule of Saint Benedict will be offered for future policy considerations.

William R. Mangun & Kara Craig

East Carolina University

Jean C. Mangun

Southern Illinois University

**Stakeholder Beliefs about Endangered Species Management Strategies
at Cape Hatteras National Seashore**

A qualitative study of local stakeholders reveals possible sources of conflict over NPS management of endangered species on Cape Hatteras National Seashore (CAHA). Five focus groups of local stakeholders were interviewed. The groups represented sportsmen, anglers, naturalists, environmentally-aware citizens, and business owners. The interviews were conducted in the fall of 2006 and spring of 2007. In 2006, major controversy ensued after NPS initiated an off-road vehicle ban for beach areas where piping plover breeding and nesting occurred. The furor that ensued included legal challenges. Before regulations could be finalized, NPS was required to enter into a negotiated regulation process. However, local stakeholders believe that the process was dominated by national interest groups and local interests were given inadequate attention. Our research indicates that major issues remain unsettled and successful implementation of the final regulations that result from the process may face may be difficult. Themes expressed in the focus groups include NPS is not consistent, NPS is not listening, locals feel disenfranchised because large national interest groups are given a larger role in the process. We analyzed the data through a grounded theory approach. Key informants from each group also were asked to provide context for the beliefs of their stakeholder groups. A web diagram was constructed to identify categories and themes.

Candace K. May

Colorado State University

**Community Engagement in Co-Management: Achieving Sustainability
in U.S. Fisheries through Participatory Governance**

The United States government is moving toward a co-management model to fisheries governance based on stakeholder engagement. As essential stakeholders, the participation of local fishermen and their communities is fundamental for the efficiency and effectiveness of regulations and the sustainability of the nation's fisheries. However, the emphasis on stakeholder engagement is a substantial barrier to local participation. The author situates this barrier in the overriding assumption of U.S. fisheries governance, which considers individuals the key local actors in resource management. Nonetheless, existing fisheries governance frameworks have produced intriguing alternative policy instruments. One such alternative, Community Development Quotas may serve as a platform for the empowerment of local communities and, as a result, the encouragement of sustainable fishing and development in coastal areas.

Steve Parker
University Nevada, Las Vegas

Colorado River Politics and the Concept of the Intentionally Created Surplus

As the drought in the west intensifies, the seven states that rely on the Colorado River have examined numerous alternatives to lessen its impact; numerous alternatives to innovate and move river policy in a different direction. One such innovation is known as the Intentionally Created Surplus, or ICS. Under the doctrine of prior appropriation insufficient motive exists for conservation because if a municipality or agricultural interest saves water, they just lose it. It passes automatically to the user who is next in the line of seniority, not to the agency that created the savings. The concept of ICS changes this by making it possible for one entity to finance some water- saving improvement (the concrete lining of an irrigation canal, for example) and thereby gain a credit for the amount of water saved by this improvement. One of the examples that will be presented in the paper involves the Southern Nevada Water Authority's project to build a dam near the Mexican border to capture accidental over-deliveries of water to that country. The 60,000 acre feet thus saved (an ICS) will be credited to the Authority for use in the rapidly growing Las Vegas metropolitan area. Projects such as this create definite winners and losers and thus the paper will also assess the pros and cons of such initiatives.

Christine Schaffer & Jeff Ashley
Eastern Illinois University

Can We Really do More with Less? The Case of Environmental Protection and Declining Budgets

Beginning in the 1980s there has been a concerted effort to reduce the size of government. This has been accompanied by the cry to do more with less. While it could be argued that many agencies were bloated or in need of increased efficiency, is there a limit to reorganization and increased effort? This study is a preliminary case study looking into the relationship between agency funding and effectiveness in the area of environmental protection. By examining a number of state environmental agencies which have received budget cuts over past several years, we hope to see whether doing more with less has been a reality or whether agencies ultimately end up doing less (less testing, less enforcement, lowered environmental quality, etc.) when resources are reduced.

Chelsea Schelly
Colorado State University

Hegemony and Disruptive Resistance: The Colorado Utilities Industry and Renewable Energy

In 2004, Colorado's Amendment 37 was the first renewable portfolio standard (RPS) to be passed by citizen initiative. This study examines the passage of this environmental policy, as well as other alternative forms of democratic decision-making that promote environmental sustainability. A sociological study of the ballot initiative would seemingly be an examination of democratic citizen involvement in state level governance. Yet this project encompasses much more. It not only tells the story of the RPS; it also explores stakeholder relations and power dynamics in political processes. It reveals the hegemonic domination of the Colorado utilities industry and the disruptive force of counter-hegemonic civic engagement in non-traditional politics. This project tells a story of navigating the political landscape and creating social change.

Meghan Starbuck
New Mexico State University

Agent-based Modeling of Recreation Demand

A simple agent-base model of recreation demand to U.S. forests is developed. We look at the decision to visit using sample data from USDA Forest Service. The agents are calibrated to reproduce observed characteristic such as age, race, activity participation, education, and distance to forest. We then simulate the model to see if we can reproduce observed behavior. We then manipulate policy variables such as fees, fire restrictions and available facilities to study the impact on visits.

Katrina Taylor
Northern Arizona University

Development of India's Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

This paper offers a preliminary examination of the development of renewable energy by the Indian Government, particularly the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, which is the only Ministry in the world that has been established for the sole purpose of developing renewable energy. The purpose of this paper is to explore the economic, political, and environmental factors that have contributed to India's ambitious renewable energy development effort. Using methods from international environmental policy studies, this paper explores the historical developments of the Indian government's effort to encourage renewable energy development. Domestic and international political factors are considered. The paper ultimately finds the strongest correlation between economic factors and government efforts for renewable energy development.

Liis Vahemaa & Jeff Ashley
Eastern Illinois University

Assessing EU Environmental Policies

The European Union (EU) has been touted as having a more progressive approach to environmental policy and regulation than we have in the United States. However, is the EU really that different when it comes to conflict between environmental regulations and economic growth/development. This study examines a number of recent EU cases in which such a conflict has emerged in an attempt to see whether the EU really does place a premium on the environment or whether they, like the United States, only enforce environmental regulations when it is convenient and not a threat to the economy.

Leah J. Wilds & Robert Dickens
University of Nevada

Water, People and Politics: Negotiating Water Conflicts in the American West

Beginning with its authorization in 1903, the Newlands Reclamation Project in northern Nevada has been surrounded by controversy. This paper examines that project in several ways: as illustrative of the way in which projects like these have been shaped by western water policy throughout the 20th century; as demonstrative of the national government's response to problems associated with such projects; and as the focus of an interstate compact. That compact came about as a result of the fact that Nevada, like many of its western sisters, has been swept up in a federally-driven effort to push the conflict surrounding reclamation out of the courts and into negotiations. This is also the story of the negotiated settlement process itself, and of the Nevada settlement that resulted in passage, in 1990, of P.L. 101-618: The Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement Act. Although passed in 1990, implementation of its provisions has taken nearly 20 years. Indeed, one requirement of the Act—negotiation of an operating agreement for Truckee River water—is still underway. We explore efforts to implement the Negotiated Settlement—and close with speculations about future settlements in the American West.

Gabor Zovanyi
Eastern Washington University

The Pro-Growth Orientation of the Sustainable Development Movement

The Brundtland Commission Report of 1987 laid out the case for ongoing economic growth as an essential prerequisite for sustainable development. This paper identifies the rationales utilized in the Report to support the idea of 'sustainable economic growth'. The paper then documents the extent to which this pro-growth bias has continued to represent the dominant, mainstream viewpoint within the sustainable-development movement. Following comments on the intrinsically unsustainable nature of demographic, urban, and economic growth, the paper concludes with observations on mounting evidence of existent ecological limits to growth and then argues that continued allegiance to the idea of 'sustainable growth' constitutes a major impediment to realizing sustainable development.

GEOGRAPHY & ARID LANDS

Richard Greene

Northern Illinois University

Conrad T. Moore

Western Kentucky University

Charles R. Britton & David E. R. Gay

University of Arkansas

Richard K. Ford

University of Arkansas, Little Rock

Terrorism and Water Supply Security: Evidence from the Arkansas Poll

This paper explores the perceptions and issues raised by potential terrorist activity and the security of water supplies. It relies upon responses to the questions in the Arkansas Poll, conducted during the fall of 2006. Between October 8 and 17, the University of Arkansas Survey Research Center polled 761 surveys with a 3.5 percent margin of error either side of the poll estimates. Of the Arkansans polled, 30 percent reported that they were very concerned, while 47 percent were concerned. 22 percent were unconcerned about the prospects of terrorist actions relative to the water supplies. The authors relate the perceptions about terrorist acts to a variety of demographics.

Charles R. Britton

University of Arkansas

Richard S. Smith

Arkansas Tech University

Arid States and the New Economy

Previous work by the authors and others has shown that headquarters growth of Fortune 500 companies has been more rapid in the arid states than in the humid states in recent decades. This paper, however, examines the relative participation of the arid and humid states in the growth of the New Economy, defined by the Information Technology and Innovation Foundation as a global, entrepreneurial and knowledge-based economy in which keys to success lie in the extent to which knowledge, technology, and innovation are embedded in products and services. The data suggest that the arid states' participation in the New Economy may lag behind that of the humid states.

Joseph Earley

Loyola Marymount University

Archie J. Calise

The City University of New York

Comparing Attitudes toward Climate Change: East Coast vs. West Coast

This paper analyzes and compares the results of a nineteen question survey concerning climate change completed by university students in New York City and Los Angeles. The survey focuses on several critical questions such as Thinking about climate change, do you believe that the activities of human beings are contributing to an increase in global temperature? Numerous statistical tests were performed to detect attitudinal differences in the two groups. In addition, several logistic regression models are estimated to determine the relationship between student survey response and background control variables. Finally, the results for the two universities are compared with those from a nationwide Harris poll.

Richard P. Greene
Northern Illinois University

A GIS Analysis of the Inland Empire's Industrial Geography: Focus on Small Business Dynamics

Southern California's Inland Empire was once a bedroom community of Orange County and Los Angeles, but today it is very much an urban and industrial center in its own right. This paper is divided into three parts. The first part introduces the objectives of a grant from the Small Business Administration to investigate the use of GIS as a process innovator for small businesses in the Inland Empire. In the second part I review our GIS method for defining an Inland Empire that is more efficiently bounded than traditional definitions. In the third part I provide a spatial analysis of the industrial climate of our uniquely defined Inland Empire and discuss the challenges overcome by small businesses there by adopting GIS as a process innovation.

Joanna Keska & Richard Greene
Northern Illinois University

Exurban Growth and Cultural Amenities: The Case of the Arid West

The arid western United States is experiencing rapid exurban growth associated with the spillover from the metropolitan areas of this vast region. Maintaining and growing the cultural amenities in the downtowns of these metropolitan cores is critical to offsetting the sprawling low density development associated with exurban areas. This paper first compares the metropolitan growth experiences with the exurban growth experiences of the Great Plains. To explore the current status of cultural amenities in the metropolitan areas of the Arid West, high culture establishments are analyzed at the zip code level and compared to their respective metropolitan areas.

Daniel Kuester
Kansas State University

**Athletic Success and Aridity Revisited: Is Aridity a Significant Factor
in the Success of College Football Teams?**

A previous study of college football team success against the point spread from 2000-2005 indicated that college football teams traveling from arid states to humid states face a significant disadvantage when competing. This paper analyzes more recent data and some adjustments are made to what should be considered an arid state team and a humid state team in this analysis of the data. It is the author's belief that by using point spread data it will be discovered whether the general public continues to discount aridity as a significant factor in college football team success.

Conrad T. Moore
Western Kentucky University

The Impending Death of Southeastern Arizona's San Pedro River

Because of its extraordinary biodiversity and critical importance as a primary north-south corridor for migratory birds and other wildlife, the federally protected San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area was established in 1988. Nevertheless, the San Pedro River is dying. From 1943 through 2005, the river's base flow declined by 41 percent with 60 percent of the decline occurring within the last 11 years. Recent studies by the U.S. Geological Survey have focused on attributing stream flow decline to an increase in the density and area of the riparian forest. However, USGS stream gauge evidence from 1995-2005 indicates that an enormous increase in groundwater consumption in the Sierra Vista area resulting from record residential and commercial growth is the cause of the decline. Base flow loss was nearly three times greater during the three winter dormant season months than it was for the three warmest fall and spring growing season months. At the current population growth rate, the river will dry up in winter within the coming decade with devastating biological consequences.

Peter M. Piet

City of Elmhurst, Illinois

Richard Greene

Northern Illinois University

The Varying Influences on Arid United States Population Growth, 1980-2006

Having recently crossed the 300 million threshold, the United States continues to increase rapidly in population, but in an uneven fashion, with much of the increase occurring in metropolitan and adjacent exurban counties. By expanding earlier work investigating population change at the metropolitan level, demographic, social, economic and climatic variables are used to investigate the factors determining county-level growth rates. The varying influence of these factors over the period from 1980 to the present is examined with a focus on the 17 arid western U.S. states.

Urmimala Sen

Kansas State University

A Comparative Study of Automobile Production in India and the United States

The Indian automotive industry emerged as a sunrise sector within 15 years of liberalization. It is the second fastest growing in the world. About 8 million vehicles are produced annually in India. Recent statistics indicate that India will soon become one of the top 10 car manufacturing countries, leaving behind regions like the United Kingdom. Vehicle production is mainly concentrated in a few states, but very recently, attempts have been made to harmonize production and include other states, both arid and semiarid. In the United States, the Great Lakes region's share of all U.S. motor vehicle and parts manufacturing employment has been declining since World War II. The production of vehicles in other states, both arid and semiarid, has continued to increase. The purpose of this paper is to compare production trends in the United States and India on the basis of the cost advantages and disadvantages for automobile and parts manufacturing which exist in both countries, such as the recent agreement on health care costs between the UAW and General Motors.

Otis W. Templer

Texas Tech University

Expanding Texas' Water Resources: Large-Scale Desalination

This paper reports on the status of desalination efforts in Texas. Texas has abundant saline water sources including brackish ground or surface water in inland areas and virtually unlimited seawater along its 367-mile long Gulf Coast. Desalination of brackish water has a long history in the state and many small and a few large plants are operated by municipalities or industry. In recent years, as Texas' population has rapidly grown and competition for limited fresh water resources increases, there is growing interest in the large-scale desalination of seawater. The last two decades have seen significant advances in desalination technology, particularly as it relates to reverse osmosis, allowing the cost of desalinated water to become more competitive with traditional sources. This paper examines: 1) recent advances in desalination technology, 2) the growing interest in the process among Texas's water agencies and government officials, 3) various problems preventing more widespread use of desalination, and 4) looks in more detail at several large-scale desalting projects which are thought to herald the future of desalination in Texas.

Seid M. Zekavat
Loyola Marymount University

An Inquiry into the Effects of Deforestation on Climates

There are a great many studies of the impact of deforestation on global warming. These have established that mass deforestation would mean less absorption of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Destruction of forests would interfere with the natural process of the carbon cycle. This phenomenon thickens the ozone layer and retains some of the solar heat that would have escaped the atmosphere. Therefore, the earth becomes warmer gradually with time. This study looks at another consequence of deforestation. Forest trees, as well as accumulated layers of soggy dead leaves and tree limbs, release warm moisture into the atmosphere. This contributes to formation of rain clouds and frequent precipitation. There are two questions to resolve: (1) To what extent would deforestation affect the local climate and precipitation? (2) Does deforestation alter climates far beyond the deforested regions? Based on NASA information and a number of recent investigations, this study provides affirmative answers to the above questions.

HISTORY

T.H. Baughman

University of Central Oklahoma

T.H. Baughman

University of Central Oklahoma

Prisoners of the Ice: The Ill-fated Belgica expedition and the man that saved it

Iron bars do not a prison make, and in 1898 the men of the Belgica expedition demonstrated the effectiveness of Antarctic ice as a place of confinement. This first scientific expedition of its era, Adrien de Gerlache led a fine effort that became beset in the ice off Antarctica. Despondency and ill-health followed in due course and at that point, the medical officer, Frederick A. Cook, intervened to save the lives of the men on the ship.

James Blackshear

Texas A&M University - Commerce

An Honorable Defiance: The Fight for the Las Vegas Land Grant

After the railroad entered New Mexico in 1879, Las Vegas experienced explosive growth that spawned a completely new town one mile east of the original Plaza. Newly arrived Anglo-Americans built East Las Vegas next to the train depot while most established Hispano and European merchants remained on the old square. The separation of communities along cultural lines anticipated future problems. In the 1890s Anglo-American merchants and cattlemen joined in their first concerted effort to wrest control of the Las Vegas Land Grant from its original owners and heirs. A Hispano grass roots movement sprang up to defend land rights and community values. It began with burning the barns and tearing down wealthy landowners' fences that contrived to usurp the grant's common lands. The fierce defiance that erupted in the face of Anglo encroachment evolved into an effective political party that ousted old guard Republican powers from San Miguel County, yet the very traits that led to nuevo-mexicano success, communal values and strong religious underpinnings, also led to eventual loss.

Vincent Boutet-Lehouillier

University of Wisconsin - Madison

When Social Networks Undermine Democracy: Nazi Paramilitaries and the Fall of the Weimar Republic

1923: Adolph Hitler joins a putsch whose aim is to overthrow the Weimar Republic. With his accomplices, he barely manages to recruit 2000 men. The putsch is a humiliating failure. Nine years later, when president Hindenburgh hands Hitler the Chancellors office, 425 000 storm troopers are under his command: his manpower has increased more than 200 times. The rest is history. According to the theory of social capital, social networks are good for democracy. However, if anti-democratic groups get better at organizing thanks to social networks, democracy itself may be threatened. This is what Sheri Berman has called the multiplier effect of social capital. Building upon her conclusions, I argue that we could gain analytic leverage by linking resource mobilization and theories of social networks. More specifically, to determine the net impact of a network we must identify three factors: (1) the organizations resources, (2) the associative structure of the society where the organization operates, and (3) the strategic decisions made by political entrepreneurs heading the organization. The case of Nazi paramilitaries shows how these factors interact: paramilitary organizations based upon horizontal mechanisms may threaten democracy during times of crises, when they are free to recruit within deeply embedded networks.

B.R. Burg

Arizona State University

Band of Buggers: Sodomy Prosecutions in the US Sailing Navy, 1800-1860

The paper is based on the manuscript records at the National Archives and Records Service in Washington, D. C. of a series of sodomy and indecency courts martial in the United States Navy from the early nineteenth century to the outbreak of the Civil War. American naval regulations were patterned for the most part after those of the Royal Navy. The regulations of both nations condemned all manner of indecent conduct and unclean practices, but there was one conspicuous difference on the rules. The British Articles of War were particularly strident in condemning sodomy and buggery—a conviction earned the guilty party a mandatory death sentence. In the US navy's many sets of ordinances and regulations, sodomy and buggery were ignored. Neither were mentioned as serious crimes or even as minor infractions of shipboard rules. The paper first explores the reasons why Americans omitted any mention of the two offenses, and then explores the paradox of how they conducted courts martial of seaman, officers, and ships' boys for crimes that, technically, did not exist in naval law.

Jennifer L. Corley

University of Central Oklahoma

A Carthaginian Peace Rejected: The Failure of the Treaty of Sèvres, 1920

In August, 1920, the Allied nations presented the Turks with a treaty that rivaled that of Versailles in the severity of its territorial, military, and economic demands. Despite the initial acceptance of the victors' stipulations by the Ottoman government, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (1881-1938) and the Turkish Nationalists rejected the terms that would have reduced Turkey into a mere rump state in Anatolia. Eventually, the Treaty of Lausanne (1923) would end hostilities between the Allied countries and Turkey and finally conclude World War I. Drawing upon governmental documents, newspapers, and other contemporary reports, as well as a few secondary sources; this paper examines the reasons behind the failure of the Treaty of Sèvres and the consequences of its reversal.

Courtney Culp

Emporia State University

Filling the Coffers: How the 'Queen of the Red Lights' Contributed to the Development of Kansas City

In the Encyclopedia of American Crime, Second Edition, Carl Sifakis noted, As the nation moved west during the 19th century, prostitution became more tolerated in 'man's country,' and indeed it was much more of a civilizing force there than in all the large eastern cities... Vice had long established Kansas City as a rowdy river town and jumping off point to the West that catered to the river man and cowhand. The River Market area, otherwise known as the Entertainment District, prospered after the completion of the Hannibal Bridge in 1869, which effectively accommodated the railroad's expansion west and delivered a steady stream of clientele into the neighborhood. Historian C. Robert Haywood, in his work, Victorian West: Class and Culture in Kansas Cattle Towns, noted the advancement of cities in relation to the development of their red light districts, but currently there is very little work done specifically on Kansas City, Missouri. This paper will focus on the economic development of Kansas City through the eyes of its Most Famous Madame, Annie Chambers, whose involvement in such activities, and subsequent success, can be utilized as an allegory for the development and prosperity of the city in which she lived.

Clifford L. Egan
University of Houston

**Audie Murphy: America's Most Decorated World War II Soldier:
Psychotic, Texas Gun Nut, or Legitimate Hero?**

Audie Murphy (1924-1971) was the most decorated American soldier to emerge from World War II. The rural Texan who became a Hollywood actor thanks to a July 16, 1945 Life magazine cover story was a fairly prominent celebrity until the mid-1960s. But the years have slipped by, America has gone on to other wars, and Murphy has been dead for a long time. With the passage of time, interpretations of Murphy have changed: the image of the baby faced lieutenant home from the Good War gave way to the cynicism of the Vietnam era (show me a hero and I'll show you a bum), to the more recent critical portrait of Murphy offered by British historian Max Hastings. This paper examines Murphy's wartime experiences in an attempt to separate fact from fiction and to answer the question, was Murphy the greatest soldier ever produced by the United States.

Richard Evans
University of Central Oklahoma

A Trespass against Congress

In 1955, due to the large amount of injuries and fatalities on American highways President Dwight D. Eisenhower attempted to implement a national highway system to correct the problem. This endeavor required a record amount of money to be spent on a public works project. The president submitted to Congress a controversial funding proposal that created a firestorm on Capitol Hill. This paper charts the course that the Federal Aid to Highways bill took through the Congress. It depicts the efforts by the administration to attempt to persuade the legislators to approve the president's unconventional plan and the response by the democratically controlled Congress to the White House's arguments. This paper concludes with an analysis of the results of this debate on one of Eisenhower's major pieces of legislation.

C. Cymone Fourshey
Susquehanna University

Development Strategies in Southwestern Tanzania: A Model for Historicizing Hospitality

Growing literatures on etiquette, manners, honor, and love in histories of state and societal affairs demonstrates a shift in the scholarship focused on state-society relations. Scholars have begun to look beyond the paradigms of power and violence in explaining relationships between insiders, outsiders, and the state. In my paper, I examine the societal and political commitment, in precolonial southwestern Tanzania, to an idea rooted in hosting outsiders and providing generosity towards strangers as a means to economic and social development. Despite the wealth of examples of benevolent acts, sharing, and cordiality in Africa towards strangers and guests, historical scholarship has not yet described how individuals and communities practiced and employed hospitality anywhere on the continent. As a complement to previous studies on host stranger relations in other parts of the world (most notably Simmel, Heal, and Shack), my work assesses hospitality as an historical process that functions deeper than convivial acts of generosity as obligatory displays of decorum towards kin and kith. Rather, I examine hospitality as it was employed for political ends, utilized by various agents concerned with the wider social and political order. This analysis revolves around historicizing hospitality and defining the political functions and meaning in southwestern Tanzania of acts, practices, institutions and values, which constituted hospitality.

John R. Harris

Claremont Graduate University

The Ragged School Movement: Education and Poverty in 19th Century Britain

The Chartist movement of the early 19th century British Isles was the first independent working class political movement in the world (Briggs, 1998). The same social, political, moral milieu that birthed Chartism also created a groundswell educational force, the Ragged School movement, that sought to bring a basic education (plus food, shelter, and clothing), to the most destitute of children. During the years to 1870, over 300,000 children received bread and book, at over 200 schools, most operating in the most difficult conditions, and staffed, and funded, by volunteers. Championed by Dickens, and corralled into a national union, this groundswell movement gave pace to the call for reform that led to the first Education Act, and the promise of state-funded provision for all. This paper considers the genesis of the movement, the milieu from which it sprang the daily experience, and the legislation it drew. It also casts a comparative eye to modern-day provision and wonders, 150 years hence, just exactly how much has improved.

Brandi Hilton-Hagemann

University of Wyoming

The Great Divide: Intratribal Relations on the Wind River Reservation, 1904-1930

Popular culture in Wyoming today perpetuates the belief that the inhabitants of the Wind River Reservation, the Northern Arapaho and Eastern Shoshone, have not and will never live in harmony with one another. Despite their joint-reservation status feelings of mistrust and even hatred pervade every interaction between the two peoples. To explain this hostile existence local Wyoming residents spin yarns about the days of horse-thieving and cattle rustling to explain this mysterious phenomenon. As a graduate student at the University of Wyoming I adopted the task of researching this persistent belief regarding the Arapaho and Shoshone looking directly at historical evidence to try and locate the root of this animosity. In times of crisis during the first years on the reservation historical evidence indicates that the Arapaho and Shoshone created strong bonds of friendship to survive the worst times. After working so closely together in the late 1890s, animosity builds between the two tribes in the 20th century. I argue that events leading up to the late 1920s and early 1930s created the tensions that have yet to be overcome. My paper discusses the events that lead up to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and the severe tensions that were created during this tumultuous time in Native American History.

