
Abstracts

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Western Social Science Association

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Abstracts are organized by section. Within Sections, the abstracts appear alphabetically by the last name of the first author. A Table of Contents appears on the next page.

WSSA President-Elect, Jim Peach of New Mexico State University is responsible for the compilation of the abstracts and is also responsible for any errors or omissions. Without the help of Richard V Adkisson of New Mexico State University, the abstracts would not have been completed in a timely fashion. WSSA's thirty section coordinators also spent considerable time and effort on this project and deserve more than a small share of the credit. We hope you find the abstracts useful.

Abstracts are not yet complete for Women's Studies. These abstracts will be included as soon as possible.

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Women's Studies

Patricia Bowie Orman
Colorado State University –
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African American Studies Abstracts

Section Coordinator: George Junne, University of Northern Colorado

David Aske
University of Northern Colorado

“School Characteristics and Student Performance: A Look at the Colorado Student Assessment Program”

The Colorado Student Assessment Program is a standardized test designed to measure student achievement in the areas of reading, writing, and math. The test is given to students in grades 3 through 10 during the Spring of each year. Based on their scores, students are rated; advanced, proficient, partially proficient or unsatisfactory. Based on the scores of their students, schools are rated; excellent, high, average, low or unsatisfactory. Our study looks at the scores of 10th graders from the Spring 2004 test. We compare the test results with various socio-economic characteristics associated with each school. Based on the various characteristics we have developed a school profile of “Excellent/High” performing and “Low/Unsatisfactory” performing schools. Our presentation will consist of a discussion of our profiles and the potential implications.

Theodore J. Davis, Jr.
University of Delaware

“Blacks and post-Civil Rights Politics: All Dressed Up, But No Where to Go”

The proposed conference paper is a chapter in a book project tentatively entitled Changing Values and New Black Politics. The central thesis of the book is that the end of the Civil Rights Movement changed, if not ushered in the demise of, traditional black politics. This chapter contends that social and economic changes in the structure of the black community have weakened blacks' political cohesiveness. As a result of these changes, black political leaders and the traditional civil rights organizations have been unable to energize the black community politically and left it without a unified political agenda. Blacks' party politics has weakened the group's political leverage. As a consequence, the black community finds itself in a post-Civil Rights Era all dressed up politically, but politically they may have nowhere to go.

Lynda Dickson
University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

“‘Good’ and ‘Good Enough’ Marriages as Perceived by Married African Americans in Colorado Springs, Colorado”

While there is evidence that married couples, regardless of race, experience a number of stresses in contemporary society, it appears that African Americans in particular are

retreating from marriage and committed relationships at a rate that far exceeds both other racial/ethnic groups and African Americans historically. This paper presents the findings of a study of 300 African Americans who are currently in intra-racial marriages in El Paso County. The results of an electronic survey and focus group discussions were analyzed in an effort to identify the challenges black married men and women face and the methods they employ to sustain stable, long-term relationships. Both the on-line survey and focus group questions covered a wide range of topics, including family background, relationship history, the presence of children, and perceived division of labor in the household. The focus here is on presenting the findings of indicators of relationship quality, which was based on responses in three broad areas: How often the couple argued (and what about); Level of satisfaction with the amount of respect, love, affection, understanding and how much they were valued by their spouse, What they appreciate most about their spouse. (truncated)

Natasha Howard
University of New Mexico

“Ethnic relations in a post-Civil Rights racial hierarchy: How will Black consciousness organize for the 21st century?”

This paper will examine the development of Black ethnic diversity for American society in the post-Civil Rights era. Black immigrant populations have notably increased in recent decades. This presence is easily felt in large metropolitan areas such as Miami, New York or Boston. One point to consider is how this presence impacts upon African American communities. Often, Black immigrant communities develop within or in close proximity to African American ones. Black immigrants are not segregated from African Americans to the same degree as other non-Black immigrant populations (Freeman, 1999). As a result of these circumstances, African Americans and African-descent immigrant populations are having to negotiate Black identity in a multi-ethnic context. It is important that we begin to gain a deeper understanding of Black on Black ethnic relations. At this point, African Americans may still hold more political power as the voice of Black America, however this power is undergoing change. It remains to be seen how the relationship between African Americans and African-descent immigrant populations will foment a new Black consciousness in America. More importantly, how will a new Black American identity engage in struggles around racial justice and challenge white supremacy? (truncated)