Walter L. Hixson

University of Akron

Western History as Foreign Policy: National Identity, Continuity, and U.S. Imperialism

This paper explores the linkages between Western history and the history of U.S. foreign policy, which are typically conceptualized as two distinct subfields. Although Americans have been reluctant to acknowledge imperialism and colonialism in their history, Jeffrey Ostler observes, the expansion of the United States in the nineteenth century clearly involved both. Despite this, foreign policy historians have focused overwhelmingly on the twentieth century, and even more overwhelmingly on the post-1945 period, thus losing sight of continuities flowing from American national identity. Another conceptual problem derives from the very concept of foreign policy. Paradoxically, the more that thinking about foreign policy centers on U.S. actions and policies abroad, the less we understand critically important motivations and compulsions that shape external relations from within. The existence of the North American frontier, what Frederick Jackson Turner famously defined as the meeting point between savagery and civilization, provided a vast staging ground for the expansion of modernity and the erasure of non-Western cultures. Massive violence, virulent racial formation, masculine discourse, and subjugation permeated this entire process. These drives carried through into the twentieth century and help explain foreign policy today. Cultural analysis thus illuminates the remarkable continuity of U.S. foreign policy flowing from a distinctive national identity. By recasting Western history as foreign policy history, and foreign policy history as Western history, we can more fully interrogate the hegemonic national identity that drives U.S. foreign policy.

Jeffrey A. Johnson
Augustana College

'One of the Most Charming of Men': The Paradox of Copper King Attorney William Scallon

As a historian, much of my work has centered on politics and culture in the Gilded Age and Progressive Era American West. During the summer of 2007 I was awarded the Montana Historical Society's James H. Bradley Fellowship and I spent my time in residence examining the life and times of Montana attorney William Scallon. His papers, housed at MHS though remarkably underutilized, offered an invaluable lens into some of the most interesting stories of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Not only did Scallon enjoy a notable legal and professional career with such prominent Montana institutions as the Anaconda Company, but he also typified countless broader themes in Montana and American history. Drawn from my summer research, Scallon's story stands in contrast to typical generalizations about the Robber Baron and Copper Kings of the era. As the hand-picked successor to Marcus Daly, chosen to lead the mighty Anaconda Company, Scallon acted swiftly toward potential labor crises. Yet as a later advocate he prosecuted Standard Oil as a special prosecutor for Herbert Hoover, making him a paradox on political, economic, and labor issues of his time. It is my intention to explore this dualism in my paper for the 2008 WSSA.

Todd Laugen
Metropolitan State College of Denver

Protestant Progressivism and the Democratic Party Machine: Denver 1902-1919

Soon after co-founding the State Voters' League of Colorado in 1905, reforming Denver attorney Edward Costigan appeared before the South Broadway Christian Church to appeal for support. Because evil forces are continually organizing in the social and political arenas, Costigan insisted, more and more...should the church assert a positive, an affirmative, a practical and a vigilant resistance? Costigan's appeal highlights a crucial religious aspect of Progressive reform in the early twentieth-century west. Middle-class progressives like Costigan mobilized and sustained an influential political reform movement based largely on Protestant morality and church activism in Denver. Their chief goals were the ouster of Democratic Party Boss Robert Speer and structural reforms to contain the influence of his party machine. My paper approaches important historical questions about religion, Progressive reform, and the uniqueness of the American West through methodologies associated with political science. Scholars have not fully appreciated ways in which Protestant Christianity shaped the political culture of Progressives in the American West. Religious ideals led men like Costigan to advance moral reforms in politics. By examining the networks, imagery, and rhetorical styles of these Protestant Progressives, I uncover important antecedents for the political mobilizations of religious conservatives in the post-World War II era.

Todd Leahy and Stephen Kite
Fort Hays State University

Visions of Sod and Stubble: A Documentary in the Making

This panel will explore the making of a virtual field trip related to John Ise's seminal work *Sod and Stubble*. From the germination of an idea to finished documentary video this panel discussion explores the pedagogy behind the virtual field trip, the process of turning an idea into a reality, and the mechanics of producing similar products in the future. The panel is geared toward those teaching history, but others would benefit from the insights gained by the two presenters (who also constitute the production team).

Susan L. Lewis & Jennifer W. Shewmaker
Abilene Christian University

Grief online: An analysis of social media grief trends regarding the Virginia Tech shootings

Social computing tools like Myspace.com and facebook.com continue to grow in popularity among college students and the general populace. Increasingly, real life occurrences are recorded and responded to within these online communities. On April 16, 2007, Seung Hui Cho shot to death 32 students and faculty at Virginia Tech University, wounded 17 others, then killed himself. Because this crime occurred on a college campus, students across the United States and the world were especially incensed by the killings. Many of them turned to facebook.com for details of the shootings, for comfort and to express their thoughts and feelings. Considering Kubler-Ross model of the Five Stages of Grief, social presence theory, media richness theory, as well as Walthers theory of hyperpersonal communication in online environments, this paper uses naturalistic inquiry to examine the first 36 hours of public grief over the shootings as recorded on facebook.com

Wallace G. Lewis
Western State College, Colorado

Early Auto-tourists: the New Explorers

Early automobiles ushered in a new era of exploration and westering along trails made famous in the 19th century. Armed with detailed guidebooks that often took the place of actual roads, intrepid motorists picked their way across the plains and mountains of the trans-Mississippi West. Although rarely threatened by more than mechanical breakdown, bad weather, or getting stuck in the mud, pre-World War One auto tourists shared—in a general sense—many characteristics with earlier western exploration and emigration. This paper examines ways that the documentary film *Horatio's Drive* (Ken Burns 2003) depicts aspects of a new tourism frontier in the early 20th century and compares Horatio Nelson Jackson's 1903 reversal of westering (he drove an automobile east from San Francisco over much of the Oregon Trail) with that of Ezra Meeker, who, in 1906, set out with a wagon and two oxen to follow the Oregon Trail in reverse in an effort to publicize and memorialize the route. The film depicting Jackson's journey does not mention Meeker, but the parallels are fascinating. Jackson clearly views his Winton automobile as heroic, as does Meeker his two oxen (Dave and Twist) and wagon, and both the film and Meeker's written account celebrate the path itself and the landscape through which it runs (Meeker even goes on to traverse the Oregon Trail by automobile himself in 1916). Both narratives help to clarify the relationship between automobile tourists and the West, particularly in the period before highways linked all of the state capitals.

D. Keith Lough
University of Central Oklahoma

Shining a Light on Darkest England: British Reaction to William Booth's Plan for Social Reform

Utilizing newspapers and contemporary biographies of William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, this paper examines the response by the British press and society to the charity endeavors of army in late Victorian England. Booth and his wife, Catherine, organized the Salvation Army in 1865 as an evangelistic outreach to paupers living in the East End of London. With saving lost souls as their goal, the ministers relied on music to attract crowds to hear their message of redemption. Many residents of the city resented the loud noise and congested streets created by the crusades. The dissenters harassed the religious cadre with violence and persecution. The bad press affected the collection of money necessary for the continuation and expansion of the work. William Booth decided the outreach needed a new approach. He began formulating a plan for social relief that not only opened the way for preaching, but also gave assistance to the poverty-stricken in the capital of Britain. Sadly, Catherine Booth died of cancer the same month her husband released *In Darkest England and the Way Out*. The design called for city colonies to provide food, housing, and employment to the poor; farm colonies located in rural England where former urban paupers engaged in agricultural enterprises; and, oversea colonies located on foreign soil within the empire. Booth required £100,000 to initiate the program and £30,000 per year to sustain the venture. Criticism arose immediately from church leaders who complained of the insinuations in the book that their religious bodies had neglected the poor.

Jeannie Pappas

University of Central Oklahoma

A Bullmoose in an English China Cabinet: Theodore Roosevelt and the 1910 Guildhall Address

Of all the public orations given by Theodore Roosevelt during his post-presidential tour of Africa and Europe in 1910, the Guildhall speech criticizing the British over the mismanagement in Egypt received the most reaction of the press. The candid address, delivered while accepting the City of London's Honorary Freedom of the City of award, was applauded by pro-imperialists and condemned by self-rule proponents around the world. Drawing upon the former president's published letters, newspapers, and periodicals, this paper examines the British and American media coverage of Roosevelt's straightforward and noteworthy attempt to influence the foreign policy of Great Britain.

Richard A. Parker

Northern Arizona University

When the Right of Publicity Abridges the Right of Political Expression

In May 2007 the Arizona Legislature passed Senate Bill 1014, extending the common-law right of publicity to include civil and criminal penalties for specific unauthorized uses of the name of an American soldier. Four other states and the U.S. House of Representatives have passed similar legislation. The Arizona bill was specifically intended to prohibit Flagstaff activist Dan Frazier from advertising and selling t-shirts on the Internet which contained antiwar messages and which list the names of American soldiers killed in Iraq. In September 2007, in *Frazier v. Boomsma*, Judge Neil Wake of the United States District Court for the District of Arizona granted Frazier's motion for a preliminary injunction and expedited hearing on the constitutional issues raised by the Arizona law. The Frazier case raises unique, enduring questions regarding the limits of free expression. This paper reviews the legal foundations for the Frazier court's conclusion that the right of publicity cannot justify content-based restrictions on political or artistic expression when the communicators use of personal names bears a reasonable relationship to the message. It also offers applicable insights from rhetorical and communication theory when the free exercise of the right of political expression arguably compromises individuals publicity and privacy rights.

Lonnie Phifer

Emporia State University

Medicine Women and the Cult of Domesticity during Kansas Settlement

Why were Kansas women called in to perform medical duties during the settlement of the frontier? In this day and age, we take medicines and medical care for granted, but it was not always that way. In the Kansas Settlement era, there were times when doctors were not readily available or economically feasible to a settler family and neither were medicines that could cure diseases. While not professionally trained, but skilled in midwifery and herbal medicines, women were often summoned to perform doctors duties. Many times those called upon were women because they were considered the nurturers of any group either on the trails or in any settlement area, and Kansas was no exception to this rule. This presentation will focus on what made Kansas women so suitable to perform medical tasks they were not trained to do.

David T. Pletcher & Ashlee D. Rousseau-Pletcher

University of North Carolina - Greensboro

The History of the Civil Rights Movement for the Physically Disabled

There is a need to research and study the changes in the civil rights of physically disabled Americans. Like many other minority groups, the physically disabled are not always represented in the study of American History, and further study is needed. Awareness among the physically disabled of their lack of civil rights existed prior to the passage of The Americans with Disabilities Act. There is a need to examine whether the civil rights movement of Black Americans in the 1960s was an impetus to this increased awareness. What impact, did the civil rights movement of Black Americans in the 1960s have in the momentum of the civil rights movement for the physically disabled in the United States? In my research for this paper I will examine primary sources such as government publications, laws, and Supreme Court decisions. Some of these sources are *Toyota v. Williams*, The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and specific law suits filed by disabled veterans.

Saiga Anne Qureshi
University of Nottingham

The Development of the Citizenship Education Program, 1957-1966

The Citizenship Education Program, a literacy campaign in the American South during the Civil Rights movement aiming to increase literacy therefore increasing African American voter registration, was an amalgamation of the work of several different groups. It was fostered beginning in 1957 under the Highlander Folk School, HFS, and then later under the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, with funding arrangements, and an unclear role, through the American Missionary Association and the United Church of Christ. Additionally various figures played key roles in the shaping of the CE, including Septima Clark, Myles Horton, and Andrew Young. Looking at the backgrounds and goals of each of these groups and figures allows us to see how they shaped the CEP and how it was adapted to different stages in its development. It began as a pilot program on the Sea Islands of South Carolina in 1957 and moved out across the South by 1964, Freedom Summer. The goal that remained constant throughout all phases of development in the CE was to increase literacy to enable participants to have the skills to register to vote. Despite all other changes and refocusing of the program this idea remained at its core.

Rebecca Reviere
Howard University

Re-reading Dorothea Dix: her Work with Women in Prison and Implications for Today's Prison Population

Dorothea Dix (1802-1887) is best known for her work improving conditions in institutions for the mentally ill. She began this work with a visit to a local jail where she was appalled that the mentally ill and criminal were housed together. Her work to ameliorate the treatment of these two populations took her to every almshouse, workhouse, and prison in the United States and many in Europe. This paper re-examines her work from the perspective of women in prisons. We examine parallels in her work with the mentally ill and women in prison. Further we discuss the reappearance of the same situation, housing those with mental illness in prisons, and the implications for today's prison populations.

Joshua M. Rice
University of Nebraska - Kearney

The Savage Conundrum: American Christian Missions and the Pawnee Indians of Nebraska: 1836-1846

The 1830s and 1840s were a trying time for the Pawnee Indians. Facing incessant Lakota raids, battling starvation and disease, the Pawnee found no help from local Indian agents. The futures seemed bleak, for on the other side of the Missouri waited whites eager to obtain Indian land. John Dunbar and Samuel Allis, American missionaries to the Pawnee, found themselves in the middle of this melee. They could follow their mission charge to 'civilize' the Pawnee, or they could feed the Pawnee and shield them from the Lakota—and directly challenge the US federal government. The primary sources for my text were Allis and Dunbar's papers, and the records of their mission board. I used a number of secondary sources to strengthen my analysis—George Tinker's *Missionary Conquest*, David Wishart's *An Unspeakable Sadness: the Dispossession of the Nebraska Indians*, and William Hutchinson's *Errand to the World: American Protestant and Foreign Missions*. In my paper, I assess the impact of Dunbar and Allis on the Pawnee, and use this case-study to comment on the wider effects of Christian missions. I argue that missions could serve as a buffer against white settlement, but that other missionaries were downright predatory.

Andrew K. Sandoval-Strausz
University of New Mexico

Cosmopolitanism and Hospitality: Historical Grounding for a Multidisciplinary Debate

The past fifteen years have witnessed the re-emergence of scholarly debate over cosmopolitanism. In theorizing how a cosmopolitan world might function, scholars--most notably Jacques Derrida, Seyla Benhabib, and Mireille Rosello--have taken up the concept of hospitality as a model and metaphor for encounters with foreigners, strangers, and others in a position of alterity. For most, the essential point of departure is Immanuel Kant's assertion that harmonious international relations required conditions of universal hospitality. But the role of hospitality in cosmopolitanism has been exclusively genealogical and theoretical; what it needs now is to be historical. My paper historicizes hospitality by demonstrating how it fostered cosmopolitanization: the process by which people expand their definition of community or extend the bounds of their concern to include Others. I will describe how hospitality influenced two pivotal episodes in American history: the transcending of parochial localism in the colonial and early national periods; and the struggle against racial segregation during Reconstruction and in the twentieth-century civil rights movement. I thus use the history of hospitality to offer an example of an actually-existing protective regime that was able to transcend place, race, and nation precisely because it was predicated on rootlessness.

Jessica A. Sheetz-Nguyen
University of Central Oklahoma

**'Dear Mr. Brownlow, will you tell me please...?': letters of maternal piety
received at the London Foundling Hospital during the age of Victoria**

The Foundling Hospital served Victorian London as an icon of respectability. This institution was neither a hospital, nor was it a home for foundlings. A private well-funded institution situated in Bloomsbury presented as its public mission the salvation of out-of-wedlock infants born to working class women. Its private endeavor was to preserve the reputations of the women who bore these unfortunates. But, this could only happen after the governors of this establishment thoroughly assessed the mother's reputation by a calculus that measured respectability. This study sheds light mothers who crossed the threshold of the Guildford Street Gate and abandoned their responsibilities on the day they handed their baby over to the open arms of the waiting nurse mother, from receiving day until Conformation day. This paper will explore how the trauma of loss left deep emotional scars on some women. It will offer insight on the depth of sacrifice demanded of those who made this difficult but respectable choice by exploring mother's letters to Mr. Brownlow, secretary of the asylum. The manuscripts for this study are held at the London Metropolitan Archives and date between 1850 and 1865. These letters have not, to my knowledge, been reviewed or analyzed to date, thereby lending further weight to the scholarly and social value of this research.

Allison K. Shutt
Hendrix College

**New Society to Insist on Good Manners?: Debating Manners and
Politics in Federation-era Southern Rhodesia, 1953-1963**

This paper explores urban manners in order to map out the ways people navigated relations with rural relatives, their neighbors in the high density suburbs, and peoples of various backgrounds on the streets of the capital, Salisbury (now Harare). In parallel with political conversations about Federation (1953-1963) and the emergent nationalist parties, middle class urban Africans vigorously debated proper conduct in everyday life, from hair and clothing styles, to right portions of food and drink, to correct diction and tone in speech. Indeed, people worried and wondered about the forms of courtesy and hospitality appropriate to urban realities, especially given close living quarters that created tensions around the desire for privacy, and because slender urban budgets precluded entertaining rural kin who expected hospitality from urban dwellers. This paper follows a series of debates over the manners of youth, politicians, Coloureds, and foreign-born Africans as they intersected with and informed other more obviously political debates about racial strife and high politics in Southern Rhodesia during the Federation period. This paper is based on archival files, newspaper letters, and contemporary magazines.

Priscilla E. Starratt

University of Wisconsin – Superior

American Factors in the Indian Ocean Slave Trade and Slavery

What was the relationship between the American economy and that other, Arab slave trade? The presentation will include sections on the nature of slavery in the Omani Empire of East Africa, how American merchants while opposed to the trade in slaves, were deeply involved in it by providing many of the goods traded for slaves, like beads, muskets and particularly 'Merkani cloth and how goods imported to the US during that period, like gum copal, cloves, ginger and especially ivory were often transported or grown and processed with slave labor. The goods were then the starting point for American industries, like furniture varnish or ivory piano keys, some begun by the same merchants who brought them to the States. When the trade declined, after the Civil War, profits from this trade were then invested in the industrial development of the US in major infrastructure like railroads. Philanthropy from profits accruing to wealthy merchant patrons found its way into some of our colleges and universities. When this chapter of the globalization of early 19th century trade is included in American textbooks we will better understand how dependant some aspects of our growth and development may have been on other parts of the world.

Xiaoyan Zhou

University of Wyoming

Perceptions and Reality of the Chinese Massacre in Rock Springs

Perceptions and Reality of the Chinese Massacre in Rock Springs is a project explores Chinese and American writers portrayed the Rock Springs Massacre. While contributing to the growth, many unemployed white miners bitterly resented the assumed opportunism displayed by the Chinese and their incursions into fields of employment previously dominated by whites. It was within this atmosphere of racial tension and labor unrest that Chinese miners had to work in the Union Pacific coal mines in Rock Springs. Thus, Chinese workers were quickly the focus of animus of other white miners; that volatile situation culminated in the Rock Springs Massacre of 1885.

HUMAN COMMUNICATION

Gayle E. Houser

Northern Arizona University

Richard Parker

Northern Arizona University

Gayle E. Houser

Northern Arizona University

On Counsel to Latter-day Saint Women: A Theme Analysis of Topics from the Annual B.Y.U Women's Conferences 1997-2007

Given the current national interest in members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and some of the assumptions about the roles of the female members of this religion, the purpose of this paper is to identify the themes presented as counsel from Church leaders and selected speakers at the annual Women's Conference held in Provo, Utah each year. Select conference session presentations are recorded and later printed in text form. This researcher identifies the major themes and counsel given to female members of the L.D.S. faith who are ages 18 and up during conference years 1997 to 2007 from the published conference report.

Anthony Nisse

Brigham Young University

Families and Bikes: A Transformational Model for Building Family Unity in a Challenging Age

How we perceive familial relationships and how we behave in them depends on our family relationship schemas, and our family relationship schemas depend on our interactions within the family and mediated messages we receive about how family functions. Through the use of schema and framing theories, this paper is designed to inform the reader about how media portray the family in general, and then present a transformational model of how family members can adapt and find success as a cohesive organization. Families, like other organizations, have a system of consciously coordinated activities or forces of two or more persons, with goals, interaction patterns, politics, power, and reorganization. One of the main functions of family communication is for family members to define themselves as a family and to negotiate the relationships they have with one another. This paper will detail in a transformational mode the family unit with the components of a bicycle serving as the model. This model demonstrates necessary communication patterns, roles, and functions of the family unit in society.

Lea Jane Parker

Northern Arizona University

Eiseley's Immense Journey Continues: Rhetorical Messages Depicting the Natural World Inspire Environmental Ethics

Loren Eiseley, anthropologist, philosopher, and literary naturalist, has inspired readers with insights into the natural world through his science articles, essays and poems, all of which continue to be published after his death in 1977. Born in 1907, Eiseley was recently honored in a 2007 celebration of his 100th birthday by the Friends of Loren Eiseley Society and the University of Pennsylvania where he was a professor. This paper will explore the impact of the rhetorical messages in Eiseley's essay "The Bird and The Machine," in his book "The Immense Journey." Eiseley's rhetorical strategies will be analyzed by means of Michael Osborn's theory of Rhetorical Depiction. The paper will also present results of an experiment in which listeners responded to a reading of Eiseley's work. This experiment indicates that Eiseley's work inspires a sense of environmental ethics in listeners and readers of this essay.

Richard A. Parker & Lea J. Parker
Northern Arizona University

Toward A Rhetorical Theory of Personal Names

Although scholars in linguistics and mass media have debated the use of personal names in communication, rhetorical theorists have yet to participate extensively in this conversation. This paper offers a definition and classification of personal names as a subcategory of proper names, explores perspectives provided by researchers in various disciplines, emphasizes findings from companion disciplines (including, but not limited to, biology, linguistics, law, and journalism), and assesses conclusions from quantitative as well as qualitative research. The authors propose an initial rhetorical conception of the use of personal names in human communication. First, personal names constitute status descriptors. Second, as opposed to the use of generic descriptors, the use of personal names endows the one-communicated-to or -about with respect and individuality, thus rendering that person (more) human.

Jim Towns

Stephen F. Austin State University

**The Speaking of W. A. Criswell: From Segregation to Integration,
Was it a Convenient Move or a Paradigm Shift?**

The purpose of this paper is to examine the rhetorical situation which Dr. W. A. Criswell, Pastor of the First Baptist Church Dallas and President of the Southern Baptist Convention, produced when he presented a speech in 1956 entitled, "Segregation in Society" and a speech in 1968 entitled, "Church of the Open Door." This descriptive study will seek to answer the question, "Did Criswell really have a paradigm shift or was it a convenient move since he was afraid that if he did not change his public stance on segregation/integration, Dallas, Texas might become another Little Rock, Arkansas in the turbulent civil rights movement?"

Jim Towns

Stephen F. Austin State University

**Strategies for Becoming a More Effective Communicator
in Hospital or Care Facility Visitations**

The purpose of this paper is to present some practical strategies for becoming a more effective communicator while visiting someone in a hospital or care facility. Some personal crises transcend any consideration of age or level of development. One of these crises, which none of us wants to think about as happening to us or our loved ones, is illness or hospitalization. No matter how much we try to avoid them, however, these times do come. As a result, we all need to know something about health care communication with the ill. The study will present certain principles for being effective in visiting or caring for a sick person. This descriptive paper will also reveal how to be an effective and comforting hospital and care facility visitor. There are specific methods that may be best achieved as a strategy of communication while visiting an ill person. One area is the attitudes that should be developed in order to be effective in visiting or caring for a sick person. Second, to be an effective and comforting visitor, these ideas will be best achieved as a strategy of communication while visiting.

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

Ignacio Medina
*ITESO, Jesuit University
at Guadalajara, Mexico*

Ramón Gómez
Universidad de Guadalajara

Angel Florido Alejo
Universidad de Guadalajara

Poder, políticas públicas estatales y microcrédito en México

State public policies and microcredit in Mexico

Desde que el microcrédito se ha visto como una panacea para combatir la pobreza, los distintos niveles de gobierno en México llevan a cabo políticas públicas que permitan tener acceso a recursos financieros a aquellas personas que se encuentran excluidas de los sistemas financieros formales mediante programas sectorizados para atender los problemas de pobreza urbanos y rurales. Uno de los principales servicios que se ofrece en estos programas son los de microcrédito, si que se haya abierto aún el abanico de los servicios microfinancieros con que cuenta, se presume de logros en cuanto a la recuperación de los créditos ofrecidos. Sin embargo en la aplicación de estos programas se siguen observando muchas deficiencias tanto organizativas como operativas y de significado de los actores involucrados que deriva muchas veces en prácticas que se asocian a intereses políticos de personas, de instituciones o de partidos. En el presente trabajo se aborda esta problemática a partir del caso de Sistema de Financiamiento Rural Alternativo en Jalisco, México.

César Correa Arias & Ma Concepción Patiño Guerra
Universidad de Guadalajara

Quality of Education and social damage within institutions of higher education in Mexico

Quality of education has been presented from UNESCO and different private and public agencies of accreditation all over the world within the past three decades, as the core of the contemporary educational discourse; Besides of that, the academic excellence been shown as the paramount goal every institution must follow and reach to fulfill the presumed needs of our global society. However, few serious studies have been conducted to analyze the implications and impacts of the quality inside of the institutions of higher education. These implications have a long range of topics such: social damage in faculty members, institutional discourses and promises versus social reality, over evaluation, employment conditions and work atmosphere. This paper shows some data and analysis of a research in progress related to the way how faculty members at the University of Guadalajara, have been configured social and education reality around the policies and practices of the quality of education. Around the contradictions and social damage the research points out the imaginaries of the excellence as the heaven and hell of the social conditions of the faculty members at this university and how these implications tend to appear in all the institutions of higher education.