YihYeh Pan

“Racial Ideologies in Taiwan”

Throughout U.S. history, Blacks have been the most oppressed group. Due to a long and brutal history of the popular portrayal of Black inferiority, Asians have internalized these images of Blacks. I have often heard other Asians say, "Maybe because we have different cultures, we don't interact with Blacks that often." But, we Asians also have a very different culture than whites. Yet, we interact with them more than we do Blacks, and we

also talk more positively about them than we do Blacks. Indeed, Asian immigrants are actively racialized agents in the U.S. social milieu, and they come to the U.S. with preexisting ideas about race. But, the problem with recent studies (Lee, 1996; Loewen, 1988) are that they do not take the next step and study Asian immigrants' racial notions before they come to the U.S. In order to fill this void in the literature, my study focuses on how Taiwanese people think about race and their racial ideologies.

John Kemoli Sagala
Northern Arizona University

“Child Soldiers in Northern Uganda: International, National, and Individual-Level “

This paper examines the Ugandan child soldiers' phenomenon as a multi-level problem. International customary law defines children as persons below the age of eighteen years. Globally, 300,000 child soldiers serve in both government and rebel forces in more than 30 on-going or recent armed conflicts, with 11 of them in Africa. Child soldiers are a dominant feature of Africa's post 1980s conflicts. In northern Uganda, more than 20,000 child soldiers have been forcefully abducted and conscripted into the Lord's Resistance Army. I begin with an analysis of the political, economic, and social causes of child-soldiering. I subsequently adopt and modify David Singer's 1961 level of analysis approach of international relations in analyzing the implications of child soldiers at the international-systemic-level, the nation-state-level, and the individual level. I show that child soldiers are a shattered humanity. They face a myriad of physical, social, and psychological problems. The question for the global society is: how can we prevent, demobilize, rehabilitate and re-integrate child soldiers and punish those who recruit them?

John Kemoli Sagala
Northern Arizona University

“A Comparative Analysis of the 1990s Political and Economic Transitions: Kenya vs. Tanzania”

This study examines the 1990s political and economic transitions in Kenya and Tanzania. I examine the leaderships' use of political ethnicity and the traits of President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Kenyatta and President Moi of Kenya and the structures and institutional pillars around these leaders in order to describe, analyze, and compare the post-independent political and economic policies of both countries and their implications for the 1990s transition towards multi-party democracy and economic liberalization. I explore several questions: why was mainland Tanzania's political transition from single-party politics to multi-party politics more peaceful than Kenya's? What factors account for Kenya's 1990s troubled political transition? By the end of the 1980s, the quest for economic liberalization was more palpable in Kenya than in mainland Tanzania. Why were Kenyans more eager for economic liberalization than Tanzanians? What institutional factors best account for Tanzania's unpreparedness for economic liberalization?

American Indian StudiesSection Coordinator: Jeff Cornstassel, University of Victoria

Alisse Ali-Christie
University of Arizona

“Choctaw Higher Education in the 20th Century”

The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma became one of the largest producers of college-educated tribal individuals in the 20th century. According to Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) figures, the Choctaw Nation had 130-college graduates by the year 1950. This made the Choctaw the third leading tribe in the United States with large numbers of college graduates. Additionally, in the 1960s, the Choctaw had the fourth largest number of college students enrolled in college. Today, the Choctaw Nation has various scholarship programs and support services that aid students with their post-secondary education. There are various influential factors which gave rise to this 20th century Choctaw higher education development. The factors included: the Choctaw's 19th century higher education legacy including the 1830 Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, the Choctaw Nation's education policy, the Presbyterian Church's college for Choctaw women from 1910 to 1966, and college-educated Choctaws serving as positive role models for younger Choctaw generations.