Jesús Ruiz Flores & Martín Villalobos Magaña
Universidad de Guadalajara, México

**Las competencias de los docentes en la formación de estudiantes
del área económico-administrativa de la universidad de Guadalajara**

**The competitions of the educational ones in the formation of students of
the economic-administrative area of the university of Guadalajara**

Se plantea la necesidad de que docentes, estudiantes y administradores de la educación construyan una reflexión argumentada sobre las implicaciones pedagógicas, sociales y laborales que el establecimiento de una metodología continua de trabajo dentro del desarrollo y el diseño curricular en la educación superior. Se hace un recorrido por el origen del modelo de competencias como política oficial, el contexto del país, una revisión crítica del concepto de la educación basada en competencias profesionales, así como de la experiencia con el modelo en el área profesional de ciencias económico-administrativas a que se enfoca este trabajo. Se concluye la necesidad de un esfuerzo más sistemático y sistémico en la profesionalización de los docentes en el modelo de competencias profesionales, que por otro lado, se considera debe favorecerse con una cultura más claramente orientada al modelo en cuestión.

George Stetson
Colorado State University

Indigenous reaction to oil development in the Peruvian Amazon: a decolonial shift

This paper examines the reaction of Amazonian indigenous groups to the Peruvian government's newest and most intense cycle of oil and gas development in the rainforest in years. Starting in 2002 and continuing to the present, the government has awarded oil and gas concessions to multinational companies that now encompass approximately 70% of the Peruvian rainforest, most of which is located on indigenous territory. To put this in perspective, in 2004, only 30% of rainforest land was slated for oil and gas exploitation. The indigenous reaction to the government's desires to exploit natural resources in this region is important because it speaks to broader issues of indigeneity, race, nation, and the politics of the environment in Latin America. More specifically, the paper argues that this indigenous reaction is part of a broader decolonial shift, which explicitly challenges Eurocentric views about the politics of the state and nation. The paper draws on research from the Ucayali region of Peru and partly, from the experience of a newly formed indigenous organization that is dealing with this new treat to indigenous sovereignty and territorial rights.

Antonio López Mijares
ITESO, Jesuit University at Guadalajara, Mexico

Antinomia entre realidad social y molde oficial: reflexiones de un intelectual católico

Antinomy between social reality and official model: reflections of a catholic intellectual

En este trabajo sintetizo planteamientos sobre un intelectual católico, Efraín González Luna, y la relación entre su pensamiento político, sus convicciones personales y la actividad pública que realizó durante cuatro decenios. Específicamente, analizo su hipótesis sobre la presunta antinomia entre realidad social y molde oficial, que considero uno de los ejes articuladores de su pensamiento político. Dicha discrepancia entre vida pública y fábula legal se relaciona con el alejamiento institucional de los católicos, y éste con la falta de representación política ciudadana. En mis conclusiones planteo una doble posibilidad, que puede ser rastreada en su obra: tal vez el fundador del PAN en Jalisco haya pensado en términos de una identidad política cristiana como única referencia fiable en un mundo cuyos fundamentos legítimos habían sido socavados por la secularización. Pero también puede haber considerado estratégicamente al catolicismo como un dispositivo para legitimar ante sus audiencias naturales, ante el ecosistema espiritual y cultural en el que se formó, un pensamiento democrático consecuente, en el que se reconoce a la política y la ciudadanía como indeterminaciones necesarias, sin otro fundamento que la decisión de los hombres.

Luz Lomelí Meillon

ITESO, Jesuit University at Guadalajara, Mexico.

Reformas electorales en México

Electoral reforms in Mexico

El tema para la ponencia que se presentará es el de las reformas electorales en México 1977 a 2006. En ellas se indaga sobre la confiabilidad de los comicios mexicanos así como la apertura y acotamiento de un espacio de participación ciudadana.

Mirta Villegas Montes

Movimientos sociales altermundistas

Altermundistas social movements

El objetivo de este documento es hacer un seguimiento sobre el rumbo que han tomado algunos movimientos sociales en la globalización. Desde los acontecimientos de Seattle, estos movimientos se han conocido con el nombre de globalifóbicos y recientemente de manera más positiva como altermundistas, buscando otros modelos de desarrollo más allá de las propuestas del neoliberalismo mundial a través de los organismos internacionales establecidos. Más allá de las protestas que siempre muestran en las reuniones de dichos organismos financieros internacionales, la pregunta fundamental que guía este trabajo es sobre las nuevas propuestas de estos movimientos sobre nuevos modelos de desarrollo.

Ignacio Medina Núñez

ITESO, Jesuit University at Guadalajara; University of Guadalajara

Latinamerican elections in Guatemala and Argentina

The objective is to analyze two presidential electoral processes during 2007 in Latin America: the cases of Guatemala and Argentina in the general context where, mainly in South America, prevail a tendency towards the election of the so called left governments. Guatemala represented the victory of a social-democratic tendency and Argentina the continuity of a moderate left government. Both cases insist in the rejection for the previous political models that have not been able to solve the serious problems of the population.

Juan Manuel Ramírez Sáiz

ITESO, Jesuit University at Guadalajara, Mexico

La tolerancia en Guadalajara, México

The tolerance in Guadalajara, Mexico

En Guadalajara residen y actúan miembros de muy diferentes orígenes socio-económicos, preferencias culturales, confesiones religiosas y posiciones políticas. Pero, a pesar de esta creciente diversidad y pluralidad, enfrentan dificultades para aceptar las diferencias existentes especialmente entre conservadores y progresistas. En la ponencia, analizo e interpreto las posiciones que ambos asumieron del 2000 al 2004 respecto a tres debates locales, surgidos en torno a la tensión existente entre: a) la seguridad pública de los ciudadanos y los derechos humanos de los delincuentes, b) la libertad de expresión de los artistas y el respeto a las creencias de la mayoría, y c) el derecho a la manifestación pública por parte de los jóvenes altermundistas y el derecho de todos al orden y a la seguridad pública. Las posiciones asumidas por los actores implicados se consideran en cuanto indicadores de la tolerancia o la falta de ella existente en esta ciudad.

Jorge Abel Rosales Saldaña
Universidad de Guadalajara

La recomposición de la política exterior Mexicana

The resetting of the Mexican foreign policy

El propósito de la ponencia es analizar la política exterior del gobierno de Felipe Calderón. Especialmente, se hace énfasis en la relación bilateral con los Estados Unidos, en el marco de la Alianza para la Seguridad y la Prosperidad de América del Norte. El problema de la migración y del pospuesto acuerdo para regularizar el flujo de trabajadores de México a los Estados Unidos, es uno de los puntos centrales de la ponencia. Así mismo, la propuesta de profundizar la integración económica en América del Norte mediante un TLC Plus, se aborda a la luz del concepto de interdependencia asimétrica. La pérdida del supuesto liderazgo de México en el contexto latinoamericano, los problemas que tensaron las relaciones internacionales con diversos países del área, y la necesidad de una recomposición de los lazos de amistad, cooperación y asociación económica con los países sudamericanos, se relacionan con la necesaria superación del modelo neoliberal y con la generación de proyectos alternativos al plan de integración económica liderado por los Estados Unidos. Por tal razón, el papel de los actores sociales, políticos y económicos es impulsar una mayor interdependencia para la superación de los grandes rezagos, y generar una cultura de la integración no sólo de elites sino de pueblos.

Mirna Cázares Vázquez
Universidad de Guadalajara

Las organizaciones de la sociedad civil en México y el método de intervención social: la recuperación de tres estudios de caso en la zona metropolitana de Guadalajara

**The organizations of the civil society in Mexico and the method of social intervention:
the recovery of three studies of case in the metropolitan zone of Guadalajara**

En 1994 se dieron en México una serie de acontecimientos que trajeron consigo serios cambios en la forma de organización social de los mexicanos. Uno de los cambios más significativos es, sin lugar a dudas, las distintas formas en que éstos se han venido organizando en los últimos veinte años, surgiendo nuevas organizaciones campesinas, fundaciones, grupos de deudores, alianzas ciudadanas, organizaciones indígenas, de género, de promoción del desarrollo, de derechos humanos, ambientalistas, etc. Sin embargo, sabemos que las distintas y diversas formas en que se ha venido organizando la tan compleja sociedad mexicana obedece a dos circunstancias distintas: una referida al contexto socio-económico y político, y otra relacionada con la imaginación y la creatividad de los nuevos sujetos sociales. El objetivo general es: reflexionar sobre la relevancia del Método de Intervención Social de las Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil eligiendo para nuestro estudio de caso tres de ellas de la Zona Metropolitana de Guadalajara.

Ramón Gómez Zamudio
Universidad de Guadalajara

La Frontera Sur de México, los migrantes centroamericanos y la violación a sus Derechos Humanos.

The Southern Border of Mexico, the Central American migrants and the violation to its Human rights

La presentación trata de los problemas que enfrentan los migrantes provenientes de los países centroamericanos al cruzar territorio mexicano. Las autoridades de los tres órdenes de gobierno –municipal, estatal y federal- incurrir de manera sistemática en prácticas de violencia física, psicológica y de prejuicio étnico en contra de los hombres, mujeres y niños que se aventuran a buscar trabajo en México o en los Estados Unidos. Estas prácticas violatorias de sus derechos humanos, se destacan en contexto del desconocimiento, la indiferencia o falta de voluntad para aplicar de manera efectiva los preceptos constitucionales de garantías individuales, y de los múltiples acuerdos que el gobierno federal ha formado en foros nacionales e internacionales. El documento hace hincapié en la dimensión de género hacia la que se sobrecargan las agresiones hacia los y las migrantes centroamericanos.

Stephen Ricky Adamson

Arkansas State University

The Use of Multimedia in Second Language Education

As technology continues to expand, options in the presentation and acquisition of second language increase. Past educators and students of second language rarely had the opportunities to interact with the language through the use of technology. Educators and students today have an advantage that is changing the way languages are taught and learned. Through both Internet and multimedia applications, students and educators are gaining real-world, practical experience in using the language. This paper reviews research on the use and incorporation of multimedia into the second language classroom, and suggests that language learning is enhanced and more effective through the use of multimedia applications. The paper also examines how textbook publishers on language education are increasingly adding interactive technological components to their textbooks, often through textbook-specific Web sites, which allow students to interact and take control of their own learning process. Textbook-related multimedia components provide an added benefit to both students and teachers as the learning experience begins taking on a global perspective.

Stephen Adamson & Gil Fowler

Arkansas State University

Sexual Behaviors on Afternoon Soap Operas: A Content Analysis

To better understand the content of soap operas, this study will provide insight into the sexual behaviors and discussions of pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases that occur on afternoon soap operas on three major networks. A content analysis was conducted of afternoon soap operas airing between 1-3 p.m. CST on ABC, CBS, and NBC in spring 2007. Sexual behaviors were operationally defined and coded including, who initiated the behavior, whether the participants were married to each, and the location. In addition, the range of behavior was coded as verbal, implied or physically depicted. 146 total behaviors were coded with the majority (52) being long kisses. There were 49 instances of intercourse and 20 of petting. Other codable behaviors included prostitution, rape, stripping, pornography, pregnancy discussion and showering together. The majority of behaviors were physically depicted. There were significantly more males who initiate the behavior but there was not a significant difference in number of behaviors presented by time period or day of week. There was a significant difference in the number of behaviors by network, with NBC having the most. There were few references to pregnancy during scenes with sexual behavior and no discussion of sexually transmitted diseases. In conclusion, results indicate that there are many instances of sexual behavior but not of discussion of consequences, such as pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases.

Masoud Abdulrahim & Ali Jamal Al-Kandari
Gulf University for Science & Technology - Kuwait

Ahmad Al-Shareef
Kuwait University

**Exploring and Predicting the Attitudes of Kuwaitis and Saudis
toward Television Commercials and the Use of Sex Appeal in Advertisements**

This study examines the response of 405 university students from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to a questionnaire exploring the perceptions the respondents have of commercials in general and the attitudes toward the use of sex appeal in commercials. The study also explores the influence of conformity to social and traditional values, importance of religion, and acceptance of change and new ideas in society as factors influence the previously mentioned perceptions and attitudes toward the use of sex appeal. The data revealed that in both countries, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, students expressed negative perceptions toward commercials in general, although students from Saudi Arabia embraced perceptions that were slightly more negative. Attitudes opposed the use of sex appeal in commercials, although, and again, Saudi students had stronger opposing attitudes. In both nations, data revealed that conformity to social and traditional values, importance of religion, and acceptance of change and new ideas and values in society were strong factors predicting opposing the use of sex appeal in advertisements. We discuss our findings with an emphasis on the relation between commercials and cultural contexts and the importance of culture and religion as factors influencing the planning and designing for commercials in today's interconnected global world.

Ali Jamal Al-Kandari & Masoud Abdulrahim
Gulf University for Science & Technology - Kuwait

**Factors Hindering the Influence of American Television Programs
on Gender Roles in Kuwait: A Synthesis of Cultivation and Gratifications Perspective**

This study examines the roles of religiosity, cultural traditionalism, and exposure to multinational television programs versus the influence of American television programs on gender roles in the Kuwait. Utilizing a synthesis perspective of gratifications and cultivation theories factors, 415 university students viewed American TV programs for cross-cultural knowledge, entertainment, surveillance, and utility reasons. Specific gratifications, namely utility and cross-cultural knowledge, predicted supporting equivalent gender roles in society while time spent watching American TV (the cultivation perspective) did not. An objective investigated was whether exposure to multinational television minimizes the influence of American TV on gender roles. It was predicted that while the cultivation perspective explains the effects of media on people where people are exposed mainly to one ideological perspective or view, it might not explain media effects on people watching multinational TV and thus obtaining different perspectives. For example, while Americans overwhelmingly watch American content while Kuwaitis receive satellite programs from around the world. Thus, Americans see primarily an American perspective while Kuwaitis see multiple perspectives. The statistical analyses came in accordance with our initiative. Finally, religious beliefs and cultural values and traditions negatively predicted supporting equivalent gender roles in society and importantly mediated the influence of American television programs on gender roles. We discuss that satellite TV might minimize or eradicate the cultivation effects and the influence of American television programs within specific cultural and religious contexts.

Laura Barth, Lian Qiu & Amanda Sturgill
Baylor University

What We Are or What We Do: Ideological vs. Institutional Content of Charitable Organization Web Sites

This analysis of charitable Web sites examines how ideological and institutional rhetoric are used in an online environment. Past studies have indicated that charities are more successful at obtaining monetary support when their communication focuses more on generic, group information than on strong, ideological information. Using a ranked list of the most successful charities, we examined 67 Web sites and coded the various features as ideological or institutional and found that Web sites employed both types of rhetoric consistently, but that photographs tended to be more ideological.

Shu-Ling Chen Berggreen & Kimberly Eberhardt Casteline
University of Colorado, Boulder

**Emperor's New Definition?: Networks' Perception of Education and Information
on Saturday Morning's Children's Television**

In 1990, Congress passed the Children's Television Act (CTA), requiring commercial broadcasters to have at least three hours of programming that serve the educational and informational needs of children. In 1996, Congress updated the CTA with the Children's Television Report and Order, providing more specific programming guidelines on serving children's educational and informational needs. The FCC again updated the CTA in 2004 and 2006. Despite the updates, the meaning of education and information remains open to anyone's interpretation, including that of the broadcasters'. An analysis of Saturday morning Networks' offerings produced a grim outlook. For example, ABC's lead show, Emperor's New School, features a selfish and rude 18-year-old emperor who calls girls hottie hot hottie. His girl friend cheats to get an A at school. She is also obsessed with appearance. She attempts to destroy all the yearbooks because she has a bad photo in it. Overall, the show is saturated with extremely stereotyped racial and gender constructions. This study traces the history of CTA and textual analyzes Fall 2007 Saturday morning children's programming from networks to dissect their definition of education and information. Disney's Emperor's New School is used as a specific example because of Disney's often unquestioned image of clean, family fun and because of Disney's global empire which showcases its television production in more than 50 countries, reaching over 600 million children worldwide daily.

**Erik Bondurant, Meghan Callahan, Mark Denniston, Elaine Fischer, Jennie Scott Lanz,
Scott Minkoff, August Ruckdeschel, Joshua Ryan & John P. McIver,**
University of Colorado, Boulder

Newspapers as Conveyors of State Political Culture

Americans newspapers convey the news to a majority of adult Americans (NAA, 2007). But they also convey opinions about the news in the form of editorials, guest commentary and op-ed columns. These opinions may be conceptualized as representative of a political culture of which the newspapers serve as defenders of the faith and agents of socialization. A study of 340 newspapers distributed across the 50 states provides grist for the empirical mill. Approximately 2000 editorials are coded as to the values and cultural themes they contain. This paper tests the empirical validity of the Elazarian conception of state moralistic, individualistic and traditionalistic subcultures against a series of alternative hypotheses: Alternative subcultures or value systems (e.g., Wildavsky, 1987; Eliis, 1993; Putnam, 2000; Inglehart, 1977); the dominance of a single primary culture of American values in which we observe little state-specific variation (e.g., Hartz, 1955) and Commercial bias or ownership-specific variation. That is, editorials may simply reflect modern corporate cultures by which media giants attempt to influence local opinion. Finally, newspaper opinions may be unique, reflecting the local (urban, suburban, rural) communities they serve rather than broader state cultures. In essence, we test the general hypothesis that state borders matter (Erikson et al, 1987, Norrander & Wilcox, 2007) against the null hypothesis.

Claudia Bucciferro
University of Colorado, Boulder

In Pinochet's Shadow: Social Memory and National Narratives in Chile

This paper focuses on the relevance of the memories associated with Pinochet's regime for understanding Chilean society today. I argue that the experience of the dictatorship qualifies as a collective trauma because it changed the country's social fabric and shattered peoples assumptions about every area of life; the military regime established hegemony because it neutralized the public sphere and validated authoritarian modes of behavior which prevailed after the return of democracy. While most of the memorializing done to date involves the victims of direct repression the tortured, exiled, detained and disappeared, and their families an assessment of the regimes impact on society at large is pending. I propose that the trauma of perpetrators should be addressed: the fact that the crimes which took place systematically during the seventeen years of dictatorship were enabled by social practices that have not been scrutinized. President Michelle Bachelet's election and Pinochet's death, both of which occurred in 2006, inspired a review of the country's recent history and an attempt to incorporate the memories into a coherent national narrative, a necessary step in order to find a collective path to healing.

Krystina Byrd

University of Colorado, Boulder

**War on Error: To What Extent Will America Allow Sensationalism
To Be Its Primary Source of Information? And Can They Do Anything About It?**

As the World comes together to form a global society, the American people depend on the media for their looking glass to the world. Unfortunately, agenda-setting theory, compassion fatigue, propaganda and sensationalism are just some of the issues scratching America's lens. With only 68 million of 300 million Americans possessing passports, the media evidently has a hand in shaping the perspective of the other and through disinformation, hindering Americans from entering a global society as an informed and educated nation. On April 12, 2007, actress and UNICEF ambassador Mia Farrow published an article in the Wall Street Journal titled, Genocide Olympics referring to China's relations in Sudan. This article demonstrates and enables us to understand the elite whom are scratching the lens, what exactly is skewing the public's view and if Americans hold the power to demand more truth and less fabrication in their news. Can American citizens use their consumer power to prevent ignorance while entering a global culture?

Brittainy Daniels, Amanda Toller & Amanda Sturgill

Baylor University

**Attributes Of On-line Donation Systems That Encourage Donations
and Positive Relationships from College Alumni**

This study examines alumni opinions of the design and content of three different university development (also known as giving) websites in order to find what aspects of the page appeal to potential donors. The findings will be used to aid in the improvement and completion of such giving sites. We were able to identify differences between the opinions of younger alumni (those who have graduated within the past five years) and older alumni (those who graduate 10 or more years prior). It was concluded that, by combining these results, each of the demographics can be reached successfully. We also found that most alumni are willing to donate through the giving website, but do have specific expectations about how their gift and the giving process should be handled. We discuss these expectations as well as their opinions and suggestions, concluding with recommendations for development websites.

Lillie Fears

Arkansas State University

**An Examination of U.S. Media Reports on the Cultural Status
of Iraqi Women Since the 2003 U.S. Led Invasion**

This paper will examine what U.S. media have reported about the cultural status of Iraqi women since the 2003 U.S.-led invasion of Iraq. Mounting war casualties have left countless women widowed in Iraq, many of whom are poor and left behind to raise some 70 percent of civilians who are children and youth under the age of 17. Researchers at the U.S. Brooks City-Base Air Force Laboratory (San Antonio) are concerned that some women might turn to insurgents for support in helping to raise their children. As such, there is a fear that these children could be influenced to adopt some of the terroristic behaviors characteristic of some extremist insurgent groups. This paper will discuss both the challenges widowed Iraqi women face as new heads of households in their traditionally male-dominated Muslim culture as well as what U.S. media have reported on this ongoing crisis.

Carly Hare, Crystal Echohawk & Kimberly Craven

NVision

Envisioning Our Future: Contemporary Realities and Communications of Indigenous Communities

Interactive panel discussion and presentation will provide insight into the current realities of indigenous people and highlight national efforts that unite tradition values and identities through a contemporary lens. This presentation and discussion will include public service announcements, ad campaigns and media that infuse Tribal identities in modern mediums; i.e. online networks, film, photography, etc. Panelists will consist of national Native nonprofit programs that have used mainstream communications and indigenized them. Organizations representatives will include Native Americans Rights Fund, First Nations Development Institute, and NVision.

Steven G. Horton, Paula F. Furr & Veronica M. Ramirez

Northwestern State University

Beth E. Barnes

University of Kentucky and Accrediting Council, ACEJMC

R. Ivan Pinnell

West Virginia University

**Integrating University and Program Strategic Plans:
Strategies for Successful Assessment of Small Journalism Programs**

Panelists will address best practices, tips and strategies for journalism programs to integrate university assessment models into program assessment plans required by ACEJMC for accreditation or reaccreditation visits. Included will be examples of and discussion about common university assessment tools and how to incorporate these into simple, effective program assessment models. Additionally, panelists will share how institutions effectively can integrate regional accreditation standards for their universities with specific ACEJMC requirements such as assessment of learning outcomes, using their programs' strategic plans as a reference.

Richard J. Knecht

University of Toledo

Reoccurring Trends in Telecommunication History

The purpose of the presentation is to demonstrate that in the United States a thread of continuity exists in the development of all electronic media. After researching the history of telecommunications, it becomes increasingly clear that four major trends seem to have reoccurred during the past eighty years. These cycles can generally be categorized as experimentation, entrepreneurship, government intervention and readjustment. At times, each of these phases seems to operate independently of each other, while at other times, they seem to occur simultaneously and at yet at other times, a cause and effect relationship seems to be apparent. By investigating the four reoccurring trends in mass communication, it should become apparent that their effect upon societal and technological change will open avenues to a better understanding of the media's influence upon society and vice versa. Perhaps the best way to demonstrate the reoccurrence of the four trends is to trace the development of each of them and to see how they were later challenged by cable, a technology that is now competing with other venues such as DBS, LPTV, and pay-per-view.

Richard Lei

Northern Arizona University

The Mad Men Behind 'Mad Men'

One of the biggest hits of the 2007 summer season was the series *Mad Men* on the AMC network. The program is a time capsule of issues, values and culture from 1960 set inside an advertising agency on Madison Avenue in New York City. The series makes regular references to innovative marketing/advertising concepts like focus groups and motivational research which were immensely popular at that time. But who were the men behind these *Mad Men* of advertising? What was so engaging about Tang that astronauts wanted to take it to the moon? Or why motorists wanted a tiger in your tank! This paper will explore the work of consumer behavior pioneers like Edward Bernays and Ernest Dichter who used psychological principles in developing advertising platforms to appeal to the masses.

Richard Lei

Northern Arizona University

Updating Advertising Curriculum: A Case Study

One of the biggest challenges in undergraduate advertising education is to give students the essential skills needed in order to be successful in the real world. The real world is constantly changing, and university curriculum evolves at a much slower pace. At Northern Arizona University, the curriculum had been essentially unchanged for twenty years and focused on the traditional elements of copy writing, media planning, strategy development and campaigns. In 2007 a three-step curriculum review was undertaken which included: a review of leading undergraduate advertising programs, telephone interviews among industry executives and completion of an alumni questionnaire. This information provided the basis for a curriculum redesign that is currently underway. This paper provides a review of the process and recommendations to make curriculum more contemporary and better serve the needs of students.

Marisa Lubeck

University of Colorado, Boulder

Books Colored Green: Mass Media and the Evolution of Environmental Discourse

Mass media shape cultural identity and exemplify cultural reality, influence communication over space, time, and scale, and can be linked to widespread processes of change. Books and films are particularly influential, possessing national, sometimes international reach and thereby accessing a relatively large audience. By the mid-twentieth century, the American environmental movement had taken form, constituted by increased scientific inquiry and environmental-related public action. Social scientists have linked environmental concern with mass communication, begging the question: How and to what extent have environment literature and American environmentalism converged? In order to better define the relationship between mass communication and environmentalism, three works definitive of the environmental movement are analyzed: Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*, *Love Canal* by Lois Gibbs, and Al Gore's *An Inconvenient Truth*. Content analyses of these popular environmental are juxtaposed with a history of the environmental movement. The study suggests a correlation between public environmental attitudes and popular works of media, as well as a tentative link between mass communication and environmental policy. Thus, it is concluded that popular environmental works have both affected and been affected by environmental discourse and theory. Furthermore, popular environmental attitudes represented in environmental literature have followed a particular trajectory, colored with occasional offshoots.

Sheree Martin

The University of Alabama & Legal Practice

**Who Framed Harriet Miers?: An Examination of the Role of Unnamed Sources
in News Reports in The New York Times and The Washington Post**

This paper examines and analyzes the use of unnamed sources by The New York Times and The Washington Post in published news reports about the nomination of Harriet Miers to the U.S. Supreme Court by President George W. Bush. The period covered by this study begins on October 3, 2005 when the nomination was formally announced and ends on October 27, 2005 when the nomination was withdrawn. Statements of fact and opinion attributed to unnamed sources are compared to statements of fact and opinion attributed to named or readily identifiable sources. Framing theory and frame analysis are used to show and explain how the nomination was attacked by opponents. The paper also examines how the announcement of the withdrawal of the nomination was framed by the White House to focus on issues of executive privilege arising out of Miers' role as Counsel to the President rather than the Miers' qualifications and religious beliefs.

Aubri McDonald & Michael Tracey

University of Colorado, Boulder

The 'CSI Effect' Media, Culture and Jurisprudence in the Age of Grissom

The paper examines what has become known as the 'CSI Effect.' This refers to the belief among a growing number of legal professionals that programs such as CBS's CSI: Crime Scene Investigation and other television shows about crime and forensic science have a growing influence on real-world expectations about forensic science. It's suggested that an influence is particularly evident among jurors who view these programs. Proponents for the 'CSI Effect' hypothesize that these shows provide criminals with tips for covering up crime and alluding capture, create unrealistic expectations for crime scene investigation and skew juror expectations about forensic evidence, resulting in tainted verdicts. The paper also examines a number of theoretical and conceptual issues raised by the alleged effect.

Patrick McFadden & Ralph E. Hanson

West Virginia University

Media Bias and the Vocabularies of Motive

Accusations of liberal or conservative bias directed at the media are often based on the values thought to be exhibited by either journalists (liberal values) or the owners of news outlets (conservative values). This paper, rather than looking the values inherent in the communicator, looks at the success that proponents of the political left and right have had in getting their vocabularies accepted in common media rhetoric. The three concepts examined in this paper deal with a form of interrogation (waterboarding), an abortion procedure (intact dilation and extraction), and tax cuts. In each case, the political left and right each have a preferred term or definition to apply to these concepts. This paper examines the frequency of use of the terms or definitions in United States newspapers to see whose vocabularies have achieved dominance.

Hesham M. Mesbah

Kuwait University

Paula F. Furr

Northwestern State University

Impact of Media Transformations on Social Capital in the Middle East: A Macro Perspective

Social effects of mass media have always been the focus of concern among social scientists. Levels of effects attributed to mass media have been fluctuating from the early days of the normative magic bullet theory through Putnam's theory of social capital. Television, in particular, has been indicted of privatizing leisure time and eroding social capital--measured in terms of social participation and interpersonal trust. Accordingly, political apathy and social isolationism are explained in light of rising levels of media consumption. Expressed otherwise, the expansion of mass media use is said to jeopardize both the democratic process and the social coherence in western societies. Empirical testing of this assumption in several western democracies revealed a substantial degree of concomitance between high levels of media use and low sociopolitical participation. It remains unclear, however, whether mass media could be held responsible for political apathy and social disintegration in less democratic and/or underdeveloped societies. Data collected from poor democratic countries, like Indonesia and Al Salvador, revealed low levels of social capital. Yet, other procedural factors accounted for poor levels of voters turn out, such as the difficulty of obtaining the proper voting cards and getting to the correct voting place. As expected, a macro perspective needs to be adopted to predict potential impact of mass media on social capital in Middle Eastern countries.

Reginald Miles

Howard University

Podcasting: A Supplemental Learning Aide

Using podcasting to create audio programs designed to enhance the classroom experience through interviews and instructional how-to methods that relate directly to radio production and the broadcasting industry. Podcast Production: The Secrets of Radio Production www.switchpod.com

Richard Moeller

The Metropolitan State College of Denver

Division in America: How Radical Politics on the Web Contributes

The most divisive political ideas espoused today are found on the Web. In fact, ideas only mentioned quietly in the dark of night two decades ago are as bright as a computer monitor today. Propaganda, lies, obsession, character assassination, and the elimination of others, are just some of the data found with only a few clicks. Often in politics, sunlight is the best antiseptic. Yet, many are asking if it has gone too far. The examples of freedoms of expression found on the Web are by and large healthy, but some divisive and even radical political views seem to fall a bit too far out of the mainstream for most rational people. The purpose of this paper is to examine and analyze divisive and radical political material on the Web. With the relative freedom any radical individual or group has, especially in a representative democracy, many are finding their advocacy quit easy and with little resistance or even notice from opposition groups or governments. However, these radical opinions are not espoused in a virtual vacuum. In fact they generate many hits from all sections of society.

James E. Mueller
University of North Texas

**The Politics of a Massacre: Comparing Newspaper Coverage
of the Little Bighorn with the Hamburg Race Riot**

In the summer of 1876, two bloody events distracted Americans from celebrating the Centennial of their country. George Armstrong Custer and the 7th Cavalry were defeated at the Battle of the Little Bighorn, and black militia and white civilians led by a former Confederate officer clashed in a bloody race riot in Hamburg, South Carolina. Because of the number of casualties and the national implications, the Little Bighorn would seem a bigger news story than the Hamburg riot. Yet research on newspaper coverage of the battle showed that in Kansas, a Republican state, many newspapers emphasized what they called the Hamburg Massacre over Custer's defeat, which they argued was not a massacre because it was a fair fight. Democrats claimed Custer's unit was under strength because too many troops were in the South on Reconstruction duty. Republicans countered the troops were necessary because of episodes like the Hamburg riot. This paper will examine a variety of newspapers from around the country to compare coverage of the two events. It will focus on the political aspects of the coverage and will attempt to shed light on the status of the press in 1876, particularly in terms of objectivity and partisanship.

Rodney Osborne & Dana Eversole
Northeastern State University

Measuring Media Use in a Student-Run Public Relations Campaign

This study grew out of a capstone campaigns class that was hired to bring a three-ring circus to town. Using Grunig's situational theory's four-point involvement scale, students developed a new method to evaluate their campaign's media strategy and plan that included using 15 different types of media and information sources. This study was a formal evaluation of the students' new measuring instrument. Statistical analysis found the instrument to be reliable and valid. The mean scores failed to identify a typical member of the sample population by income, education and age because of large standard deviations. ANOVA tests found no significant differences between the levels of three demographic variables. A profile analysis indicated the media plan evaluation method can definitely be used to make future media plan decisions. The new media strategy evaluation method was found to measure targeted publics actual use of specific types of media and information sources.

Robert M. Peaslee & Shu-Ling Chen Berggreen
University of Colorado - Boulder

To Hold Up Half of the Sky: TV, Gender Relations and Democracy in Contemporary China

Television was long considered an important publicity tool under China's media philosophy. Thus all programming followed very closely to the content guidelines set by the government. However, the onset of economic reforms in the late 70s and the modification of political strategies in the 80s drastically altered the landscape of the industry. By 1979, advertising became a main source of revenue for television, and shows different from the convention were needed to compete for advertising dollars. Imported shows and experimentations from local producers saturated the television screen. Out of this combination emerged the growing liberalization of content. For instance, Half the Sky, China's very first TV program about women, for women and by women, debuted in 1996 and blossomed. Contrary to certain Chinese cultural and social practice, the show promotes gender equity and its popularity led to a host of new women shows, including Supergirls, a female version of American Idol. Through this mechanism a form of democracy not practiced in other aspects of their social life has developed. This evolution signifies an important shift from Chinese television's elevated status to a more truly participatory mass medium with an environment of democratization of taste. Contextualized in its cultural, political and economic environment, this study follows the journey of television program development in China and explores the significant role television programming may play in social change.

R. Ivan Pinnell
West Virginia University

Why Major in PR: Update on Variables Influencing the Decision

This empirical study compares the results of a survey conducted at the 2006 Public Relations Society of America annual conference (160 respondents) with the results of the same survey conducted at the 2007 PRSSA annual conference (190 respondents). Results indicate the variables influencing the decision to major in public relations.

Mary Jackson Pitts
Arkansas State University

Podcasting in the Classroom: An Experiment to Measure Effect

This study explores the use of iPod technology in the classroom. An experiment was conducted to determine if iPod use in the classroom has an effect on student learning. This is an ongoing research project that began in the Fall of 2006. Data has been collected for two semesters with preliminary data showing iPods improving learning. The iPod was introduced to the experimental group to determine answers to three research areas. These include how the students use the iPods, whether iPod technology improves student learning, and whether the iPod helps students learn in one area as opposed to another.

Mary-Jackson Pitts
Arkansas State University

Weaving the Web: Radio's Web Content

The purpose of the research was to content analyze commercial radio station websites in 2005/2006 to determine how radio stations use the Internet as a public relations tool. Variables were used to determine what information could be found on the radio websites, how the stations are using the internet as a public relations tool, what level of interactivity is found on radio websites and differences between AM/FM radio stations website. Of the 500 radio stations in the systematic sample 450 were reachable. A consistent variable found on 50 % of the station websites was information about the weather. Advertisements, DJs with photos and information about the DJ were found on a significant number of the websites. Phone numbers, email addresses, mailing addresses, and fax numbers were included on a significant number of the websites. Differences were found between AM and FM radio stations websites. The conclusion of the research is that the radio website is an under used public relations tool.

Mary Jackson Pitts & Lily Zeng
Arkansas State University

Jin Yang
University of Memphis

Reginald Miles
Howard University

Communicating with the Pod: Using Technology to Make a Difference.

The panel proposed is Communicating with the Pod: Using Technology to Make a Difference. Podcasting is gaining popularity as average citizens join large media organizations in distributing information using the automated technology. Many college students grew up with computers and digital devices, and they tend to be among those early adopters of the podcasting technology. This panel explores the usage and adoption rates of college students toward podcasting and examines the perceptions of university faculty toward using podcasting in the classroom. Panelists will address how podcasting is being used in the classrooms of mass communication programs and then report on experimental work which focuses on the effectiveness of using podcasting to improve learning in the classroom.

Byron B. Renz,
Wayne State University (retired)

Media Imagery: Generator of Oppositional Schemas That Fuel World Conflict

This paper suggests that media imagery is a major contributor to the surfacing of oppositional schemas that set societal groups in conflictual relationships with one another. Political, religious, economic, and cultural value systems have such different components that voluntary reconciliation of differences may be virtually impossible. Media images stir and reinforce (1) the principles of democracy or totalitarianism, (2) the principles of Christianity or Islam, (3) the principles of capitalism or socialism, and (4) the principles of cultural autonomy or imperialism. Selected examples of historical value clashes that have fueled military conflict include the struggle between Christianity and Islam and the Western democracies and Nazi Germany. The sources for this paper are derived from the published literature.

Victoria Sama
Humbolt State University

The CNN/YouTube Presidential Candidate Debates

CNN joined YouTube to present Democratic and Republican presidential candidate debates in July and November 2007. Computer users were invited to produce and submit videotaped questions for the candidates by using the YouTube portal. Out of thousands of submissions, the network selected a few dozen it liked best and aired those during the debates. This paper will provide a content analysis of the debates and examine possible implications on journalism and the political process.

Steven Schild
Saint Mary's University of Minnesota

Public-policy Listserve Closes Due to Lack of Participation

After more than seven years of operation, a listserv created to discuss local public-policy issues suspended operations at its original site due to lack of participation. This paper discusses possible reasons for the shutdown, including a lack of ideological diversity among participants, an apparent unwillingness to discuss controversial local issues, the emergence of two other online discussion sites with less restrictive rules for participation, and the decision by some public officials to withdraw from the listserv's membership. This paper also examines statistics from the listserv's history, including reduced numbers of messages posted to the list, reduced numbers of individual writers, and an increasingly disproportionate percentage of the overall message volume written by a small percentage of participants.

Laura Sentell & Gil Fowler
Arkansas State University

The Content and Informational Cues Found Within Food, Health and Weight Related Advertisements on Gender Oriented and Gender Neutral Channels

A content analysis of the commercials found on gender oriented and gender-neutral channels was conducted in fall of 2007 to examine differences in food, health and weight related ads and in informational cues in those ads. Lifetime (the female oriented channel), Spike (male oriented channel) and an NBC affiliate (gender-neutral channel) were compared using a constructed week sample. Ads between 5-10 pm were coded for product type -- food, health/nutrition, and weight loss or gain; food product; and food type -- fast food, restaurant, pre-made, a single product or n/a. Information cues (Resnick & Stern) were tabulated: price, taste, satisfaction, quality, health, nutrition, weight loss, status, emotional appeal, content, availability, guarantees, performance, and safety/support. The values implied were coded as hedonistic (having), altruistic (giving), functionalistic (efficiency) or no values. 259 commercials were coded. Lifetime had the largest amount of food, health and weight related ads (43.2%). NBC had 31.3% and Spike 25.5%. Most ads were food related (83%). The food products coded included information concerning the contents of the product 34.2% of the time. Single products ads totaled 28.2%. Information cues showed contents mentioned most often (83.8%). The average number of information cues was 4 per ad, which occurred in 26.6% of all commercials. Hedonism was the value implied most often in 84.9% of ads.

Elizabeth A. Skewes
University of Colorado, Boulder

The Politics of Celebrity: How the Media Covered the Brief Presidential Campaign of Stephen Colbert

He hinted at it on The Daily Show on October 16, 2007, then on his own program later that night on Comedy Central, Stephen Colbert proclaimed, I'm doing it! With that, Colbert became a presidential candidate and the media flocked after him until his candidacy came to an abrupt halt when South Carolina officials decided not to include him on the primary ballot. Despite the fact that Colbert planned to file only in South Carolina – so clearly couldn't amass enough delegates to win – and that he was running as his television persona, many journalists treated him with the same seriousness as they did other candidates. This study will examine news coverage of the Colbert candidacy and compare it to the coverage that other candidates were getting. It will address whether the media were blinded by the Colbert's celebrity, even briefly, as they covered the 2008 race.

Martin D. Sommerness
Northern Arizona University

Assessing the ABCs: Using one Institution's Exit Exam as another's Assessment Tool -- A Pilot Study

This paper shows the results of using the exit examination of one institution -- Arkansas State University -- as the assessment tool of another institution -- Northern Arizona University. The study used the ASU journalism exit exam as the pre- and post-test assessment tool for the basic journalism writing class at Northern Arizona University. More than 200 students were tested in the multi-section course of Journalism 130, Writing for Communication Channels. The results showed what language skills students had entering the class and some of what they learned -- as well as what was not taught/learned -- during the course of Fall Semester 2006, giving insight into potential course and curricular re-organization.

Martin D. Sommerness
Northern Arizona University

Scarlet, Purple and Rainbow: A Palette of Anti-Mormon Fiction

This study examines three highly popular American and British novels from the late 19th and early 20th Century that each had strong anti-Mormon themes. A Study in Scarlet, Riders of the Purple Sage and Rainbow Trail all display themes of opposition to LDS church leadership. The paper studies these themes as well as contemporary and critical evaluation of the books as well as author reaction.

Douglas J. Swanson
California State Polytechnic University

Show Me, Help Me, Tell Me, Sell Me: Leading Christian Renewalist Ministries' Use of the World Wide Web for Evangelizing, Fundraising, and Merchandising

This research is an analysis of visual, operational, informational, fundraising, and merchandising content of World Wide Web sites of 13 leading renewal Christian ministries. Renewalist Christians espouse a Health and Wealth theology that is embraced by increasing numbers of believers worldwide. A content analysis, coupled with the application of media framing and constant comparative analysis allowed for quantitative and qualitative findings. Visual and operational content was found to be oriented mostly toward communication, while informational content was oriented mostly toward evangelization. Most renewal sites eschewed traditional Christian symbolism and emphasized positive themes and can do encouragement. Fundraising and product sales were key components of online efforts to solidify relationships with followers. It remains to be seen whether the methods used by renewalist ministries will transfer to mainline denominations.

Mary Tolan & Peter Schwepker
Northern Arizona University

Ranch Women: Telling Their Stories with Words and Photos

One hundred years ago, women ranchers were found most often in the ranch house kitchen -- cooking and cleaning up for their ranch husbands and the cowboys who did most of the riding, roping and branding. Today's ranch women are riding side by side their male counterparts, not only bringing in the cattle and mending fences, but some even becoming ranch owners. For the past 18 months we have been interviewing and photographing ranch women and their families in northern Arizona. We will share their evolving stories (most of them spanning several generations), and talk about how reporting in the field (or, rather, out on the range) is often the best preparation for teaching reporting, photojournalism and storytelling in the classroom.

Frank Walsh
Texas State University

The Role of Ethical Codes in the Practice of Public Relations

What is the relationship between Codes of Ethics of professional organizations and violations of these Codes? This was the question posed for different public relations organizations throughout the world. The initial phase of the research content analyzed 25 public relations organizations from either different countries or different public relations organizations within the same country such as the United States and United Kingdom. The second phase of the research examined 25 communication activities that violated one or more of the standards of a majority of the codes examined in the first phase of the research. Initial findings indicate the Codes of Ethics are extremely similar having principles such as: 1) truth, 2) honesty, 3) public interest, 4) fair competition. Each of the principles has vague definitions with several offering examples of activities that would violate the particular principle. Only a few of the Codes have enforcement sections that provide for: an investigation phase, findings phase, or penalty phase. The initial examination of code violations indicates PR organizations are slow to condemn activities that violate their codes and there is some difference when a member rather than a non-member perpetrate the violation. Most PR organizations do not have an affirmative role in identifying code violations and speaking out against them. Without an enforcement section to a Code of Ethics, the organization relies on education of its members and on voluntary adherence.

Marguerite Watt
Western Washington University

A Case Study of Editorial Accountability in the Internet Age

Many media promote transparency, heightened editorial accountability and audience participation. In this case study of a recent incident at the national consumer technology magazine PC World, the publication found itself in a virtual goldfish bowl. When the editor in chief resigned after a conflict over editorial policy with the new publisher, word spread very quickly. Publications from Wired to the Boston Herald and The New York Times reported on the incident, initially with the typical spare comment from management. Blogs weighed in, too. Readers commented in posts on PC World's online forums and others, and canceled subscriptions. The rapid and intense reaction prompted an exception to parent corporation IDG's longstanding policy of leaving business units alone. Within 10 days, the publisher was reassigned within the corporation and the editor reinstated. This is neither the first nor the last time that church and state have collided, but it is a dramatic example of the power of interactivity in online publishing and the new role of what were formerly called readers. This case study includes interviews with the principals and an analysis of the effects of the extreme transparency encouraged by Web 2.0 and its ongoing effects on publishing.

Jin Yang
University of Memphis

Faculty Perceptions of Podcasting in the Classroom

This study examined how the faculty perceives the use of the computer technology in classroom and specifically the use of podcasting. Podcasting is beginning to take on momentum on campus as a useful teaching tool, and some faculty have pioneered in the new field of integrating the technology in technology. Several research studies on podcasting in education seem to focus on the receivers' end of the communication: students. But we all know that the senders' end of the communication, i.e., faculty, also played an equally important role in this scenario. This study is interested in finding out what motivates the early adopters of faculty to adopt the podcasting in classroom and what benefits and gratifications they have obtained from using the new technology.

Lily Zeng
Arkansas State University

Perceived Benefit of Podcasting: Predicting the Adoption and Use of Podcasting Among College Students

Podcasting is gaining popularity as average citizens join large media organizations in distributing information using the automated technology. College students, most of whom grew up with computers and digital devices, are an important group among those early adopters of the podcasting technology. However, little is known about why individuals choose podcasting among the varieties of traditional media and other on-demand media formats. This study will investigate the adoption and use of podcasting from the perspective of the perceived benefit of the technology. Particularly, the study will answer: To what degree do perceived advantages and compatibility of podcasting predict use of podcasts?

Lily Zeng
Arkansas State University

Predicting Usage of MP3 Players: Beyond the Uses of the Device Itself

This study seeks to explain the usage of MP3 players based on the uses and gratifications theoretical framework. Data from an online survey of over 500 users of MP3 players revealed six distinct gratification factors through factor analysis: control, companionship, entertainment, status, productivity, and cost. Each gratification reflects unique features of the portable audio device. Productivity, which reflects individuals' use of the device for multi-tasking purposes, is a new gratification related to MP3 players. Usage of MP3 players is predicted using all six gratification factors, together with use of other media and self-perception of tech-savviness.

Tom Isern & Suzanne Kelley
North Dakota State University

Angus Ross, Afield: An Otago Identity Quest

In 1836 Te Pūoho led a Ngāti Tama invasion of the South Island of New Zealand by the back door. Advancing down the West Coast, the raiders crossed the Haast Past into Central Otago. Their intent was to surprise Ngāi Tahu from inland, but their plan went awry in Central Otago—on the shore of Lake Wanaka. There they surprised a foraging party of Ngāi Tahu, but survivors spread the alarm, resulting in the destruction of Te Pūoho's force. A century later, a virile young scholar named Angus Ross, retraced Te Pūoho's invasion by riding across the Haast on a pushbike. This resulted in a master's thesis signed, appropriately, in the pseudonymic fashion of graduate studies in those days, Afield. The quest of Ross in search of an epic martial past on the South Island was parcel to his personal, patriotic desire to forge a national identity for his country. This was the same impulse that would motivate him, a generation later, to engineer the insertion of New Zealand history into the curriculum of the University of Otago. This paper traces both the physical and intellectual journey of Angus Ross on his quest.

Jim Maher
University of New England, Australia

Indigenous Peoples and Constitutional Change in Australia

The struggle for constitutional change for Australia's indigenous people has a long history, much longer than is traditionally recognized by writers on the topic. In 1967 the constitution was changed to remove two clauses which were perceived as discriminating against indigenous people, s. 51 (26) and S. 127. This paper will discuss the origin and implications of the two clauses, trace the long campaign to remove them from the constitution and analyze the implications for Indigenous affairs post referendum.

Thomas Murphy, S.J
Seattle University

**British Columbia in a Pacific World: British Columbian interactions
with Australia and New Zealand, 1872-1902**

When San Juan Island, off the southeastern tip of Vancouver Island, was awarded to the United States by international arbitration in 1872, British Columbians worried that their ambition to trade with Australia and New Zealand would be blocked by an aggressive American Navy. Just thirty years later, Vancouver was linked with Brisbane as part of the new all-red submarine cable that created a ring of British imperial telegraphic stations that circumnavigated the globe. This paper will leave aside the traditional focus on British Columbia's early provincial attempts to link with Eastern Canada and avoid American annexation. Instead, it will examine British Columbia's sense of itself as part of an emerging imperial Pacific, and not just North American, power during the thirty years that followed the loss of San Juan. This will be done through four steps: an examination of political parallels between British Columbia and the Australasian provinces, a study of British Columbia's involvement in the building of the trans-Pacific cable, a survey of whatever actual trade took place between B.C. and Australasia, and consideration of late Victorian cultural exchanges between B.C and its cousins in the southwest Pacific.

PHILOSOPHY

Archibald Laud-Hammond

Texas A&M International University

Paul Tang

California State University

Long Beach

Alan Casselman

Florida State University

The Ontological Status of Teleology

Most contemporary analyses of biological function assume that teleology is reducible to some feature of the natural, mind-independent world. The consequence of this reduction has forced many to conclude that there can be no unifying account between biological functions and different kinds of teleology. I argue that eliminating mind from teleology is a fundamental mistake. Teleology is directly tied to intentionality and is best regarded as a cognitive device. If intentionality is not reducible to the mind-independent world, then teleology is not reducible to the mind-independent world. But it doesn't follow that teleology is non-natural. Teleology is still a natural phenomenon so long as intentionality is a natural phenomenon; it just might not be reducible. So an analysis based on intentionality solves at least two worries: (1) teleology makes no ontological commitments, and (2) different kinds of teleology can be accommodated under one analysis.

Paul Hodapp

University of Northern Colorado

Affirmative Action and the Philosophy of Martha Nussbaum

In this paper I draw upon the philosophy of Martha Nussbaum to advance an argument for the moral justification of affirmative action. I start with her criticism of the liberal philosophy of John Rawls' social contract philosophy to develop a stronger version of social contract theory to justify affirmative action. I also defend utilitarianism against Nussbaum's criticisms with the aim of using utilitarianism to support affirmative action. Lastly, I evaluate Nussbaum's own capability theory to show how it can be used to support affirmative action. The key to capability theory is the basic moral intuition that equal human dignity requires the development of essential human capabilities. Nussbaum relies on the experience we share of vulnerability and on our recognition of our shared need for affirmative action during these periods of vulnerability.