Elizabeth Archuleta
University of New Mexico

“Indigenous Women and Black Feminist Thought: Creating Alliances”

Patricia Hill Collins, bell hooks, and Audre Lorde recognize that the interests of white supremacy have divided Black men and women, and they fault white feminists for not recognizing similar tendencies in their own goals of "liberating" women. For example, hooks, responding to the threatened place of Black homes and families during slavery, remains opposed to white feminists who have taken for granted the privilege of mothering and having a homeplace in which to be a mother or caretaker. This paper will discuss the applicability of Black Feminist Thought for theorizing Indigenous women's literatures. Since Indigenous women and feminist issues remain undertheorized within contemporary feminist critical theory, I hope to demonstrate, through readings in Indigenous literatures, the possibilities offered by Black Feminist Thought for developing or moving closer to a more clearly articulated Indigenous Womanist/Tribalist Thought.

Suzanne L. Batten
University of Victoria

“Community and Identity Factors Associated with Indigenous Mental Health and Wellness”

Indigenous peoples worldwide have experienced immense and rapid culture change, marginalization, and absorption into a global economy that does not consider their autonomy. Cultural discontinuity and oppression have been linked to high rates of depression, alcoholism, suicide, low self-esteem, and violence in many North American Native communities, with the greatest impact on youth. Despite these challenges, many communities have noted health improvements, and research is needed to identify the factors that promote wellness and define Indigenous conceptions of mental health. Successful mental health interventions, such as cross-cultural counseling, are an essential element for redesigning health policies and service delivery for Indigenous populations. A review of literature on community and identity factors related to mental health and wellness of Indigenous peoples is made, with direction and guidelines for academic researchers and mental health practitioners.

Greg Cajete, Beverly Singer, Maria Williams, Tiffany Lee, and Mary Bowannie
University of New Mexico

“Creating an Indigenous Paradigm in Native American Studies”

The University of New Mexico has a newly created Bachelors degree in Native American Studies (NAS). This roundtable will address the educational philosophy and approach in establishing this degree. The NAS degree will involve an experiential approach in every course and is based in Indigenous educational philosophy in an effort to promote decolonization, empower students, and engage with Native communities in nation building. The panelists are made up of the core faculty in NAS, all of whom are Indigenous. They will each discuss their individual work in the context of this new Indigenous paradigm within our department. Topics include NAS in the context of critical pedagogy; self-representations of Indigenous issues and storytelling; Native academics working with Native communities; the role of the media in NAS; and student perceptions of the impact of NAS on their educational and life goals.

Karen Capuder
University of Arizona

“Applying the Peoplehood Matrix to Tribal Cultural Resource Management”

Tribal cultural resource preservation efforts would be better served by the implementation of cultural resource management programs that rely on the Peoplehood Matrix, rather than relying on state-and federally-derived program models that focus solely on cultural resource management as archaeology. The Peoplehood Matrix defined four interconnected elements of peoplehood: language, sacred history, land, and ceremonial cycle. It is a holistic matrix that provides an accurate picture of the ways in which Indian people generate and disseminate knowledge, and interact with both the ordinary and sacred realms of existence. The Peoplehood Matrix can be used to articulate cultural preservation goals beyond those currently espoused by most Tribal cultural resource protection programs. In this paper, I will explore the application of the Peoplehood Matrix to the Skokomish Nation’s Tribal Historic Preservation Office.

Ward Churchill
 University of Colorado
 Hannah Starman
 Institute for Ethnic Studies (Ljubljana)
 Irena Sumi
 Institute for Ethnic Studies (Ljubljana)
 Daniel Wildcat
 Haskell Indian Nations University

“Genocide, Genesis and Trauma: A Comparative Examination of Justice”

As the Eichmann trial demonstrated, the question of justice regarding genocide is full of profound questions, e.g., historical, legal, cultural and ethical, usually resulting in differing answers as to what constitutes justice, not to mention healing. This roundtable takes a comparative approach to examining genocides in the world paying particular attention to those in the Americas and those in Eastern Europe in order to differentiate the historical contexts (in the fullest sense) of genocides. In the case of colonial, nationalist, capitalist, or socialist contexts and combinations - it seems there might be an opportunity to say something about the genesis of genocide as well as the denialist and exclusivist responses to genocide. The goal is to build on Churchill’s considerable scholarship on genocide in the Americas and a dialogue concerning genocide going on now Eastern Europe in a project entitled “Post-Colony and Post-Socialism Contexts in Social Scientific Writing and Teaching.”