Dr. Archibald Laud-Hammond

Texas A&M International University

African Ethics

It is common or customary in philosophical and academic circles to categorize philosophy into Western, European, Oriental, Russian, Greek, British, American or Latin-American Philosophy, to name a few. Yet the very concept or mere mention of African, (and African American philosophy for that matter) is apt to evoke skepticism at best, and at worst, is bound to elicit immediate and conspicuous disapprobation. I argue that this attitude or reaction towards African philosophy rests on pure ignorance or prejudice or both. I demonstrate that the existence and nature of African ethics can be located in African proverbs. I further, identify major elements of African ethics via the proverbs.

David Schelly

Reservation of What? An Historical Analysis of Preservation and the desire for authenticity

From the 18th century to the present, land preservation in the United States has been initiated or supported by a diverse group of government officials and citizens, from Thomas Jefferson to Edward Abbey. Those who wish to preserve nature have in common a desire to preserve the individual, especially as an effort to avoid movement away from authenticity. Historically the inauthentic has been defined as mechanization, industrialization, urbanization, or the over-presence of technology that is perceived as detrimental to human existence. I assess and compare the implicit motivations behind land preservation efforts, beginning with what can be loosely labeled as the agriculturalists of the 18th century, the anti-urbanizationists of the 19th and 20th centuries, to present day conservationists. The historic narratives from American nature writers similarly and consistently imply that a certain type of land is essential to the well-being of the American individual, either as a productive member of a democracy or for the happiness and quality of life of the individual. In each of the groups, the essentialness of nature can be justified or explained by a desired connection to preserve the authentic, a desire comparable to Walter Benjamin's fear of the inauthentic expressed during 1930s Germany.

Stephen Adam Seagrave
University of Notre Dame

Cicero, Aquinas, and the Development of Natural Law Theory

The emergence of the "new natural law" theory in the second half of the twentieth century with the work of Finnis, George, and others has considerably enriched the landscape of contemporary political theory. Perhaps the most important contribution of this theory to date has resulted from the attempts of its proponents to reconcile natural law theory with one of its traditional adversaries: natural rights liberalism. Another, less noticed contribution of new natural law theory has been the revival of the traditional (for lack of a better term) natural law perspective in opposition to new natural law arguments and interpretations. These more traditional perspectives, however, generally limit their focus to the writings of St. Thomas Aquinas. While Aquinas so-called Treatise on Law does contain the single most important statement of traditional natural law theory, this theory cannot be properly or fully understood without including the significant contribution of Cicero. Despite recent efforts to rediscover Cicero's distinctive contributions to the history of political thought, Cicero's treatment of the natural law continues to be viewed by most scholars as little more than a passive transmission of Stoic doctrines. This common interpretation, however, rests on a reading of Cicero's texts that is anticipated and denied by Cicero himself (*De Legibus* I.36-37).

John R. Baker
Wittenberg University

**Friends, Foes, or Wolves in Sheep's Clothes?:
Small-City Board Members' Views of Their Board Service Experiences**

In thousands of small cities across the country, members of local government boards and commissions toil away at their duties with little to no fanfare. Members of Planning Commissions, Parks and Recreation Boards, and Civil Service Commissions, etc., volunteer their time and energy to help their communities deal with local public policy issues. Their service is essential to small town governance, but what we know about their experiences is extremely limited. Do they believe they have enough authority to accomplish their tasks? Do they think they have enough staff support? What about their views of the local media's coverage of their boards/commissions work? Are their views on these and other aspects of their work affected by how they were recruited, or by their expressed motivations for volunteering? Utilizing survey data of board members in 60 small cities across 6 states, this paper provides answers to these and other questions about small town board service. The results help illuminate a critical aspect of community governance that has received very little scholarly attention.

Bob Beatty and Mark Peterson
Washburn University

**30 Seconds to Washington: The use of TV advertisements
by candidates for Congress from 1968-2006 in Kansas**

In every election cycle candidates for the U.S. House and Senate in Kansas attempt to connect with voters and gain their support through the use of television advertisements. Because these TV ads are made for the purpose of making the candidate appealing to a wide audience, scholars argue that they can serve as snapshots of the important values, priorities and issues of a state at a particular point in time. This paper will present the results of a content-analysis of 340 political ads from Kansas House and Senate candidates from 1968 to 2006, ads which cover thirty-three different candidates in twenty-four different elections. The TV commercials were analyzed on the basis of visuals, major issues, negativity/positivity, and value statements. The results of this content analysis show not only the major themes and values deemed important by political elites at given historical periods of time, but also allow a discussion of whether the values that candidates stress to their constituents have changed over time (as Thomas Frank has alleged in his book *What's the Matter with Kansas?*). The paper will present results both quantitatively and qualitatively in order to best assess the messages and ideas that candidates were trying to impart with their ads.

**Erik Bondurant, Meghan Callahan, Mark Denniston,
Elaine Fischer, Jennie Scott Lanz, Scott Minkoff,
August Ruckdeschel, Joshua Ryan & John P. McIver,**
University of Colorado

Newspapers as Conveyors of State Political Culture

Americans newspapers convey the news to a majority of adult Americans (NAA, 2007). But they also convey opinions about the news in the form of editorials, guest commentary and op-ed columns. These opinions may be conceptualized as representative of a political culture of which the newspapers serve as defenders of the faith and agents of socialization. A study of 340 newspapers distributed across the 50 states provides grist for the empirical mill. Approximately 2000 editorials are coded as to the values and cultural themes they contain. This paper tests the empirical validity of the Elazarian conception of state moralistic, individualistic and traditionalistic subcultures against a series of alternative hypotheses. In essence, we test the general hypothesis that state borders matter (Erikson et al, 1987, Norrander & Wilcox, 2007) against the null hypothesis.

MaryAnne Borrelli
Connecticut College

Representation and the First Lady: Credibility, Identity, and Outreach

Utilizing materials drawn from the presidential libraries, this paper explores the ways in which first ladies have served as symbolic, descriptive, and substantive representatives for the public generally and women specifically throughout the modern presidency. In so doing, the presidents' wives have significantly influenced the structure and routines of the White House Office, effected major shifts in policy and ideology, and reshaped press relations.

David C. Brody, Washington
State University-Spokane

Jordan M. Singer
Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System

The Effectiveness of Judicial Performance Evaluation Programs: Views from the Bench

Judicial Performance Evaluation (JPE) programs have been utilized by states for several decades. JPE programs are generally designed to serve the dual aims of providing voters information about judges on retention election ballots, and providing sitting judges with information that they can use to improve their performance on the bench. Despite the increased use of JPE programs in recent years nationwide, there has been a dearth of empirical research examining whether these programs achieve their designed goals. The current study attempts to help fill part of this void. Since 1990 Colorado has maintained a state-operated JPE program for appellate and trial court judges. To gain a greater understanding of the impact the JPE program has had on the judges being evaluated, surveys were administered to the Colorado judiciary regarding 1) the extent to which JPE provides useful feedback for self-improvement and 2) whether the existence of judicial performance evaluation has had any effect on the impartiality of the judge. This paper reports the results of this survey. In addition to reporting descriptive statistics obtained from the survey, results from multivariate analyses are presented, and implications for future JPE programs are discussed.

William E Carroll
Sam Houston State University

What Is Moderate: Seeking the Political Center in Democratic Politics

Witnessing the tremendous political transformations and realignments in the U.S., Canada, Japan, and Europe raises multiple questions for researchers observing these changes. Realignment of party systems, shifting electoral bases, and - the subject of this paper - profound ideological transformations. The latter has occurred on the left and the right, in the course of which - following? contributing? - the space and meaning of the center has shifted as well. In this paper I examine this process, comparatively in and across democracies and at multiple levels. At the most apparent level are the shifts and transformations of political parties and party systems, so a comparative analysis of moving political (ideological) space is necessary: what and where are the parties of the left, the right - the center. But it is also necessary to analyze the changing content of political-ideological discourse. What does being in the center mean? What does center party mean - and where are they? The paper seeks to give analytical content to the answers to these questions.

Thomas C. Davis
Cameron University

Identity and Attitudinal Variations among Catholics in Northern Ireland

The paper examines identities and political attitudes among Northern Ireland's Catholic community. Drawing upon data from the 2005 Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey, the research reveals that most Catholics embrace a common national identity and share similar views on some fundamental political issues. Far from being a unified group though, there are substantial divisions within the community regarding political identity and party affiliation and attitudes toward a number of important issues including Northern Ireland's constitutional status. The paper also addresses the socio-demographic factors associated with the differences in identity and attitudes.

Francois Debrix

Florida International University

Is Sarkozy's 'New France' the Same Old France? A Preliminary Analysis

New French President Nicolas Sarkozy, who came to power last April, has been presented by many pundits, chroniclers on French politics, and journalists as a reformist, one who is not afraid of undertaking new, risky, or even unpopular projects. With Sarkozy in charge, France is believed by some to be on the brink of many social, economic, and cultural transformations, some of which may be able to remedy the generalized social malaise and economic downfall that have characterized French politics in the last decade. This paper performs a preliminary analysis of Sarkozys so-called reformist visions, policy objectives, and concrete strategies based on his stated views and preferences (made public and published both before and after the April 2007 elections) and on an overview of the first six months of his presidency. Some key ideological perspectives, crucial to Sarkozys understanding of French society and Frances global relations, are identified and evaluated in the historical context of endemic problems encountered by French leaders when they seek to alter the course of French society and culture. Following this examination, a critical assessment of Sarkozys ideas and methods is provided, and a reflection on the chances for meaningful transformation of both Frances society and French foreign policy is offered

Angela Y. Douglas & Erica M. Carter

University of South Carolina

What's the DEAL with the increasing number of OWBs?

One of the primary objectives of the 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) is to reduce the number of out-of-wedlock births. In this paper, we are attempt to quantify how successful the states have been at affecting the number of out-of-wedlock births in their respective jurisdictions and determine the factors that contributed to any changes that may have occurred. We can address this research objective by investigating the impact of societal, economic and programmatic factors on the number of out-of-wedlock births. This model specification will help us to assess program effectiveness. A multivariate analysis will assess state initiatives that span time. The primary data sources for this analysis will be the United States Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families (ACF) and the Statistical Abstract of the United States. This analysis should provide additional explanations for the decrease in births to unwed mothers. Theoretically, its findings should contribute to the understanding of the intensity of the welfare legislation, as it is realized in state policy decision-making. This research effort will have an impact on the development and assessment of public policy.

Shaul M. Gabbay

University of Denver

Networks of Terror in Lebanon 1980-2007

The paper analyzes immigration cases of Asylum seekers to the United States from Lebanon who suffered from terror networks operating in Lebanon. The cases were heard in U.S. Immigration courts or other Immigration proceedings. The paper delineates the main findings pertaining to several key aspects of the common practices of these terror networks: Recruitment practices, the use of social networks for obtaining arms, information and sanctioning against 'collaborators.' The findings are used to explain the history of the fast proliferation of these networks in Lebanon between the years 1980 and 2007.

Stacia Gilliard-Matthews
Arizona State University

Politics or Risk? An Analysis of Homeland Security Grant Allocations in the United States of America

In the days following the 9/11 attacks on the United States, the nations elected officials created the USA Patriot Act which included a formula that stipulated homeland security grant allocations among the 50 states, Washington DC, and U.S. territories. Not long after these funds were allocated, the Department of Homeland Security came under a barrage of accusations from several state officials, non-profit organizations, and the media claiming that the funds had been distributed disproportionately based on politics rather than risk factors. The influence of politics on government actions is not new. Previous scholarly research has examined the influence of politics on everything from welfare spending to incarceration rates. However, there has been no empirical analysis measuring the influence of politics on homeland security grant allocations. Therefore, I will pool data from a variety of different sources to conduct a comparative state analysis of homeland security grant allocations from 2003-2005. Through this analysis, I will examine whether politics or risk is more likely to influence homeland security grant allocations in the United States.

Lindsey Gorzalski
Arizona State University

Involving youth in government: Why are youth so disengaged in policy and politics?

Continually a small number of young people do not vote and are not civically-engaged (Putnam, 2000). The current disengagement of young people in the political/governmental process is cause for worry. This paper seeks to address this issue by examining the way in which young people are exposed to and involved in the democratic process. This author postulates that by leaving youth out of policy decisions and democratic processes, youth become disenfranchised and adopt an apathetic attitude towards political processes. Drawing on Kimberlee's (2002) theory of democratic participation, more specifically the generational explanation this paper posits that it is not the programs within education systems that support and encourage democracy; rather it is the institution itself that shapes youths attitudes and actions of democracy and political participation. Youths experiences in school, this author believes, are most responsible for the development of democratic principles and their understanding of the role of democracy. Through analysis of a survey administered to people aged 18-24, Kimberlee's generational explanation was supported. A positive experience with democratic processes in high school appears to improve a young person's propensity to vote, to trust government, and to believe elections are valuable for getting politicians to listen to young people.

Ramona Grey
University of Montana

Approaches within 'the Tradition' of Political Theory: The Search for Standards

Whether we have reached the end of political theory is a question that continues to plague political theorists. Political theory's impending demise is, however, complicated by the fact that political theorists have never agreed to what it is they do, or should be doing, and their disagreements affect the way they approach political questions. But rather than rehashing an old debate, I wish to propose an even more fundamental question: what is the purpose of political inquiry? To address this question we need to consider the strengths, the weaknesses, and the differences between the normative, the scientific, the historical, and the analytic approaches to theory. If political theory can be viewed as a search for standards, then each offers a distinctive contribution to what, for the theorist, is the real or potential value of political inquiry. My primary aim in this paper is not, however, to label particular thinkers according to the method of inquiry they adopt, but to suggest another possibility: that the historical, the scientific, and the analytic approaches, rather than replacing the normative approach, have opened up other avenues for political thinkers when inquiring into the meaning of justice, the existence of injustice, and the legitimate use(s) of power.

D. Patrick Johnson
University of South Dakota

U.S. Farm Policy: A History of Subsidizing Bad Health?

The law of unintended consequences holds that even well intentioned policies can have adverse effects. Just as U.S farm policy has helped American farmers become the most productive cultivators on the planet and have contributed to low food prices across the country, our system of crop subsidies may also contribute to poor health. Ninety-percent of all subsidies support just five crops, and by artificially lowering the price of certain foods in the marketplace they have encouraged the over consumption of these foods and have changed the way Americans eat. Nowhere is this phenomenon more evident than with corn and corn-based products, such as the now ubiquitous high-fructose corn syrup (HFCS). There is a growing scientific consensus that HFCS may contribute to the obesity and diabetes epidemics in America. The body metabolizes HFCS differently than cane- and beet-based sugars, leading to lower insulin production and an increase in triglyceride fats in the bloodstream. Because of the lower cost associated with foods containing HFCS and hydrogenated soy-based oils (also a by-product of crop subsidies), this trend disproportionately affects low-income families and those trying to feed a family on a budget. Poor health is one of the chief constraints on economic mobility, so our farm policy may be partially responsible for the continuation of the poverty cycle in America.

Jeffrey P. Kash
Western Kentucky University

**Dustbowl, Floods, and Real Estate Speculators:
How Changing Problems Shape the Design of Conservation Policy in Agriculture**

No policy sector has deeper historical roots in the United States than agriculture. President George Washington proposed that the Congress establish a National Board on Agriculture and by 1836 the Commissioner of Patents in the State Department was distributing free seeds to farmers (Price. 1962. 12-13). Thus, any effort to understand policy development can tap no richer historical reservoir than agriculture. This paper investigates how policy design elements are shaped by political context. Starting with the assumption that policy communities want to stay relevant so that they can receive government resources, the paper looks specifically at how the agriculture policy community uses conservation policies to respond to problems that arise in the political environment. Using the policy design framework developed by Schneider and Ingram (1997), the paper analyzes how the policy problems that are identified in a selection of Congressional Hearings held between 1948 and 1981 addressing conservation generate rationales that convert these problems into policy design elements.

Peter J. Longo
University of Nebraska at Kearney

In Search of Environmental Balance: Lessons from the Rule of Saint Benedict

Environmental policy is often dictated by powerful political and economic forces. Balance is often determined by electoral politics and cost-benefit analysis, not environmentalism. Pleas for environmental values are muted by the crush of economic numbers and political outcomes. Yet, environmental policy can benefit from normative thought. The 6th century Rule of Saint Benedict offers a foundation for balanced environmental policy. In this paper, an inventory of critical environmental issues will be analyzed; the Rule of Saint Benedict will be applied to environmental issues; and a framework based on the Rule of Saint Benedict will be offered for future policy considerations.

Jim Maher
University of New England

Australia goes to the polls: The 2007 Federal Election

At the time of writing this abstract, Australian are waiting for the calling of the 2007 federal election, which polls suggest will see the Rudd Labor Party Opposition win in a landslide. The Howard government has been in office since 1996, making John Howard the second longest serving Prime Minister in Australia's history. This paper will examine the key issues in the election campaign, analyze the result and speculate about likely future directions in Australian politics.

Christopher L. Pallas
London School of Economics

Why Impact is not Democracy: Factional Victory in Global Civil Society's Lobbying of the World Bank

Democracy theorists hypothesize that transnational civil society actors, known collectively as global civil society (GCS), have the capacity to democratize supranational national institutions. Their theory rests on two sets of observations: the role of civil society in democratizing one-party states in Eastern Europe and elsewhere, and the success of international campaigns in bringing about change at international institutions. This paper challenges the significance of the latter observation using examples from one of the first major successful GCS campaigns: the attack on the 10th replenishment of funds for the World Bank's International Development Association. The research will show how global civil society is both heavily factious and reliant on national actors for much of its influence. Skillful lobbying by privileged actors can persuade policymakers that minority positions are in fact supported by the whole of civil society. In the case of the 10th IDA, this resulted in significant policy impacts that were not necessarily favored by the majority of stakeholders. On the basis of these observations, the paper calls for a more nuanced understanding of global civil society's influence and presents the conditions necessary for GCS to be truly democratizing.

Clifton Perry
Auburn University

Political Gerrymandering and Truly Reflecting the Body Politic

According to Federalist President, John Adams, the legislative assembly should be an exact portrait, in miniature, of the people at large, as it should think, reason and act like them. Given this laudable and idyllic image, one might imagine a legislative assembly composed of the same admixture and in roughly the same proportions that conveniently constitute the people of the realm. In the constitutional democracy of the United States where elected officers run in voting districts for seats in the legislative assembly, the realizing of Adams' goal is not a facile affair. There are a number of obstacles to the goal; one of which is significant in its subtlety. It is one thing to have the legislative assembly reflect the true composition of the people at large and quite another to prearrange the voting districts so as to better ensure the desired assembly, irrespective of the verisimilitude between the composition of the people and the assembly. In such district engineered elections, the legislative assembly may not reflect the true complexion of the people as a whole but rather the complexion the engineers ideally desire the people as a whole to have. Politically inspired district drawing, unlike its racially motivated counterpart is deemed constitutionally acceptable, save at extremes, by most members of the United States Supreme Court and non-justiciable by some members thereof. There are powerful and complex arguments supporting both positions. Thus, the investigation of the proposed justification for the legitimacy of political gerrymandering shall be the purpose of this paper. Section I shall cover the issue of proportional representation. Section II shall be concerned with partisan gerrymandering as a non-justiciable issue while section III shall investigate an argued position concluding that partisan gerrymandering is indeed, constitutionally suspect.

John David Rausch Jr.
West Texas A&M University

I Learned All This in High School: Why Students Drop Core Curriculum Courses

Using data collected from students who dropped and completed legislatively-mandated courses, this paper examines the reasons why students drop core courses. Surveys were conducted over two semesters. Students who dropped History surveys and Political Science surveys were asked their impressions of the courses as well as reasons they dropped the course. These data are compared to survey responses from students who completed the same courses in the same semesters.

James C. Ross
Colorado State University

Security Aporia: Understanding the Human-Environmental Impasse over International Migration

This paper introduces the concept of security aporia that is, I argue, central to understanding clashes between the human and environmental security dimensions of international migration. How is it possible that fundamentally shared values that stem from very different discursive traditions in this case, human and environmental security converge on contemporary issues to produce intractable polemics? I define a security aporia as a seemingly insoluble impasse between two or more otherwise unrelated camps whose fundamental values suddenly and surprisingly clash over a current international issue. Unlike the classic security dilemma concept associated with realism in international relations, where states in an alleged self-help system arm themselves against perceived threats posed by other states' efforts to ensure their own security, a security aporia occurs at the ideational level of the interaction of state and/or non-state actors. Thus, when advocates of the human and environmental security sectors, respectively, converge on the problem of immigration, the resulting security aporia renders the issue virtually intractable, though the worst outcome for both parties is inaction. I conclude that deliberative strategies that seek to reveal the underlying values and assumptions embedded in otherwise independent discursive traditions is a critical first step toward moving beyond the security aporia.

David Selby
University of California at San Diego

**Teaching an Old Liberal a New Trick: Alexis de Tocqueville
and the Religious Origins of the Separation of Church and State**

The separation of Church and State is one of the oldest tenets of liberalism, dating to the religious wars of the seventeenth century. Most liberal arguments for the separation of the Church and State are rooted in Lockean arguments about the proper ends of civil government and the development of a political consensus that obviates the need for religious agreement. In this paper, I turn to the thought of another old liberal - Alexis de Tocqueville - who defends the separation of Church and State from a perspective equally religious as political. Here, Tocqueville uses the Jansenist idea of an 'order of justification' - passed to him through the works of Blaise Pascal - to give an old liberal trick a new twist: only by separating the social functions of Church and State, Tocqueville argues, are each of them freed to flourish to their full extent. Thus, paradoxically, religion is strengthened when it forsakes the tools of political power. Finally, in reevaluating the relationship between Church and State in liberal democracies, this paper contributes to the understanding of the relationship between religion and politics in the modern world, the political theology of democracy, and the social function of religion for democratic stability.

Linda D. Smith
Texas Southern University

The case of Darfur: Failure of Domestic and International Leadership

Darfur is in the Western part of the Sudan, and it is made up of three major African ethnic groups the Fur, the Zaghawa and the Massaleit. Civil war in the region is currently being perpetuated and combined with genocide the country's plight is nightmarish to conflict resolution. The role of the government of the Sudan has been depicted as being disobliging to the situation and this is the bane of the issue that has characterized the conflict in Sudan. The crisis in Darfur has virtually been ignored by regional leadership, and while the international leadership has been sympathetic, its policies have failed to make an impact. Lack of leadership and intervention not only fails to alleviate the atrocities but rather aids in the continuation of the crisis. Stronger domestic, regional, and international leadership is needed in order to effectively handle the Crisis in Darfur.

David L. Weiden

Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis

Judicial Activism in Comparative Perspective: The Canadian, Australian and American Cases

This paper comparatively analyzes the phenomenon of judicial activism, which occurs when a court strikes down or invalidates an act of the legislature or the executive. All cases involving judicial review of a statute at the High Court of Australia, the Supreme Court of Canada, and the United States Supreme Court from 1990-1999 were reviewed, coded, and analyzed. The results show that the American court was the most activist tribunal during the 1990s, while the activism rate of the Australian and Canadian high courts fluctuated during that time period. Examining judicial activism at the level of the individual judge reveals that American high court justices were more likely to strike down ideologically incongruent statutes. That is, at the U.S. Supreme Court in the 1990s, the conservative judges were more likely to strike down liberal laws, and liberal judges were more likely to strike down laws that were conservative in direction.

Celia J. Wintz

Houston Community College

Human Trafficking: Modern-day Slavery

Slavery defined the United States during the first century of its existence. The Civil War and Emancipation ended that aspect of American history, although significant racial discrimination persisted. Today our belief that all American residents are secure in their personal liberty is challenged once again. Human trafficking --contemporary human slavery, is an operational, viable, lucrative moneymaking criminal enterprise, existing as a high functioning growth industry. Like other industries, human trafficking has expanded and profited from globalism. The focus of this paper is to define, describe, and illustrate the process of human trafficking and its impact on the United States. The American response to this issue has been complicated by oppositional concerns: its desire to maintain the free flow of goods and services fundamental to economic globalism, concern over its porous borders, the political complexity of its immigration debate, and the fundamental morality of the American social order that holds individual freedom as the most valued of its principles. This paper will provide an overview of the characteristics of human trafficking, and discuss the unique American issues, which influence the nation's desire to maintain its political and economic status and, simultaneously, be among the combatant nations that work arduously to eradicate this worldwide illegal and immoral practice.

Ryan Yonk

Utah State University

Use of Alternate Voting Methods

Most Elections held in the United States utilize the first past the post, run-off model of selecting electoral victors. As the most familiar it has been both widely studied and criticized. In response to such criticism alternate voting methods have been suggested and devised. Indeed a plethora of alternatives exist in the literature, while in actual practice few of the theoretical designs have been utilized in actual electoral situations, and fewer still have been written about as critical evaluation of how the incentive structures change for both candidates and voters, the mechanics of implementing the alternative methodology, and the response of both individual voters and candidates to the altered rules of the game. These factors are best addressed through the story of an actual election, an election held by a local political party which designed the alternative rules themselves, implemented those rules independently, and must live with consequences of their alternative methodology. Such an election was held in August 2007 following the resignation of a member of the Utah House of Representatives, and the subsequent process of selecting his replacement. The authors were fortunate to witness the events without being involved in them, and to receive access to the ballots and audio discussions held as the program was explained to the voters, and the response of candidates and voters to the outcome of the election. A critical analysis reveals that Voters and candidates view the alternate methodology as valid and appeared comfortable with the outcome of the election under the alternative rules, that incentives changed both for candidates and voters and that the mechanics provided a significant change from more traditional model.

Stuart Zisman
Walden University

The Underlying Political Dimensions that Destroy Public Health

This paper looks at political policies that have successfully worked to destroy public health infrastructure in developing nations and to weaken public health in industrialized countries. The presentation will look at the role of economic institutions such as IMF and the World Bank, global and regional treaties such as WTO and NAFTA and shadow governmental groups such as the Transatlantic Business Dialogue in shaping ways and means to undermine public health around the world.

Aaron Wilder
Thunderbird School of Global Management

**Global Governance Through Human Networks:
International Development and the Drive for Progressive Social Change**

In contemporary international affairs discourse, the pessimistic world view known as political realism is responsible for the creation of the ideological concept of nationalism. There are currently several movements that reject the dominance of nationalism and the pessimistic undertones of political realism such as political idealism and constructivism. Instead, these movements support a higher dedication to transnationalism, where issues like human rights are prioritized above state self-interest. While gaining an increasingly larger following due to the effects of globalization and the weakening of state sovereignty, transnationalism continues to be the exception rather than the norm in the global political system of today. In order to lead the change necessary to shift the global affairs ideological norm to transnationalism, the approach to global governance must make a similar shift, from a focus on governments to an emphasis on all international actors working together to meet the needs of all humans. Global governance will be most effective if an equitable network-oriented partnership between governments, businesses, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) can be formed by expanding the structure of international development networks.

Michael O. Adams
Texas Southern University

E-government and Those Left Behind: An analysis of potential marginalization caused by technology

This research seeks to root the use of e-government and other technologies used by public sector in New Public Management ideology while critically examining the approaches employed to determine efficiency and effectiveness. Public Management is the development or application of methodical and systematic techniques, often employing comparison quantification, and measurement that are designed to make the operations of public organizations enhance service, increase production, and reduce expenditures. Extensive research and analysis has given amplified focus on the expedient implementation and cost efficiency of e-government meanwhile overlooking the effect of implementation by services focusing on citizenry whom lack technology usage or training.

James Brasfield
Webster University

Local Government Structural Reform in St. Louis: The Freeholder Plan Twenty Years Later

The St. Louis Metropolitan Area is notorious in the urban government literature for its extreme fragmentation. Twenty years ago a reform endeavor resulted in a Board of Freeholders, which produced a consolidation plan offered for referendum. If adopted this would probably have been the largest local government consolidation since the creation of the current New York City. The Freeholder Plan proposed the elimination of two-thirds of existing cities, the incorporation of existing unincorporated areas, the consolidation of fire services into four districts, and an earnings tax. Ultimately the legal controversy went to the US Supreme Court, which in a 9-0 decision invalidated the proposal.

Linda L. Dolive & Shawn T. Walker
Northern Kentucky University

The E-Government Path: A Comparison of the U.S. and U.K.

In the last decade both the U.S. and the U.K. have placed a priority upon the development of e-government. The Clinton and subsequent Bush administrations and the Blair administration viewed e-government as a central focus for responsible government. Ambitious goals were set in terms of e-government's potential to make government accessible and transparent and to increase participation: citizens through a single entry point should be able to locate government information and services and interact as participants in the policy-making process as well as monitor government. Time lines for implementation were likewise ambitious. Our paper will compare the policy making processes and the resulting implementations in the U.S. and U.K. of e-government. An examination of executive branch websites and national government portals will allow assessment of progress to date.

Aimee L. Franklin, Ph.D.
University of Oklahoma

Interactive Government: Re-Casting the Meaning of Civic Duty

What do you do to fulfill your civic duty? How do you interact with government? Even though we seldom think about these questions, most people will quickly respond that they vote and that is how they do their civic duty. There are many other activities, such as attending public hearings, submitting comments on proposed policies and procedures, serving on government boards and commissions, completing customer satisfaction surveys, and so on, that can provide signals about public preference. However, each has weaknesses and seldom are any institutionalized. In addition, it is difficult in many cases to demonstrate that input from stakeholders had any impact in government actions. Many scholars argue that most activities are not very meaningful in terms of signaling what we want from government or how well we think government is serving our interests. This, then, is the puzzle that motivates this research: how to foster meaningful participation so that government is once again perceived as serving The People? What is needed, I argue, is a redefinition of our government regime to encompass an enhanced system that leverages two distinct avenues for providing input on governance.

Viola Fuentes
New Mexico State University

Kenichi Maruyama
Arizona State University-Tempe

Examining Governance and Leadership in Regional Public Organizations

Regional organizations formed by multiple public organizations represent an emerging type of public organization. In Arizona, Proposition 400 was passed by Maricopa County voters on November 2, 2004 and authorized a 20-year continuation of the half-cent sales tax for transportation projects in Maricopa County. The key public agencies in the region formed an ad hoc group, the RTP Partners, aimed at coordinating the effort to implement Proposition 400 and the projects contained in the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Regional Transportation Plan. An emerging issue in this type of regional public partnership centers on the leadership style utilized by public administrators in the day to day decision making process. Regional governance and leadership style influence policy making. After the passage of Proposition 400, MAG and Valley Metro gained increased financial resources and authority in the transportation decision making process. RPTA administrators exercise governance and exert their leadership in determining what issues will be addressed at regional meetings. The traditional governance model (Agranoff and McGuire, 2001)

Viola Fuentes
New Mexico State University

Changing Directions in Creation of the ASU Downtown Campus

Public universities in the state of Arizona have begun to shift their focus towards entrepreneurial activities and values. ASU formed a new and innovative partnerships partnership with the City of Phoenix. The partners collaborated in the development of the ASU Downtown Campus which represents an effort to stimulate economic development in downtown Phoenix. In 2002, the Arizona Board of Regents adopted the Changing Directions Initiative which enabled the state's three four year universities to gain greater autonomy in their strategic planning and institutional decision-making. The research questions that arise are: How did politics and values influence the partnership? If traditional governance and New Public management paradigm influenced the partnership decision making does the ASU Downtown Phoenix campus serve the public interest? The New Public management paradigm emphasizes privatization, performance measurement, strategic planning, and other management approaches (Haque, 2007, Self, 2003; Lynn, 2001) and serves as the lens for the analysis. This analysis identified who participated in the decision making, the values promoted by the decision makers and the subsequent benefits to the community.

Joseph Graves

The University of Texas at El Paso

Should We Banish the Need for Ethics in Government?

Public sector ethics has been and is currently trivialized to such an extent that few people feel that there should be questions of moral content on the political agenda. Does moral talk and even moral action help candidates win or stay in office? Are there good moral reasons for public officials to be guided by ethical considerations in making policy? The reasons are now even more compelling because the scope and status of American politics are greater than ever. Discussions of political ethics are in short supply to-day. The moral values of the political process itself, so important in a democracy, usually meet with benign neglect. The paper I want to present will explore the elements of a framework for an ideology of public service that should be adopted that would hopefully deter unethical decision making in the public sector.

Nathan A. Heller

Private – Non Profit Partnerships: How Important is Reputation?

This paper examines the impact of alliances private – non profits partnerships on the public's perceptions of the impact of the paring on attitudes toward the organizations and intent to support the organizations.

Victor L. Heller

The University of Texas at San Antonio

Ethics: Are We Teaching Students What They Need to Know?

This paper examines the content of university ethics courses compared to the stated needs of practitioners in the state of Texas.

Chon-Kyun Kim, Ph.D.

Texas A&M University, Corpus Christi

Responses of Public Administration to Global Forces

My paper explores why some countries have benefited far more from globalization than others, how public administration systems have responded differentially to the challenge of globalization, and what kinds of limitations of public administration responding to global forces beyond public administration systems exist. Many developing countries have benefited less from globalization because they have considerable disadvantages in the global marketplace in addition to weak public administration systems. Those countries have fewer resources and less effective economic or political systems to put on the table in the global marketplace. The concern is the nature of globalization and the global market systems beyond public administration systems in addition to the limitations of public administration responding to those factors. Additionally, it is questionable whether rapidly developing countries, including the East Asian and Eastern European countries, have benefited from globalization due to transitioning public administration systems.

Chon-Kyun Kim, Ph.D.

Texas A&M University, Corpus Christi

Exploring Determinants of Global E-Government Performance: A Cross-National Analysis

To explore the determinants of global e-government performance, this paper examines the aggregate data of 163 different countries by conducting multivariate statistical analysis. The results of multivariate regression analysis indicate that the performance of digital government is likely to be determined by economic wealth, education, urbanization, civil liberties, government effectiveness, and the interaction between Internet usage and economic wealth, while the extent of internet penetration alone does not determine e-government performance. More importantly, this study indicates that government effectiveness is much more important than any other factors in determining global e-government performance. The countries with high e-government performance are likely to be the wealthy, developed, and Western countries or the rapidly developing Asian countries.

Kenichi Maruyama

Arizona State University

Analyzing the Downtown MBA and MPA Student Experience

In comparison with traditional students, non-traditional students are generally older, working full-time, and having family obligations. They are often marginalized at public universities where traditional students are considered primary constituents. The Master of Business Administration (MBA) and Master of Public Administration (MPA) programs are basically designed for professionals working in corporate business and government, and a state university recently opened a downtown campus where those programs are offered. The purpose of this qualitative case study is to illustrate a holistic understanding of non-traditional graduate students' experience in the MBA/MPA programs at a downtown campus. By identifying professional graduate students as non-traditional students, the researcher examines what policies, procedures and initiatives support or impede the program progress of non-traditional graduate students. New Public Management (NPM) propositions are developed to assess how the MBA/MPA programs meet the needs and interests of non-traditional graduate students. The study includes exploring the political and economic factors shaping those programs. Data is generated from student focus groups, faculty/administrator interviews, and document review. Few studies have looked into professional graduate education programs from a public management point of view, and findings will be useful for state universities to accommodate the needs and interests of non-traditional graduate students.

Christina A. Medina

New Mexico State University

Low-Income, Newly Arrived Latino Immigrant Parents, School Choice, and Information in Denver, CO

In recent years, school choice has been the subject of intense debate among policymakers, practitioners and education policy scholars. Specifically, as school choice has expanded, questions have arisen about whether low-income and/or minority parents have the ability, capacity and necessary information required to make well-informed decisions for their children. While issues related to the demand and supply sides of choice have emerged in the literature, additional research is needed to address the demand aspects of school choice reform. Employing a mixed-methods research design - including surveys, interviews and focus groups - this paper examines the experiences of low-income, newly arrived, Latino immigrant parents in navigating the public and private school voucher choice systems in the Denver metropolitan area, focusing primarily on decision-making. The study investigated the various factors influencing choice, such as cultural, language, gender and educational experience differences, as well as immigration and legal status concerns. Moreover, the content and delivery of information provided by schools to parents was also examined. The study's central purpose was to understand how parents learn about school choice and how various factors affect their decision-making and inform policy design that seeks to improve the educational outcomes of this disadvantaged student population.

Spiros Protopsaltis
University of Colorado Denver

**Reinventing Public Higher Education: Colorado's Experiment in Privatization,
Deregulation and Decentralization**

Influenced by the managerial philosophy dominating reform efforts in the public sector and the reinventing government trends of deregulation, privatization and decentralization, several states have engaged in the redesign of their higher education governance and finance systems. In 2004, Colorado became the first state in the nation to establish a system of college vouchers and performance and fee-for-service contracts, as part of a comprehensive overhaul of its public postsecondary education system. This paper presents a case study of this major policy change that examines the extent to which existing theories of the policy process (multiple steams, advocacy coalition and punctuated equilibrium) help explain higher education reform and explores its implications for the future of state colleges and universities, focusing on the changing definition of their public mission and relationship with state governments. Through interviews with key policy actors, as well as media and archival analysis, this paper investigates the political and policy dynamics that have led states to pursue market accountability schemas while reducing their public higher education investments, with a dual emphasis on understanding and explanation of the policy process. A discussion of the findings offers insights for theory development as well as suggestions for policymakers.

**PUBLIC FINANCE &
BUDGETING**

Justin Marlowe

University of Kansas

Zhirong (Jerry) Zhao

University of Minnesota

Lloyd Blanchard

Louisiana State University

Amy Donahue

University of Connecticut

Performance Incentives in Public Organizations: Reconciling Theory and Practice

Performance measurement, management, and budgeting have long been the focus of reform in public organizations, attempting to accomplish Woodrow Wilson's goal of running government like a business. The idea stems from the lack of a natural incentive in the public sector, like profit in the private sector, to motivate operational efficiency. Rewarding high performing organizations and punishing low performing organizations through the budget process is the most salient example of attempts to install such incentive-based reforms. However, beyond attempts to replicate the profit motive, few have considered the full range of theoretical foundations on which such reforms would rest. In an attempt to link performance to budgets, cost accounting methodology seeks to measure public program costs in a comprehensive fashion, requiring the allocation of general and administrative (indirect) costs to (direct) program cost centers. In practice, this process operates as a tax on direct cost centers to cover the costs of indirect and support services. This paper seeks to reconcile the theoretical implications from public economics with the expectations of performance budgeting reforms.

Robert Bifulco

University of Connecticut

Unions, Collective Bargaining, and the Distribution of Teacher Salary Increases

Several studies have found a tendency of local school districts to allocate disproportionately large shares of teacher salary increases to veteran teachers, a practice sometimes referred to as backloading. School finance experts have long argued that backloading teacher salary increases is an inefficient way to attract and retain high quality teachers. This paper examines the relationship between teacher unionization and collective bargaining and the extent to which school districts backload teacher salary increases. Public choice models of district decision-making predict that union support for backloading will depend on the distribution of teacher experience in a district, and that collective bargaining can heighten the influence of union preferences on district decisions. Thus, theory predicts that collective bargaining creates incentives for backloading teacher salary increases if and only if a majority of teachers have substantial amounts of experience. Using data from the National Center for Education Statistics Schools and Staffing Survey, I find evidence consistent with these theoretical predictions.

Deborah A. Carroll, Brian R. Gamsey, & Keely S. Jones
University of Georgia

Nonprofit Activity and the Fiscal Health of Cities

The extent of local autonomy establishes the amount of discretion available to municipal public officials, which partly determines the financing options available to confront policy problems. The reinventing government movement assumes that local governments possess extensive autonomy and capacity for management and decision making. The public choice model of federalism that local governments must compete or die also rests on the assumption that local governments possess important discretionary capacity. In addition, discussions of civic responsibility often focus on the linkage between citizens' desires for government action and public officials who have the ability to act. However, others have noted that the level of government service provision and amounts spent to improve social welfare are functions of the activities of the private and nonprofit sectors as well as the public sector. The purpose of this paper is to determine the effect, if any, of nonprofit activity and charitable giving on the fiscal health of cities. Based on the extant literature, we propose definitions of fiscal health and nonprofit activity and develop an econometric model of the determinants of fiscal health to assess the influence of nonprofit activity and charitable giving.

Thomas Craemer
University of Connecticut

**Evaluating Racial Disparities in Hurricane Katrina Relief
Using FEMA Records and Direct Trailer Counts in New Orleans**

This paper evaluates charges of racial disparities in FEMA's Hurricane Katrina relief effort in greater New Orleans. While published data sources and FEMA's own aggregate data may serve as important evaluation aids, potential problems remain. First, unequal data collection practices in different areas may lead to the perception of racial bias. In contrast, aggregation over large geographic areas may artificially minimize potential racial inequalities. To control for these possibilities, an independent outcome measure was obtained. While volunteering for home reconstruction in New Orleans in May 2007, graduate students from University of Connecticut's Department of Public Policy conducted a count of FEMA trailers in two comparable and adjacent areas directly affected by the breach of the Industrial Canal. These areas experienced similar degrees of devastation, feature similar housing stock, and possess similar current risk levels, yet differ in their pre-Katrina racial composition. The difference in FEMA-trailers per residential or non-residential unit was large and statistically significant. This discrepancy was confirmed by a complete trailer count using aerial photographs of New Orleans provided by Google (2006). A number of hypotheses are developed to account for this discrepancy. The implications of these findings are discussed and strategies for further research are proposed.

Hai (David) Guo
Georgia State University

Zhirong (Jerry) Zhao
University of Minnesota

Performance Grades and State Bonds Ratings: Evidence from the Government Performance Project

Most of the state governments issue general obligation (GO) bonds in the financial market. In 2006, there are only 8 states that have no current outstanding of general obligation debt. Three major credit agencies—Standard & Poor's (S&P), Moody's, and Fitch assigned the credit rating to state's GO bond based on the state's economic conditions and managerial factors. Many studies have been conducted to examine the factors that reflect ratings of municipal bonds. However, there have been few studies examining the association between state's GO bond rating and state's managerial performance, partly due to the lack of quantifiable measure of state government's management. Government Performance Project (GPP), a non-partisan research program funded by the Pew Center on the states, evaluates state governments' performance in regards to their basic management functions and assigns grades to each state government. The GPP grades potentially provide a tool to quantify state government's performance. This paper takes effort to examine whether and how state government's managerial quality has associated with state's GO bond's credit rating after controlling socio-demographic, debt, and financial factors that are typically used in credit rating analysis.

Michael Hattery & Yi Lu
Binghamton University

The Role of Revenue Structure and Tax Limitation in New York State's Overall Tax Burden

New York State's overall real property tax burdens remain at relatively high levels in comparison with other similar states. A variety of causes have been targeted for these burdens including the high degree of overlap and redundancy in the number of local governments and the relatively strong position of public sector employees in determining wage and benefit scales and in impacting the flexibility of public sector employment adjustments. One topic that does not receive significant attention is the framework of the overall tax and revenue structure in the state and the framework of limitations for tax rates and burdens. In this paper we will outline the overall tax and revenue structure and the limitation framework in a comparative context. This profile of tax and revenue structure for New York State will be set in the context of a survey of revenue structure and tax limitation for other similar states. We will explore the potential of changes in the revenue structure and the limitation of tax rates and burdens that are identified from other state systems.

Jay Kiedrowski
University of Minnesota

Minneapolis Public Library Consolidation: A Financial Teaching Case

The Minneapolis Public Library (MPL) Consolidation Financial Case was developed as a teaching case for public budgeting and financial analysis courses. The case describes the events from 2003 through the summer of 2007 that resulted in the consolidation of the Minneapolis Public Library System into the Hennepin County Library System (HCL). This consolidation was precipitated by a significant ongoing financial shortfall in MPL. Kit Hadley, the new director of MPL, uses three-year financial projections to convince her staff, the MPL board, and the Minneapolis mayor and city council that a new financing system must be adopted for MPL. The case also describes the consolidation process and details the financials of the consolidation. Key questions asked of students in the case are: 1) Why did this consolidation effort move forward when previous attempts failed? 2) What financial tools were used to understand the financial plight of the Minneapolis Public Library System? 3) Was the financial analysis done by the MPL board adequate? 4) Was there a better financial choice for MPL than consolidation with Hennepin County? and, 5) Were the finances of the consolidation fair to Minneapolis and Hennepin County?

Kseniya M. Khovanova,
University of Illinois at Chicago

Risk of Fiscal Stress for the U.S. Local Governments Associated with International Aid

There are a number of reasons for which higher-level governments provide funding for localities: to compensate for externalities, to ensure minimum levels of program provision, to encourage new programs, and to help achieve national priorities. Intergovernmental transfers have increased dramatically over the past century. Nevertheless, there have been some noticeable fluctuations in the general trend. The closer look at the fiscal picture of the U.S. municipalities, for instance, demonstrates that in the early 1980s federal aid to the cities dropped from 17 to 5 percent and remains at this level today. State aid comprised about 22 percent of city revenues since the early 1980s until its reduction during the state fiscal crisis of early 2000. The 2002 Census of Governments indicates that state aid to municipalities comprised \$62.4 billion. The 2004 survey of states demonstrated that state aid to municipalities declined by 9.2% nationwide. The proposed study aims to measure the probability of fiscal stress the U.S. municipal governments may encounter as a result of their dependency on intergovernmental aid. It will analyze the relation between the amount of the intergovernmental transfers and fiscal condition of the recipient governments for nine out of fifty largest U.S. cities for the last 10 years.

Jung-Joo Lee
American University

The Optimal Structure of Local Governments: Roles of Special-Purpose Entities

As environments of local governments have been changing greatly, they have altered their structures and behaviors. As a result of movements such as New Public Management (NPM) and Tax and Expenditure Limitations (TEs), local governments experience harsh fiscal constraints and are forced to coin new techniques to provide public services without sacrificing the quality. One of the mechanisms to deal with the situation is the creation of special-purpose entities. While special-purpose entities have possible benefits and provide specific high-quality services to local residents, the long-term effects are not certain. Fragmented local structure can possibly lead to accountability and equity issues. In order to find out what the fiscal and political implications of increasing numbers of special-purpose entities, this research will conduct comprehensive empirical analysis of local government finances in Colorado. Various fiscal, demographic, and economic variables will be incorporated into multiple regression models. First, based on the fiscal data of Colorado from 1987 to 2005, possible shifts of revenues and expenditures from local general-purpose governments to special-purpose entities will be analyzed. In addition, shifts of expenditure responsibilities by service functions such as health and public works will be studied in depth.

Hui Li
University of Georgia

The Fiscal Effects of Georgia Sales Tax Holiday: An Empirical Analysis

In recent years a growing number of states have adopted sales tax holidays which seek to provide a temporary sales tax exemption on selected merchandise during a certain period of the year. They are intended to benefit both retailers and consumers, and state and local governments might be fiscally affected due to the temporary tax exemption. The revenue neutrality hypothesis suggests that additional sales tax revenues from increased taxable sales will offset the sales tax revenue loss from the holiday. The competing proposition is that the sales tax holiday might not be a self-financing policy for governments. However, there has been little empirical evidence on its fiscal effects. This study attempts to make a contribution to the existing literature by examining the holiday's fiscal effects on state and local governments in Georgia. An interrupted time series analysis is conducted with the panel data composed of 159 Georgia counties 1998 through 2005. By presenting new evidence on sales tax holiday's fiscal effects, this study would fill the gap between theoretical assumptions and the empirical evidence in the research literature. The practical implication of this study is that the research findings would help inform state policymakers when making policies regarding tax holidays.

Tingjin Lin
Harvard University

**Recentralization of the Central-Provincial Fiscal Relation
and the Implementation of Education Equalization in China (1994-2001)**

With Deng's decentralization strategy, sub-national governments were delegated much power and it has gone beyond its original intent. With more economic autonomy, local elite makes decisions more independently to the center, implying they can manipulate local revenue for career advances at the expense of sacrificing policy goals. Since education reform in 1980s, the structure of education has undergone a fundamental change from a centralized system to a decentralized system. Educational decentralization was based on the principle of local responsibility and administration by levels. In rural areas education policy statements in 1980s linked implementation of a nine-year cycle of compulsory education to economic development levels of localities. Growing regional inequality is one of the developments that triggered off the debate on the position of the central government and the possible disintegration of China. The 1994 Reform represented a giant step forward in rationalizing the fiscal system. Unfortunately, the 1994 Tax Reform did re-centralized revenue but left decentralized the expenditure responsibilities alone. The proposed research will investigate the influence of the 1994 reform on the dynamics of the fiscal autonomy of province and in turn explore how the fiscal autonomy influences the provincial implementation of the central government-formulated policy of educational equalization.

Zhikui Lu

University of Nebraska at Omaha

Exploring Chinese Inter-provincial Governmental Relations: From Perspectives of Public Economics

The provinces, which play a significant part in economic collaboration on regional basis in China today, have moved gradually and actively into a new primary role in Chinese multi-provincial regionalism at the local level. For instance, the provincial governments in China interact with each other by means of economic cooperation on regional basis, united conferences of Governors and so on. However, Chinese scholars of public administration and political science ignore the independent activities of the 34 provincial units. The study of inter-provincial governmental relations from public economics perspective in the context of Chinese national development is a relatively recent attention. This research explores and analyzes contemporary Chinese inter-provincial governmental relations from perspective of public economics, focusing primarily on the contexts, the forms, the trends and the significance of multi-provincial regionalism. The primary purpose of this research is to provide basic information on and to explore the various facets of inter-provincial economic relations on a regional basis, and to stimulate research on important but neglected dimension of intergovernmental relations in China.

Justin Marlowe

University of Kansas

David S.T. Matkin

Florida State University

Does Internal Control Matter to Municipal Bond Investors?

This paper explores whether the municipal credit market responds to information about internal control problems in general purpose local governments. Recent financial scandals in some of America's largest corporations have produced widespread speculation that a similar crisis may occur within the public sector and that government and nonprofit organizations should, therefore, be required to adopt financial oversight practices similar to those that are mandated of publicly-traded corporations in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. It is unknown, however, whether municipal investors have similar concerns about internal controls in governmental organizations as corporate investors. We address this question by examining whether local governments that report information about internal control problems receive higher borrowing costs. This research has potential implications to the practice of public financial management, the regulation of public debt markets, and the theoretical development of financial management scholarship—especially in the areas of accountability and responsiveness to external stakeholders.