Jeff Corntassel
 University of Victoria
 Tom Holm
 University of Arizona

“Peoplehood as a Political Construct”

The “self-determination of peoples” is considered one of the most important rights under international law. While a number of scholars have attempted to define self-determination as applied to indigenous communities, few have attempted to understand what is meant by the term “peoples”. Previous research generally falls short when attempting to describe contemporary indigenous community building and identity – current academic researchers generally fail to offer a comprehensive, indigenous perspective of community, such as “Peoplehood.” As a possible foundational concept for the future of new and existing Indigenous Studies programs in the Americas, the Peoplehood model being revisited by indigenous scholars Jeff Corntassel (Cherokee) and Tom Holm (Cherokee/Creek) is unique in that it is based on indigenous knowledge and experience, which differs from most approaches to indigenous community and identity in academia.

Amanda Cronin

Northern Arizona University

“Native American Tribal Participation in Collaborative Watershed Management: A Comparison between the Southwest and Pacific”

Over the past decade, there has been a fundamental shift away from top-down, bureaucratic planning towards collaborative decision-making for natural resource management. One form of cooperative decision-making is manifested in thousands of small watershed planning initiatives nation wide. Much has been written about the pitfalls, and successes of collaborative watershed initiatives. However, fewer attempts have been made to examine the stakeholders, actual or potential as the case may be. The participation of Native American tribes is less common, who in many cases have considerable stake in the watersheds on the table. The success of collaborative planning groups relies on representative stakeholder participation, yet watershed collaborative may be at a loss as to how to include Native American tribes. Leaving people out of the process necessarily limits accomplishments. Using case study methodology, our research compares Native American tribal participation in collaborative watershed management in the Pacific Northwest and the Southwest.

Vine Deloria, Jr.
University of Colorado (retired)
Taiaiake Alfred
University of Victoria

“From Playboy to Post-Modern: Future Paths of Indigenous Activism”

This roundtable examines the previous era and new era of native scholarship and activism.

Richard Ellis
Fort Lewis College

“The San Juan River Water Rights Settlement and the Navajo Nation”

Some 25 years ago the state of New Mexico filed suit against the Navajo Nation in an effort to limit and to adjudicate tribal water rights in the San Juan basin in New Mexico. As an expert witness, I prepared (with a co-author) an historical report for the Justice Department and Navajo Nation. The case has languished over the years, but recently the state and tribe entered into talks for a negotiated settlement. Presentations have been made throughout the Navajo Reservation and public comment has been taken. At issue are the terms of the settlement, Winters doctrine rights, the need/value of compromise, non-Indian water rights in the basin, attitude of NM state government, etc. The paper would review the case and its history, deal with the role of an expert witness/historian, and describe the current status of the proposed settlement.

Sean P. Eudaily

University of Montana-Western

“Where the Buffalo Roam: How Tribal/Federal Cooperation at the National Bison Range May Help Us Rethink Multicultural Democracy”

This paper examines the history and potential of intergovernmental cooperation between the US government and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes at the National Bison Range. Part I will sketch a brief history of the Bison Range, and the 1994 amendments to the Self-Determination Act that opened a new legal space for tribal/federal cooperation. Part II will argue that the public controversy about the new management arrangement properly belongs to a transnational discourse on indigenous rights and native title, as explored (in reference to Australia and Canada) in my "The Present Politics of the Past" (2004). Part III will conclude with an assessment of how this new practice may give clues to ways in which multicultural democracy and historical justice might be advanced in (post)colonial settings. The work of Daniel Kemmis, Iris Marion Young, Bhikhu Parekh, Ward Churchill, and Elazar Balkan will serve as the focus of theoretical discussion.

Laura Evans

University of Washington

“Managing Powerful Partners: How American Indian Tribal Governments Approach Federal Policymakers”

This paper examines how American Indian tribal governments in the 1990's sought to influence federal Indian policy, and it explores their successes and failures in that effort. While some tribes have transformed their fortunes in recent years with highly profitable casinos, most continue to struggle against stark disadvantages. As a result, most American Indian tribal governments-- like other political actors situated at the margins of economic, social, and electoral power-- are not well positioned to win large-scale reformulations of federal programs. I argue, however, that tribes gain subtle forms of assistance from particular, sustained relationships with actors in the federal government. By carefully managing these relationships, tribes can provoke certain, often incremental, changes in policy. To conduct this analysis, I make use of the written records of a variety of tribal governments, the personal papers of tribal officials, Bureau of Indian Affairs records, and the records of intertribal organizations.