Julie Marshall

University of Tennessee

Fiscal Impacts of Urban Sprawl

The suburbanization of cities has been occurring for nearly as long as cities have existed. Suburbanization, or urban sprawl, as it is commonly referred to outside the economics literature, is a public policy issue that receives much attention. The causes and consequences of sprawl are hotly debated, and one of the most common complaints against sprawling development patterns is that public service costs increase as densities decrease. Low-density, spatially expansive development patterns are expected to lead to greater costs because of the potentially large investments required to extend a range of infrastructure long distances to reach fewer people. Urban sprawl may undermine economies of scale for other services, including police protection and public education, by lowering the densities of consumers. Evidence supporting the idea that lower density development increases public service expenditures is thin. In this paper, I examine the effect of sprawl on several key measures of local fiscal structures using a measure of sprawl that has not been tested empirically in the economics literature. Of particular interest are the effects on public service expenditures for a number of categories including: education, fire protection, police protection, roads and highways, sewerage, solid waste management, and total expenditures.

Christine R. Martell

University of Colorado, Denver

Citizen Investors: Financing Subnational Governments in Developing Countries

The main issues of financing subnational governments in developing countries pertain to how to provide financing in a way that facilitates capital flow, encourages responsible behavior, allocates credit by risk, and recognizes the various degrees of borrowing capacity of local borrowers. In most countries, financing has been provided by development banks and international finance institutions. In rarer cases, financing is provided to external investors through bonding mechanisms. This proposal will explore the role of the individual as investor. I speculate that using local citizens as investors will have positive effects on the development of credit markets. I will examine how citizen investors could enhance signaling of local government creditworthiness, resulting in risk diversification and financial leverage. The arrangement could also create a sense of ownership of governance in a way that will yield pressures on local governments to enhance capacity and accountability. I propose to examine the institutional arrangements that would have to be considered to facilitate using citizens as co-investors.

Gary A. Mattson

Northern Kentucky University

Is Your Town Competitive – A Three Step Strategy for Getting the Biggest Bang for Your Tax Abatement Bucks

This is an actual case study of a Midwest City to determine its economic orbit and the appropriate type industry to recruit and provide tax subsidies. This is an strategic employment/fiscal policy tool of an Ohio community that had allowed its economic development department to determine (1) its economic orbit; (2) its recruitment policy for the appropriate sector type industry; and, (3) the best alternative fiscal instrument strategy to capture such businesses.

John L. Mikesell

Indiana University

Daniel Mullins

American University

What Shapes Property Tax Rates? An Analysis of Structural Influences on Combined Rates in Large American Counties

What influences the property tax that owner occupied housing faces? Individual local governments set the tax rates applied to properties within their jurisdictions according to the framework and limitations established by their state governments and each state system is different. And, overlaying all the influences on property taxation is the fact that, in any particular location, multiple local governments will levy their own tax rates and will be establishing these rates independently, with no attention given to the property tax policy of overlapping local governments. In spite of the concern of policymakers, scholars, and the public, the forces shaping the combined property tax rate have been given little attention. And seldom has attention been directed to the effective rate on owner occupied housing, arguably the most significant in political discussions and in programs designed to control the burden of property taxation. This paper provides a better understanding of the economic and structural forces that determine the effective combined property tax rates on homes in the largest urban counties in the United States using data aggregated from the Bureau of the Census's Public Use Micro Samples of the 2005 Annual Community Surveys.

Gerald J. Miller
Arizona State University

Fiscal Policies, Performance Budget Models and Tax Revolts

This project investigated the causes of tax revolts. The popular assumption underlying the project predicts: . . . when the price of government gets too high, citizens let government know. . . . They oust incumbents, elect antitax candidates, and/or embrace antitax initiatives (Osborne, David E. and Peter Hutchinson, 2004, /The price of government/, New York: Basic Books, 42). This research tests the popular assumption and its underlying fiscal policy-budgeting rationale by comparing higher-taxing Canadian provinces with states. Specifically, the research tested a performance budget model as the primary tax revolt predictor. The existence of a performance budget should predict taxpayer acceptance of current fiscal policies; the performance budget's absence should predict tax revolt. The performance budget model includes four index-like categories of data – the explicit price of government, implicit price of government, openness of government decision making, and incentives embedded in fiscal controls. This paper presents the general background of the project, the analytical basis for the four indexes, an explanation of the research methods used to investigate the problem, the project findings, and a discussion and interpretation of the findings.

Helen R. Neill & Anna Lukemeyer
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

**Do Federally-Mandated School Performance Measures Affect Housing Values:
Evidence from the Las Vegas Metropolitan Area**

The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB) requires states receiving federal (Title I) aid to elementary and secondary schools to adopt a standardized student outcome-based accountability system for measuring and reporting school performance. NCLB's purpose is to identify and improve poorly performing schools. Local governments, and school districts in particular, often rely on local property taxes for a substantial portion of their revenue, and it is well established that the quality of neighborhood public schools is reflected in housing prices. Therefore, an unintended consequence of NCLB may be to further reduce property values, leading to neighborhood turnover and lower property tax revenues in poorly performing school districts. Given the availability of multiple indicators of school quality (e.g. spending per pupil, test scores), there is considerable disagreement in the literature about the impact of any one type of indicator. Nevertheless, our preliminary findings suggest that, even controlling for other measures of school quality, NCLB reports affect housing prices. Using single-family residential sales data from the Las Vegas metropolitan area, this study uses both traditional and spatial econometric methods to estimate the impact of the NCLB reporting system on housing values for multiple years.

Anna Ya Ni
California State University, San Bernardino

Zhirong (Jerry) Zhao
University of Minnesota

Political Environment and Local Service Provision Choices: The Case of Georgia Counties

Why a government chooses a specific service delivery tool to provide public service to its citizenry is a central intellectual inquiry of researchers in the field of public administration. The decision is ultimately a political decision as well as an economic one. Most studies treat service provision choice as a one-time static event and lose the observation of the political dynamics in the decision, and they tend not to differentiate the outsourcing decisions between agreements with public agencies and contracts with private service provider. Drawing from Ferris and Graddy, we model the service provision decision as a two staged dynamic choice by differentiating the effects of political environment, organizational capacity, nature of service, and market condition on (1) whether to produce a public service internally or externally and (2) with which to contract—other governments or private firms. With a focus on the political environment, we test the model using a dataset of Georgia counties during 2000-2005. The results from a two-staged multinomial time series logistic regression are expected to enrich our understanding of local service provision choice as well as the political dynamics in local government decision.

Robert Nye

University of Kansas

Performance Budgeting's Role as a Change Agent for Organizational Processes

Performance budgeting studies focus on two distinct areas: 1) political process and resource allocation decisions, and 2) complexity and accuracy of information used in the performance budgeting process. The general consensus is performance budgeting does not substantively influence resource allocation decisions, and many question the efficacy of performance budgeting as effective budget reform. These studies generally viewed the budget process in a manner that could be described as a self contained, discreet process. This study explores 1) the possibility that budgeting can be an open ended process influencing other organizational activities and 2) whether the implementation of performance budgeting acts as a change agent affecting informal organizational and institutional characteristics, indirectly affecting organizational effectiveness. Performance budgeting as a change agent has implications for three such characteristics - how the organization shares information, how trust influences organizational relationships, and how decentralized decision making affects organizational processes. I measure performance with a globalized interpretation of senior manager perceptions of the effectiveness of the agency to accomplish its core mission. The value of this study is the attempt to provide empirical evidence of budgeting's indirect effects on organizational performance that numerous scholars have inferred but not directly addressed.

Jung Peng

University of Arizona

Why Florida Retirement System Remains Overfunded Over the Investment Cycle? A Case Study

After the stock market crash between 2000 and 2002, most large state public pension plans saw their funding ratio plummeting, usually from full funding level. This led to large unfunded pension liability and significant increase in pension contribution, putting pressure on the state and local governments' operating budgets. One state pension system, the Florida Retirement Systems (FRS), witnessed very stable funding ratio and pension contribution, over this tumultuous period. In this study, the author attempts to examine, from both pension asset and liability side, why FRS has behaved so differently from other large public pension systems. More importantly, this case study also shows the lessons FRS holds for public pension plan management in the future.

Mark D. Robbins

Public Policy Institute of California

Bill Simonsen

University of Connecticut

An Exploration of Municipal Bonds Same Day Market Spreads

In 2003 the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB) began releasing municipal bond daily trading activity. After such information became available, many instances of the same bonds trading for huge price differences have been identified. Some of these trades involve initial sales between underwriters rather than to investors. In this paper we explore the implications of these dealer to dealer sales and the large price differences in same day trades.

Mark D. Robbins

Public Policy Institute of California

Bill Simonsen

University of Connecticut

Testing Measures of Debt Affordability

Traditional measures of debt affordability and capacity have been ratios relating outstanding debt to various measures of a government's ability to pay. Such measures allow governments to observe the claims that debt and debt service make on their resources over time as an absolute standard, but do little to gauge their performance relative to other issuing governments who appear to perform well. In this paper we propose and test a set of peer based measures of debt using data from state government financial statements for 2001 – 2005. We discuss how the view of state debt changes when such measures are applied.

Daniel L. Smith

Rutgers University-Newark

Examining the Link Between Municipal Taxation and Public School Performance

The State of New Jersey is widely regarded as having one of the highest achieving public school systems in the United States. At the same time, taxpayers in New Jersey's 566 municipalities pay the highest property taxes in the country, with a major assumption being that the primary benefit is a high-quality education for their children. Using panel data over the past 10 years, this paper seeks to examine the link between municipal taxation and public school performance in the State of New Jersey. In particular, it will test whether variation in municipalities' effective property tax rates—which are standardized to allow for direct comparison—is a determinant of performance in these municipalities' school districts, as measured by dropout rates and various measures of proficiency on state-administered tests. The paper also will investigate whether there is an indirect link between municipal tax policies and public school performance, as evidenced by their empirical effects on total state funding, state expenditures on curricula, and supplemental state spending on instruction.

Holly Sun

George Washington University

A Case Study – Performance Management at Fairfax County, VA

The paper reviews the development of Fairfax County's performance management system since 1997, the features of this system, the incentives provided to address the principal-agent issue, major challenges, and what helped to overcome these difficulties. The paper reviews the theories guiding Performance Management, a three-fold principal-agent model, and the design of incentive schemes. It draws on works from Williamson and Dixit on transaction cost, information asymmetry, and contracts, and tries to understand what the PM tries to achieve, its limitation, and challenges regarding incentive design. A couple of empirical studies are quoted, including a review of the Wisconsin's W-2 contracting program.

Rui Sun

University of Maryland

Tax and Expenditure Limitations and Municipal Reliance on User Charges

Previous research shows that state imposed tax and expenditure limitations (TEs) have brought a shift toward non-tax sources of revenues, such as user charges, state transfers, and debt, for financing local public services. It also demonstrates that different types of TEs generate different overall effects which vary with the spatial or structural position of the jurisdiction and with the relative economic prosperity or fiscal stress of the community. However, the detailed effects of state imposed TEs on municipal reliance on user charges have not been fully examined. The proposed study presents a multi-state, cross-sectional time series analysis in an attempt to assess the effects of different types of TEs on government reliance on various types of user charges in American cities. Data are collected for municipalities with populations over 25,000 in 1970 during the period of 1970 to 2004. The results are expected to shed light on the efficiency and equity issues raised by TEs and user charge financing tools.

Linda-Marie Sundstrom,
California State University, Long Beach

**Nonprofit Accountability to the IRS: How Nonprofit Board Members
Make Decisions that can Impact Their Tax Exempt Status**

This paper examines the extent to which nonprofit governing board members make organizational decisions based on factors that will protect their Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax-exempt status, or whether decisions are made without regards to IRS compliance. During the 2004 Congressional Hearings, the IRS testified that nonprofit organizations were costing the federal government \$15-billion a year in lost revenue. In 2004, the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance initiated an investigation of abuses in the nonprofit sector. Although the Sarbanes-Oxley Act only affects public companies, congress began to explore a similar provision for nonprofit organizations. In April 2005, Commissioner Everson requested an additional \$14.5 million to underwrite the IRS division that oversees charities. This study conducted interviews and surveys with board members of nonprofit organizations in Southern California. Organizational documents were reviewed for additional information on organizational capacity. Nonprofit organizations comprise over 1.5 million organizations, employ nearly 8.6 million workers, earn nearly \$700 billion annually, and have operating expenditures of \$548 billion – equivalent to 7.5% of the U.S. gross domestic product. Failure to uphold the IRS rules can result in the loss of the tax-exempt status, and the nonprofit can lose its ability to operate as a charity.

Shane Van Hoesen
University of Connecticut

Race/Ethnicity and Health Care: The Effects of Insurance Coverage

Since the failure of Hillary Clinton's universal health insurance proposal in 1993, much debate has filled the American political arena on the subject. In 2006, over 46 million people were uninsured in the United States (U.S. Census 2006). Over half of the uninsured were racial/ethnic minorities despite representing about one-third of the total population (U.S. Census 2006). If universal health insurance is passed the potential effects on health care utilization and health care quality for minorities is large. Various studies have estimated increases in health care utilization for the total population at 1 to 2 additional outpatient visits per year for adults (Buchmueller 2005). The effect on minority-specific populations is unknown. I estimate the effects of universal health insurance on minority populations using multiple regression analysis on a data set from a 2006 Connecticut household health insurance survey. To better understand the effects, I examine various socioeconomic, demographic, and cultural variables that may be playing a role in minority decisions regarding health care.

Lili Wang & Edward A. Miller
Brown University

State Long-term Care Policy: What Determines the Adoption of a Nursing-Home Provider Tax?

The nursing-home provider tax is a mechanism state government use to generate in-state funds and match them with federal funds so that the state gets additional federal Medicaid dollars. The cost of the tax often goes back to providers through an increase in the Medicaid reimbursement rate. Providers that do not have a large Medicaid clientele are net losers under a provider tax and are forced to pass the tax to private pay residents. Recently, Department of Health and Human Services announced it will no longer grant Waivers of Uniformity in a provider tax, thus precluding any opportunity for the states to ameliorate the negative effect of the tax on providers with small Medicaid clientele. Although the provider tax is generally considered a bad tax policy and a bad long-term care policy, an increasing number of states have adopted this policy. In this study, we examine the determinants of state adoption of provider tax. Using data of state provider tax from 1999 to 2004 and the multi-level analysis method, we find that legislative professionalism, nursing home industry power, state unemployment rate, interest-group strength, and percent of certified nursing home residents pair by Medicare significantly affect state adoption of provider tax.

Wen Wang

East Carolina University

Local Option Sales Tax and Disparity in Funding for Public School Facilities: Evidence from North Carolina

The condition of school facilities has increasingly become a concern of school finance litigation in recent years. Previous studies indicate that disparity exists between school facilities where poor and non-poor are educated in North Carolina. Experiences from other states also suggest that the reliance on local option sales tax may help increase inequities in the ability of school districts to raise money for construction. Using county level data from recent years, this study examines whether the use of local option sales tax in North Carolina has an impact on disparity in funding for public school facilities. The empirical results of this study would have implications for state and local tax policy and the design of state capital outlay grant.

Changyong Yang

University of Nebraska at Omaha

China's Public Debt and Income Distribution

China has experienced nearly thirty years' high speed economic growth and has become a very important entity for the world's prosperity and steadiness. During China's economic growth, two prominent facts emerge simultaneously. One is a rapid build-up of public debt, the other one is the deterioration of income distribution. Income inequality may be the most important problem facing China's economy and society today in the view of China's highest leaders. Do the two prominent facts have any correlations? Is the rapid build-up of big public debt a reason of the deterioration of income distribution? The goal of this research is to detect the relationship between these two facts, especially to see if the expansion of public debt exacerbated the gap of income distribution. We will focus on the mechanisms through which the public debt influences the income distribution, including the direct impact that public debt has on income distribution by the payment of debt interest, and the indirect impact that public debt has on income distribution through other intermediate variables which influence income distribution, for example, economic growth.

RURAL STUDIES

Anthony Amato

Southwest Minnesota

State University

Suzanne Kelley

Minnesota State Community

& Technical College

Anthony Amato

Southwest Minnesota State University

Gather 'round the Table: The Third Annual Rural & Agricultural Studies Book Discussion

Each year the Rural and Agricultural Studies Section features a round-table book discussion. This year's selection is Michael Pollan's *The Omnivore's Dilemma* (NY: Penguin, 2006). Pollan is the author of several ground-shifting books on people and the natural world. Our discussion format is informal, and all conference attendees are welcome to attend and join in the conversation.

Lori Barkley

Selkirk College

Romancing the Masculine: Family Farmers and Ranchers in Southern Alberta, Canada

The image of a loan man on horseback in an expansive vista is intoxicating. The transition from agriculture to oil, and the associated economic boom, means this vision is a viable reality for many urbanites in Southern Alberta. As they escape hectic city life to seek the romantic notions of rural masculinity, perpetuated by governments, marketing campaigns, and the farmers and ranchers themselves, how far do the symbolic signifiers float free from the lived realities of farmers and ranchers? How are former urban dwellers, benefiting from the booming oil economy, yet desiring the romantic ideals of the Western farm or ranch, impacting the way of life of the people whose lifestyle they seek to emulate? Drawing upon identity narratives of family farmers and ranchers in Southern Alberta, this paper examines the increasingly complex identities and values associated with farming, ranching and land within the larger context of the Alberta oil boom.

Jessica Clark

North Dakota State University

Family, Food, and Fun: German-Russian Holiday Traditions

He was a mean dude! exclaims Balzer Kurtz of Devils Lake, North Dakota. According to Balzer, the traditional German-Russian Christmas character, Belznickel, was a mean dude. Furthermore, Elizabeth Barbara (Risling) Lang of Tramping Lake, Saskatchewan, also remembers this scary monster. As Balzer and Elizabeth recall, the Belznickel always wore a fur coat and hat, reeked of booze, and carried a chain. They both insist the sole purpose of this character was to scare children. Balzer and Elizabeth also remember that after the Belznickel had finished tormenting the young children, the Krist Kindel (Christ Child) would appear. This character, as they recall, was the nice one. Balzer describes her as a woman dressed in colorful, formal clothes with a hat and veil. Like most German-Russian children from the Dirty Thirties, Balzer has fond memories of this person. She was the one that left candy behind for all the children. The holiday traditions of the Germans from Russia, such as the Belznickel and Krist Kindel, provided many children with a break from reality. For a few days (or hours) each year, these children could escape the realities of life on the plains – the isolation, depression, and deprivation. Furthermore, these traditions shaped their ethnic identity. Thus, not only did the long-standing traditions of Germans from Russia provide children with hope and enjoyment, but they also provided them with lasting memories and an ethnic identity.

Suzanne Kelley

Minnesota State Community & Technical College

Ada Soule's Diary, 1900: A Child's Perspective of Plains Living

Two schools of thought currently define the child's place on the plains in the late 1800s and early 1900s: one version paints a picture of deprivation and danger; the other describes a sensual, joyful freedom. Author Elizabeth Hampsten speaks against the chosen life of North Dakota pioneer settlers and finds their children deprived of opportunity for happy childhood. Conversely, historian Elliott West describes the sensual side of growing up on the prairie. Where Hampsten argues that frontier living stymied spiritual well being, West provides a more provocative picture of children delighted with the antics of curlews and prairie chickens and enthralled with the bigness of the world. Accounts in the voice of children from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, are rare, but the recovery of a child's diary provides a glimpse of 1900 on the plains from a little girl's perspective. Ten-year-old Ada Soule put down in words what she saw and experienced in her Harvey, North Dakota, home and at her family's claim near the Upper Des Lacs Lake. Lacking the distortions of memoir accounts, Ada's diary provides understanding of a child's experience of living in the plains region in 1900 North Dakota.

Yassar Khadour

HuaZhong University of Science & Technology

**Sustaining the image of rural neighborhood Planning:
Highlighting the Zhang Guying rural neighborhood ideologies**

Rural areas are undergoing modern era of changes and development which makes urban and rural spaces interlaced in many facets of modern urban-rural explosion, a new architecture styles and primarily facilitated by an increase in advanced mobility and communication systems. As a result, the countryside has increasingly become a consumption space, rather than the former conceptual space of (agricultural) production, non-rural and even un-urbanized district systems also. This general trend in the development of rural spaces is marked by major processes of modification and urban-rural integration. The common effects of these processes as mentioned above affect the fabrics of our living environments in the diverse physical, psychological, environmental and the unique socio-cultural facets of the built environments. In this short analysis of the Zhang Guying Village, the author visualizes the factors behind its vernacular planning, its unique building forms and general effect on the immediate environment to the socio-culture life of its occupants. The significance of this analysis is to inform the progress of research in rural planning and villages design concepts.

Miles Lewis

North Dakota State University

**Honyocker's Hell: A Limited Case Study of Homestead Failure in
Montana's Upper Musselshell Valley, 1910-1939**

Honyocker's Hell is a case study of homestead failure in Montana's Upper Musselshell Valley from 1910 to 1939. The paper examines the traditional reasons (i.e. boosting, quick profits) why so many people, numbering nearly sixty thousand, fled the Musselshell by the outbreak of World War II. Included is an examination of why the region's homesteaders failed why others became quite successful: environmental conditions, homestead locations, and outside economical concerns. Based largely on regional publications, oral interviews, and regional historical work, Honyocker's Hell is a novel bioregional and grassroots approach to an old topic that explores region and identity.

Aurélie Rousselot-Pailley

Université de la Méditerranée, Marseille

Change in Alpine Agriculture and Foodways

Food and agriculture are topics of real interest in terms of social, biological and cultural perspectives, especially in a society having to constantly adapt to change, innovation and new ideas which modify our food ways and our relation to them. The interest of our study resides in the fact that the mountain population we studied (one hundred individuals living in the mountainous department of High-Alps, France) has experienced in a very few years considerable environmental and socio-economic changes which, since the end of the second world war, have deeply transformed lifestyles and foodways. It passed from subsistence family agriculture to a tourism-based economy eliminating most of local agricultural activities. Our analysis is based on two sources of data: those from a corpus of archives and those from a contemporary ethnographical study. This allows us to understand within that population the dynamics of changes in agriculture and foodways from the beginning of the 19th century to the end of the 20th.

Brian P. Thompson

California State University Fullerton

Cloven hooves matter: the sheep and goat industry of colonial Ghana, 1900-1957

This proposal seeks to examine critically the development of the sheep and goat industry of British-controlled Gold Coast [Ghana] during the colonial era. Animal care and livestock commerce--the two sides of this enterprise--will be covered. The findings in this paper connect to comparative systems of environmental knowledge, internal trade networks, food security and developmental studies. Two trends emerged during this period. First, the African peoples and the British had complementary roles (overall) in running a commercial livestock network. Various indigenous handlers competed as purchaser-distributors of animals. British input included livestock fairs and animal care demonstrations. Second, although Western expertise in breeding and disease control augmented sales and improved relations with local Africans, cultural differences on selecting livestock for slaughter and breeding occasionally separated African and Western versions of natural resource management.

Jennifer Wilkie

North Dakota State University

Women in the Making of the Dakotas

Historiographically speaking, the pioneer experience in Dakota Territory was male-dominated. Important scholarly works focused on ranching, farming, and town-building as male-driven phenomena and characterized these men as rugged individuals. With the advent of social history in the 1960s and 1970s, historians began to write correctives to that body of literature. The first type of corrective was to identify women on the plains, to point out that they were there, too. Once their presence was established, scholars focused on women's participation in the success and failure of their families' enterprises. Statistics, census data, and other records can attest to what women did and when they did it. Letters and diaries can give us a glimpse of how they did it, and perhaps even why. But studying women's experiences on the Plains through memoir tells us what they thought they were doing, what they wanted to do, and what it meant to them. These questions cannot be addressed by other sources, and they are also important questions to ask. The answers show the variety and complexity of women's experiences on the Northern Plains in a way that other sources do not.

Bulat Akhmetkarimov
University of Cincinnati

The Turkic Identity in Russia and the Russian Federalism: A Challenge or Strategic Unity

Characterized by an unusually high level of autonomy from Moscow, Tatarstan is currently one of 21 ethnic republics in the Russian Federation. Despite everlasting controversies among politicians as well as scholars advocating either federalist or unitarist views, the current friendly relationship that has been reached between the nations serves as a model not only for all other ethnic regions of Russia but also to the world community facing intercultural and religious disputes. The current stability achieved in Turkic regions of Russia with all its benefits and tensions has deep roots. Thus I divide my analysis into two parts. Firstly I will go through a historical development of the relationship between Russian and Turkic nations. In parallel I will also try to explore the roots and nature of the relationship discussing cultural, religious, and other socio-economic factors. In the second part I will refer to the recent developments under Putins administration and ongoing debates related to the status of the republics and the unity of the Russian Federation. Finally I will turn back to the research question: Are Turkic regions in Russia a challenge for the Russian Statehood or is it a strategic unity? What can be expected to change after the forthcoming 2008 Presidential elections?

Clinton J. Buhler
The Ohio State University

Redefining a Georgian National Identity: Issues of Collective Trauma in Tengiz Abuladze's Repentance

Tengiz Abuladze's 1984 film *Repentance* is remarkable in that, although completed before the collapse of the Soviet Union, it vividly portrays Georgia's post-Soviet predicament. The story is about the death of a dictator, Varlam, who is variously described as an amalgam as Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini and Beria and is told through the eyes of Ketī—a woman whose parents were arrested and killed under Varlam's repressive regime. Done in a surrealistic style the viewer is presented with no factual evidence, and yet comes away understanding fully the effects of Soviet domination in Georgia. This paper explores the various techniques used to accomplish such a nebulous effect and describes what particular statements are made in the process. The director deals with issues of Christianity, family, retribution and national healing which are central to Georgia's emergence from Communist rule. Refusing to become a historical document, the film directly implicates the viewer and thereby still remains relevant fifteen years after the breakup of the Soviet Union.

Mark A. Cichock
University of Texas at Arlington

Russian-Georgian Relations Since the Rose Revolution: Looking for a Model

The 2003 Rose Revolution in Georgia brought Russian-Georgian relations into sharp contrast as each side promoted their national interests to the exclusion of the other. Georgian policies of unification, Russian military withdrawal, integration to Euro-Atlantic structures, and anti-corruption conflicted with Russian policies of renewing Russian influence in the Caucasus, controlling Russia's external borders, and supporting fragmentation within Georgia. The relationship that has developed between these neighboring states requires a model of foreign policy analysis which takes account of each state's domestic agendas, as well as external considerations. Russian-Georgian relations show signs of both classical and alternative approaches to inter-state relationships and can be tested against the stated and unstated goals of the respective regimes.

Evguenia Davidova
Portland State University

Balkan Merchants as Pilgrims

The paper will explore the travels and experiences of the Balkan merchants to the Holy Lands from the late 18th till mid-19th century. It will analyze their preparations, expenses, itineraries, and rituals as recorded in the commercial ledgers, correspondence, memoirs, and contemporaries' comments in the newspapers. The paper will argue that, on the one hand, early hacilik was less widely spread phenomenon, motivated by both religious piety and aspirations for upper social mobility. On the other hand, the later hacilik (around 1830-1860s) lost some of its devoutness and increased different aspects of its social prestige, which led to the inclusion of family members in the pilgrimage as well, including merchants' ladies.

Bart Dickson
California State University, San Bernardino

Cossacks and Russian Nationalism in Kazakhstan

Since the break up of the Soviet Union, Kazakhstan has enacted a series of laws to mitigate the Russian cultural influence in the country. This has produced great resentment in the predominantly Slavic northern regions of the country and has inspired calls for secession. The secessionist movement will not succeed, however, as long as Kazakhstan's government continues to follow pro-Moscow policies. It is being driven by Cossacks, whose military culture and historic ties to Russian expansionism are viewed as threats by Kazakhs yet have a particular appeal to ethnic Russians living on the steppes. President Nursultan Nazarbayev has responded to these developments by taking additional repressive actions against the Russian and Cossack communities. Although the Russian Federation claims the right to involve itself in the Near Abroad to promote its national interests or support local Russian populations, it has not seen fit to do so in Kazakhstan to the extent it has elsewhere because of the continuing cooperation between Astana and Moscow. So long as the working relationship remains strong between the governments of the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, the former will be less likely to interfere with the latter's policies toward its co-ethnics.

Cynthia A. Klima
SUNY-Geneseo

The Poetry of Frantisek Halas

This paper will discuss the poetry of Frantisek Halas (1901-1949), one of the most prolific Czech lyric poets of the 20th Century. Via Halas' poetry, the author of the paper discusses the development of Halas as a poet, socialist and activist. A self-educated man, Halas possessed many different facets as a poet and some of his poetry, here translated for the first time into English, will be used to trace the changes not only in his personal life but also within the political realm of the interwar and Communist periods in Czechoslovakia.

Elitza Kotzeva Kotzeva
Appalachian State University

You Can't Go Home Again. Why? Because You Are Home Identity Construction in the Urban Environment in Gimme the Money

The purpose of this paper is to examine the identity of immigrants to U.S. urban environments as presented in Czech-American narratives. The paper explores the way in which the urban space modifies the identity of the female character in Iva Pekarova's *Gimme the Money* (2000). I analyze the relationship between urban space, the epistemological journey of the immigrant, and how it alters her self-perception. The paper further focuses on questions of ethnicity, femininity, and mobility in the city. I examine identity construction mechanisms through a set of urban places, which offer ethnic encounters, enact gender roles, and propel constant mobility in the characters search for identity. My purpose is to develop an urban cartographic model of identity construction for literary study.

Jamie Maddox

California State University San Bernardino

Strong-Arming Democracy: Kazakhstan's Bid to Chair the OSCE

As Kazakhstan's president, Nursultan Nazarbaev has managed to retain power since gaining independence from the Soviet Union over sixteen years ago. With a shoddy human rights record and continued consolidation of power, he seeks chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Can Kazakhstan, a nation the OSCE claims has never held a free and fair election chair the only organization in the region that holds democratic principles as a central tenet of good governance? What does the OSCE have to lose, if anything, in this process? A thorough examination of Nazarbaev's Machiavelli-style rule is presented to determine if Kazakhstan is fit to lead this organization in the near future.

Dr. Irina Mukhina

Assumption College

At What Cost? Gender and the Market in the early post-Soviet Russia

NB: can also be included in Women's Studies and/or History at the organizers' discretion. Even though scholars commonly use terms like economic depression, economic revival, birth of capitalism, free market economy, private enterprise, and a wide range of other catchy words to describe the post-Soviet space, little is known, acknowledged or studied about one of the major manifestations of entrepreneurship in the 1990s: the shuttle trade. Based on economic data and extensive oral history fieldwork, this paper surveys the economic and geographic extent of the trade and argues that women constituted nearly 80% of participants in this business. But though the shuttle trade became a school of capitalism and an avenue of empowerment for many women in Russia, most of these women paid a high personal price for the material comforts of their shuttle families. Among other problems, prolonged absence from home and the specificity of this semi-legal trade brought high rates of divorce for these women, lack of parental control for their children, and rising health problems due to a high incidence of sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancies, and resulting high abortion rates or alternately lack of prenatal care.

SOCIOLOGY
Heather Albanesi
University of Colorado
at Colorado Springs

Nicholas Alozie & Catherine McNamara
Arizona State University

Gender and Willingness to Pay for Urban Public Services

This paper investigates gender differences in willingness to pay for urban public services such as sewer, fire, police, and library services. Using 26 services, it finds considerable gender differences in willingness to pay. Implications for urban service delivery are drawn.

Ann Christensen
University of Texas at Arlington

Night Shadows – Perceptions and Assumptions of Darkness and Night

There are shadows on the walls at night. In both urban and suburban locations there are shadows on the walls at night. Each night I am a little startled to see them. Shadows require light to be seen, but it is night, and night is dark. How can there be shadows? Tracing the trajectory of the shadow edge past the window sill leads across the street to the light sconce next to my neighbor's front door. The short sidewalk leads through the landscaped front lawn, potted flowers, past a bench next to a small seasonal banner waving in the breeze. All of this is seen long after daylight. Darkness is a rare luxury. How dark is night in cities and in suburbs? How much of our vision is reduced at night? Does night lighting prevent crime and accidents? Should property owners have a right to darkness in their yards? Circadian rhythms have been linked to cancer. Could light pollution affect our health? This paper proposes to explore the intentions, effects, perceptions and assumptions of darkness and night.

Prof. Lynn Craig, AIA, RIBA
Clemson University

**Visually Enhancing Urban Spaces through Townscape
Drawing Methods and the Austin Demonstration**

This session will illustrate how the City of Greenville, South Carolina, grew from a threatened city center in the 60's to an enlivened, viable, energized southern city today. The City of Greenville has become a good example of how urban design at the large scale coupled with site specific townscape projects can enhance the city. Lynn Craig teamed up with Chris Stone, Greenville Convention and Visitors Bureau, to produce and illustrate visionary planning ideas to physically improve urban spaces. The session will show the development of these drawings from initial sketches to final urban illustrations. The Austin Texas Demonstration will close the session with a Case Study of this method to empower non-graphic individuals with the ability to graphically see their visionary ideas by teaming up with an urban design illustrator.

Brooke M Davis, IDSA

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

New Trends in Urban Architecture: Fire as a Decorative Medium

As the topic suggests, the subject for this abstract is about blazing a new trail, specifically a new trend in residential architectural design: Fire as an architectural medium. Historically man has had a fascination with fire that is coupled with a deep resonance of associations, feelings, and perceptions. It was only a matter of time before designers ventured into trying to harness fire to evoke those very things in our everyday home. Traditionally the role of fire in architecture has been for utilitarian use. However there is a growing trend of introducing fire into the outdoor architecture or landscape of the home to create an ambiance. New designs have integrated outdoor gas fireplaces with materials such as glass and metal to give a more decorative allure to a traditional fire pit. But where is this trend going? At the cusp of one trend another emerges: Indoor Fire Sculptures. One may ask, What is a fire sculpture? The focus of the proposed paper is to answer that question and look at the trials and tribulations that go hand in hand with forging new design trends like using fire as a new architectural medium.

Andrea Dietz

Woodbury University (San Diego)

architecture : Appalachia

architecture : appalachia, a juxtaposition to elicit awareness and reflection, is a proposal for the diversion of the Appalachian Trail into the coalfields of southern West Virginia. While West Virginia is the only state fully encompassed by the Appalachian region, of the 2150-mile footpath that stretches from Georgia to Maine, only four miles of the Appalachian Trail pass through it, with twenty-four (24) miles straddling its border. Born of a utopian vision to link a series of community camps along the Appalachian skyline with a nature circuit, the Appalachian Trail originates from a land-use planning endeavor introduced by Benton MacKaye in the 1921 *Journal of American Institute of Architects*. Presently, the long, narrow United States Forest Service park hosts between three and four million day-hikers and three to four hundred thru-hikers annually. A shifting of this throughway into West Virginia is suggested as a catalyst for consideration. Culturally backwards, distressed, exploited, impoverished, isolated... West Virginia, between actuality and perception, occupies a marginal position betraying a complex reality. The architecture : appalachia Appalachian Trail diversion opens a passage into the space of this repressed narrative. Divided into twelve (12) sections corresponding to nodes of historical and / or contemporary significance and covering 485 miles of hiking, the route encourages discourse and development from exploration of the facets and implications of the West Virginia condition.

Jerry Malinowski

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Transportation Design in Future for Lafayette Louisiana

The Transit Design Studio within the industrial design program at the University of Lafayette has worked with officials of the city of Lafayette for the last four years. Projects included a 30-year transit plan, improvements on existing services, bus redesigns and even a human powered transit system. The present design direction is focused on mitigating grid-lock of the 17,000 daily commuters that travel to the university. The objectives are to design a low impact infrastructure, versus massive concrete structures that would support a light overhead rail system. The use of technology transfer from aerospace, amusement park rides and the race car industry is being employed. The design objectives are to minimize cost and weight of the system while providing autonomously piloted and energy efficient people movers.

Onezieme Mouton

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

The Roll of a Non-Profit Organization in the Economic Revitalization of Historic Downtown Abbeville

The gaps that exist between individuals, corporations and municipalities in small towns are many times the obstacles that prevent growth and revitalization from occurring in these areas. Non-profit organizations are stepping up to bridge the gaps that exist between these entities, and acting as catalysts in the revitalizations of many small historic downtowns. This paper will present the efforts of a non-profit organization in Abbeville, Louisiana (population ±15,000) that is undertaking the revitalization of the Historic Frank's Theatre located in the heart of its downtown, after the city and parish elected officials refused to act. Building community support, fundraising, grant writing, and political activism are tools needed to help stimulate the revitalization process. Defining the boutique economy of a historic downtown in comparison to the big box by-pass economy is the critical reason why non-profit organizations are needed to serve as the vehicle in moving this type of development forward.

Brian Powell

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

BeauSoleil: Historical Building Forms Meet 21st Century Energy-Conscious Design

The Solar Decathlon is an annual competition in which 20 teams of college and university students compete to design, build, and operate an attractive, effective, and energy-efficient solar-powered house. Teams of college students design a solar house powered entirely by the sun's energy. Solutions are displayed on the Washington Mall for a week and awards recognize achievement in various categories. The roots of the entry from our university are in housing forms derived from the region's early settlers. Early shelters responded to the climactic conditions of high temperature, high humidity, and strong winds from occasional hurricanes, while using available materials to create homes. It is from these early forms that our Solar Decathlon entry bases some of its ideas. BeauSoleil means Beautiful Sun in French or simply Sunshine in Cajun French. Our school proposed that our entry, the BeauSoleil Solar Home, serve as an ambassador for the unique culture of the central Gulf Coast region and as an example of energy efficiency.

Thomas C. Sammons

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Waterfront Development of Delcambre, Louisiana: Revitalizing through Adaptive Reuse to Reflect and Maintain the Identity and Features of this Small Town Community

The 2005 hurricane season caused unprecedented destruction to south Louisiana. Vermillion Parish, in particular, suffered extreme damage from Hurricane Rita. Many southwest Louisiana residents deemed Hurricane Rita The Forgotten Storm due to the national media's intense focus on Hurricane Katrina. Preoccupied with the aftermath of Katrina, it seemed the eyes of the nation never focused on the plight of the victims of Hurricane Rita. The most recent collaboration of the Community Design Workshop is the Waterfront Development of Delcambre, Louisiana: Revitalizing through Adaptive Reuse to Reflect and Maintain the Identity and Features of this Small Town Community - a collaborative effort between the University of Louisiana at Lafayette School of Architecture and Design Community Design Workshop, the City of Delcambre, and the Louisiana Sea Grant. This project incorporated waterfront development, neighborhood design, and the development of a marina as a safe harbor. The project shows how university colleges and government can work together.

Georgia Silvera Seamans
UC Berkeley

Stuck in the Middle: Identities and boundaries of landscape professionals

In *The Dignity of Working Men*, Lamont describes working class people as the backbone of society. Its members exercise an especially strong influence on social and political change since the group includes the bulk of American swing voters. In order to identify the ways in which and the tools with which the working class develop moral, racial and class boundaries, Lamont compares American black and white working-class men to each other and with white and North African working-class men in France. Lamont also makes a secondary comparison to white upper-middle men from an earlier study in which she contends that [upper-middle class] men who, occupying the top of the social ladder, exercise considerable power in shaping the lives of their fellow countrymen as well as the characters of their respective societies. Engaging with Lamont's work, I compare black and white landscape professionals to Lamont's groups, asking: how does occupation influence moral and socio-economic boundary. Lamont does not emphasize the role of occupation which can perhaps be explained by the fact that occupation and income are tightly associated. Yet, the philosophy of landscape professionals might influence the ways in which landscape professionals see themselves and others.

Kari Smith
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Agri-Dwell; Reconsidering Urban House

While much of the sustainable movement in architecture has looked to energy consumption and dependency on fossil fuels, other dependencies such as food consumption when reconsidered can also generate new models of living. If the spatial and experiential distances between production and consumption were collapsed how would it change the way we live? Recent work in schools of architecture exemplify the possibilities of an urban agriculture which integrates city planning, landscape, and architecture inciting new aesthetic, environmental and social considerations for the built environment. The familiar and venerable community garden, appropriating residual and marginalized spaces in the existing urban fabric has for years seasonally provided city dwellers a connection to the natural environment and harvests for personal consumption. The modestly scaled intervention of the community garden is the precursor to contemporary notions of urban agriculture and living buildings or self sustaining structures which seek to make visible production and consumption dependencies.

Gabor Zovanyi
Eastern Washington University

The Pro-Growth Orientation of the Sustainable Development Movement

The Brundtland Commission Report of 1987 laid out the case for ongoing economic growth as an essential prerequisite for sustainable development. This paper identifies the rationales utilized in the Report to support the idea of 'sustainable economic growth'. The paper then documents the extent to which this pro-growth bias has continued to represent the dominant, mainstream viewpoint within the sustainable-development movement. Following comments on the intrinsically unsustainable nature of demographic, urban, and economic growth, the paper concludes with observations on mounting evidence of existent ecological limits to growth and then argues that continued allegiance to the idea of 'sustainable growth' constitutes a major impediment to realizing sustainable development.

Sharon K. Araji
University of Colorado Denver

Domestic Violence, Contested Child Custody and the Courts: Victim and Court Perspectives

The focus of this presentation is on victims of domestic violence who left their abusive partners and became involved in contested child custody cases. It also features feedback from officers of the court who are knowledgeable about these types of cases. The explanations highlight why victims encounter some of the problems they voice, how victims can better prepare themselves for contested custody battles, and what the courts need to do to better serve this clientele. Data for the presentation comes from studies in Massachusetts, Arizona, Alaska, California, and Pennsylvania.

Barbara Bonnekesen
New Mexico Tech

**Engineering Culture or Enculturating Engineers?
Teaching Cultural Anthropology and Women's Studies at a Tech School**

Teaching the first Social Science courses (Cultural Anthropology and Women's Studies) at a school dedicated to engineering seemed an exciting challenge. This paper chronicles the first semester of teaching sciences based on qualitative research, multiple realities, and human idiosyncrasy to students weaned on computer programming and replicable lab results. The Introduction to Cultural Anthropology, the Introduction to Women's Studies, and Race and Ethnic Relations are courses that challenge students to change points of views and to accept that positivist approaches cannot adequately understand or even represent the varieties of human conditions. But these classes presented a challenge to the instructor, as well; having taught them in an Arts & Sciences College to mostly social sciences majors before, I was now faced with a very different student population. The issue for the social scientist lies in the applicability of our fields to professionals in the hard sciences and beyond how can we translate our basic and advanced paradigms to either fit their way of thinking or how can we change or influence their ways. Or is there a common ground?

Erika Derkas
New Mexico Highlands University

Bio-Power as a Mechanism for Economic Growth via the Female Body

This research explores the ways in which the female body becomes the raw material for managing the politics of life in this case economic growth and development of various populations in the South. Increasingly population control discourses are critically linked to economic growth and development of Southern regions of the world. The discourse of population control, (i.e. the belief that overpopulation is a major cause of poverty, environmental degradation, and political instability has distorted the design and implementation of family planning and health policies that particularly impact poor women and indigenous women). The population control discourse offers material for discussing the social construction for hyper-fertile threatening indigenous populations and poor women of color. Such discourses translate into actual policies that become literally inscribed on women's bodies in the form of involuntary or coerced sterilization. Foucault uses the term bio-power to capture the process where resources of science, bureaucracy and literature could be used to affect the size, longevity, and internal composition of whole populations. The term can be applied to a range of contemporary global issues such as the politics of AIDS, the shifting projects of development, and the transformation of gender and culture under global capitalism.

Joanna Duke & Erica Schwartzmann
Arizona State University

Dropping the T? Differences in Public Support of GLBT Employment Non-Discrimination Policy

The Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender (GLBT) community is one minority group that is not represented by current federal employment non-discrimination law. The proposed Employment Non-discrimination Act H.R. 2015 (2007) would prohibit workplace discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. The Act would make the legislation already in place more inclusive and would afford GLBT members the same rights as other groups who face discrimination in the workplace. There has been some divide over who should be protected by the proposed Act. Some groups are advocating excluding the gender identity clause, as they believe the bill will have a better chance of surviving without it. The proposed paper will examine this division with the following research question: What are the perceived effects of different versions of EDNA on the social structure of the GLBT community? In order to explore this question, in-person interviews will be conducted of GLBT advocates, and more broadly, employment rights advocates.

Shaul M. Gabbay Ph.D
University of Denver

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and immigration to the United States

The paper delineates the history and main research findings as to the practice of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in the Muslim World. Using Female Asylum cases which were heard in U.S immigration courts as well as other immigration proceedings, I delineate the trajectory of the change in the general perceptions about FGM and how it affected the reasoning for granting Asylum for these females from the Muslim world to the U.S.

Phylissa D. Mitchell
Washington & Lee University

Thirty-three Dead Later: Race & Intimate Violence in the Worst Shooting in American History

On a racialized campus in a small southern town, an African-American male and Caucasian female student was shot in a dorm room. Police presumed they were victims of domestic violence, despite vigorous bystander protest. Later, as police were questioning the presumed killer (the female victim's boyfriend), Seung-Hui Cho again opened fire, killing 28 other people and himself. This paper explores how aversive racism, interracial intimacy taboo, and presumptions about domestic violence resulted in investigatory cognitive bias tunnel vision in the April 16, 2007 massacre at Virginia Tech.

Vera Moukam
New Mexico Highlands University

The Zapatistas in Chiapas- Mexico: A Gender Analysis of Social Movements

Women's roles and participation in the economic and political sectors in society has been overlooked, minimized and above all not been taken seriously. Women play a very crucial role in the economy especially in Third World countries like Mexico which is the focus point in this study. Third World economies are built on the backs of women of whom majority perform double shift labor where they work in industries or plantations along side all domestic work from bearing children to taking care of the house hold. It is interesting to know that despite this double shift, women's work has not been taken into account and more so, they have been relegated to the background as far as political participation is concerned. Given this milieu, it is worth noting that the indigenous women's involvement in the Zapatistas movement is a step forward towards their liberation and emancipation from the patriarchic and undemocratic Mexican governance. Given this scenario, women's role in the Zapatistas movement will be examined, so as to show the world that there is at least something positive about women's role which should be appreciated and encouraged. Women are not given significant roles in the community despite their ability to perform. Thus the neglect and relegation of the indigenous women in particular to the background is the basis for this study.

HarmoniJoie Noel

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Historical Differences in Black and White Women's Protection

I suggest that the contemporary contradiction between the perceptions and reality of White and Black women's safety stems back to a historical tradition of slavery and racism. White men protected White women's sexuality and emphasized their vulnerability, but exploited Black women's sexuality and their 'deserving' victim status (Roth and Basow, 2004). I will explore the intersections between race, gender, and sexuality before and after the Civil War in the United States to show how the reality and perceptions of women's safety was manipulated by White men, and some White women, to maintain a racialized social order. It is important to understand how perceptions of women's safety and need for protection have been shaped by a history of racism because there are real consequences for women in the form of victimization, fear, and methods of personal protection.

Barbara Paradiso

University of Colorado Denver Center on Domestic Violence

Need and Demand for Education on Intimate Partner Violence amongst Nurses

The University of Colorado's Center on Domestic Violence is interested in developing studies on intimate partner violence (IPV) for nursing students and professionals. To do so effectively, knowledge is required regarding IPV education currently received by nurses, their perceptions of need for, and interest in, further information on abuse. Toward that end, a survey was distributed electronically to Colorado nurses. Findings from 251 respondents indicate that nurses are inadequately trained in IPV. A statistically significant relationship exists between training received by nurses and intervention with patients on IPV. Nearly 60% of survey participants specified an interest in further IPV education.

Victoria Springer

Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies and University of Nevada, Reno

Examining Predictors of Pro-Prostitution Attitudes in the Western United States

By conducting a secondary data analysis on male clients of street prostituted in Portland, OR, San Francisco and Santa Clara, CA, and Las Vegas, NV collected from 1996-99 (ICPSR 2859), this study explores predictors of pro-prostitution attitudes. The potential predictors that were evaluated include: age, socioeconomic status, and education (standard demographic variables); social awkwardness and attitudes toward premarital sex (individual difference variables); personal sexual practices or preferences (e.g., wanting more sex than the partner or wanting to engage in a different kind of sex act than the partner); and attitudes toward women (i.e., victim blame / violence against women). Two samples were drawn from the data to separately assess these predictors for currently married men and men who have never been married. Analyses revealed that for never married men the only significant predictors of pro-prostitution attitudes were age and liberal attitudes regarding premarital sex. For married men, however, socioeconomic status and wanting to engage in different sex acts than the marriage partner were also significant predictors of pro-prostitution attitudes. Though victim blame was not a significant predictor of pro-prostitution attitudes for either group, married men and never married men differed on this dimension as well -- which warrants further research.

Kimberly J. Valdez

The Effectiveness of a Domestic Violence Program in Northern New Mexico

I evaluated the effectiveness of a domestic violence assistance program in Northern New Mexico. I administered intensive semi-structured face to face interviews with Hispanic women participating in the program. Secondary analysis of the programs in-take data provided valuable measures of the success and the ability of the program to reach its intended goals. The intensive interviews reveal that more subtle milestones occur during their relationship healing.

Roli Varma

University of New Mexico

**Cross-National Differences in Women's Participation in
Computer Science Education between India and the United States**

In the United States, the percentage of women earning bachelor's degrees in computer science (CS) is relatively low. In contrast, most indicators suggest that there has been a significant increase in the number of women pursuing a bachelor's degree in CS in India. This is despite the fact that patriarchy—a system of male dominance legitimized within the family and the society through superior rights, privileges, authority, and power—is very strong in India. To understand this phenomenon, I undertook a study of female participation in CS education in India and compared it with the United States two National Science Foundation grants. I investigated: Does attraction to (or rejection of) CS study vary differentially between India and the United States? I will present findings from 120 interviews (60 from the U.S. and 60 from India) conducted by the author with female students who were majoring in CS.

Aaron Wilder

Thunderbird School of Global Management

Human Rights and the Social Construction of Gender in the Global Sex Trade

Traditionally, the female gender has been socially constructed to be subordinate to men in all facets of society. The use of biological determinism and other theories attempting to justify this subordination via science has reinforced the abuse of women's rights for thousands of years. Patriarchy, in this respect, is theoretically the workshop in which these tools are employed to craft social challenges to gender equality. The global sex trade is arguably the most profitable of these creations, raking in billions of dollars annually. This cycle of sexual exploitation of women on a global scale continues to be exacerbated by structural dominance dynamics found in all societies as well as the political and economic issues tied to globalization. In response to this ever-worsening cycle, women's rights have been set aside due to excuses of cultural relativism and the inherent practice of blaming these women for their own victimization. These current short-sighted remedies require adjustment to understand the whole picture of the issue of international sex trafficking to achieve the universal equality that pervades the Western discourse on human rights.