Jaime Kathleen Eyrich

University of Arizona

“The Spiral of Resistance and Persistence in American Indian Education: From Theory to Practice”

American Indian high school and college students in the United States continue to be at high risk for leaving school. Exploring the educational and psychological theories of Pierre Bourdieu, Lev Vygotsky, and Paolo Freire, this paper addresses the implications of

cultural and linguistic awareness in institutions of higher learning, and family, peer, and institutional mediation to support learning and increase retention.

Jacquie Green
University of Victoria

“Indigenizing the Academy”

Within the academy and the on-going increase of Indigenous population it is critical to implement Indigenous curriculum, knowledge and philosophy throughout our courses and programs and ultimately to the President level of our institutes. I will explore in this paper what this would look like particularly because our Indigenous population is so diverse. It is critical however that we must continuously decolonize our minds and hearts while at the same time re-learn and re-hear stories of our ancestors and Indigenous way of life. Importantly it is essential that we all explore and re-learn our languages and by doing so will enrich and strengthen our identities. I will utilize the four directions of the Medicine Wheel’s Philosophy to illustrate strategies that we as Indigenous scholars and academics could pursue in order to Indigenize the Academy.

Suzan Shown Harjo, President
The Morning Star Institute
James Riding In
Arizona State University
Rebecca Tsosie
Arizona State University
Hon. Carey N. Vicenti
Fort Lewis College

“Native American Ancestors and Sacred Places”

This roundtable is an examination of current federal and state efforts by Native Peoples' to protect human remains, burial grounds and place of worship.

LaDonna Harris, President
Americans for Indian Opportunity

“Native Americans in the Twenty-First Century”

How American Indian nations and leaders might apply traditional values appropriately for the Twenty-First century for community advancement.

Jody Isaac
University of Victoria
Bradley Dick
Surrounded by Cedar Child and Family Services

“Genocide of Location”

The film is about Genocide of Location and focuses on the murder and dislocation of Indigenous Peoples of the Ikwungen territory. The objective behind this was to display the slow and obvious displacement of Indigenous Peoples today within the Ikwungen territory. To display the governments hidden agenda to assimilate, acculturate, and the many forms of systemic oppression. Indigenous Peoples have been displaced, (repeatedly) removed, and acts of genocide. Aboriginal Culture, language, ceremonies have been marginalized by the systemic acts of assimilation and acculturation tactics of the Canadian Government. We have gone from a people that thrived and lived by the ethics of the land: to a people fighting for survival, recognition, and the restoration of Indigenous ways. Some are making the transition from oppressed to reclaiming our identity in a respectful manner that honours our ancestor's and families. The true history is alive

Shalene Jobin
University of Victoria

“Conceptions of Indigenous Communities off of a Reserve or Settlement”

Native people are increasingly migrating to urban centers where they are faced with social, economic, and political disadvantages while continuing to battle with stereotypes embedded in mainstream society. According to recent Canadian census statistics, 79% of Native people live off reserve. This study will provide a historical analysis of Canadian state policies affecting Native peoples; it will then present oral histories from Cree and Métis peoples to offer a more thorough understanding of their current notions of community. Their stories of ‘forced migration’ will provide real perspectives on the outcomes of Canadian Aboriginal policies, as well as an understanding of how community is conceptualized living outside of a reserve or settlement.

Patrick Keith
University of Arizona

“Tuscarora Land Loss in the Colony of North Carolina”

Throughout the 18th Century, the Tuscarora Nation experienced devastating land loss throughout present-day eastern North Carolina. This paper is an examination of the cluster of events, acts, and treaties which constituted the gradual elimination of the Tuscarora Nation's claim to its traditional territories. Included is an analysis of how this cluster affects the Tuscarora's relationships with one another as well as non-Tuscaroras, and what possible roles this cluster might play in the future.

Doug Kiel
University of Wisconsin

“Recruiting the University Indian”

A 2004 study at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater surveyed 50 Native American students attending University of Wisconsin institutions. The study originally sought to find the various levels of traditional culture present in their lives, using creation stories as the basis for this evaluation. The survey found that the typical American Indian student in the University of Wisconsin system is mixed blood, resides off-reservation, and is largely non-traditional. While the UW system does not recruit a specific Indian profile, the overwhelming presence of "marginal Indians" reveals serious discrepancies in recruitment efforts. This research raises complex questions, namely how far universities can bend in their definition of an American Indian. This study will demonstrate how Native American students can fall through the cracks at universities, and likewise how non-Natives infiltrate multicultural support programs. Potential safeguards will also be discussed.

Leo Killsback
University of Arizona

“Where the Girl Saved Her Brother: The Untold Story of the Rosebud Battle”

The Little Bighorn Battle is probably the most popularized Indian battle in the wars for the West. Today the Little Bighorn Battle National Monument, located in Crow Agency, Montana, receives much publicity as a historic site and brings in millions of dollars as one of Montana's prime tourist attractions. However, a battle that has not received much attention is the Rosebud Battle. Known as "Where the Girl Saved Her Brother" to the Northern Cheyenne, this battle occurred one week before the Little Bighorn Battle. This battle lasted six hours longer and had more combatants than the Little Bighorn Battle. While this battle and its battle site have been ignored in American history, Northern Cheyenne oral traditions reveal the importance of the Rosebud Battle and its site. The Rosebud Battle is an example of the early military tactics of both the U.S. Army and the Sioux and Cheyenne alliance.

Lloyd L. Lee
Arizona State University West

“Living as a Diné: Cultural Identity among Diné College Graduates and College Students”

This qualitative study examines how 21st century Diné identify and connect with other Diné and how they distinguish themselves from other cultures and races. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, approximately 298,197 Navajos live in the United States. Many Diné born between 1965 and 1980 do not speak the language, sing Diné ceremonial songs, pray in the Diné language, know their clans' history, and many other cultural aspects of pre-European and Euro-American contact. Because such a large number of people claim Diné identity, I question how contemporary Diné identify and connect with other Diné and how they distinguish themselves from their Diné parents' generation and grandparents' generation. Diné identity is living and changing. How can Diné society

ensure the continuity of its identity and society today? The study demonstrates that Diné college graduates and college students are in fact living a distinctly Diné way of life.

Roger C.A. Maaka
University of Saskatchewan

“Oski Meskanawa: New directions in Native Studies”

Native Studies in Canada is still in a formative stage as an independent area of study, as the field is less than thirty years old. During this foundational era Native Studies has drawn heavily on a number of long-established disciplines, however it can no longer be considered simply as prescribed, interdisciplinary program, it is an evolving stand-alone field of enquiry that has, at its core, the sole focus Aboriginal and Indigenous societies. Native Studies is bounded only by the extent of Aboriginal society and societies and not by a parent discipline, or a single methodology or ideology. As these societies experience rapid and dramatic change so must the field endeavour to keep abreast of these changes, not only in course content but also in course delivery. This paper outlines an approach that the Department of Native Studies at the University of Saskatchewan is developing to address these challenges.

Brent J. Sakoneserriosta Maracle
Harvard University

“Keep Off the Grass: Non-Superpower Nations and Their Position in the World”

This study investigates the international relations question of whether a measurement of natural liberty is a useful method of determining whether a unit is subject to another, or whether non-superpowers avoid subjugation using a position of “strategic dependency” that relies on the protection or constraint of other nations. Survival is the primary concern of any unit; smaller units are therefore likely to position themselves in a way that ensures survival. Since power is the central currency in a world without a central authority, a unit’s position is relative to capabilities. Rather than using examples of commonly recognized units, three First Nations are used as case studies due to their curious nature and the interesting claims of “nation-to-nation” relationships with the geographically surrounding units, namely the United States or Canada. Using three First Nations, two of these cases indeed demonstrate a dependent position does exist within an environment that lacks a central authority.

Dale Mason
University of New Mexico, Gallup

“Increasing American Indian Political Activity in a Time of Strengthened Republican Control of Congress and the White House”

An analysis of the likely public policy impacts of the combination of increasing American Indian political activity and extended Republican control of Congress and the

White House, following the November 2004 elections, with consideration of increased and reduced opportunities for Native political gains in various areas.

Paula Mohan
University of Wisconsin, Whitewater

“The ‘Cobell v Norton’ Devolution”

In 1996, Eloise Cobell, a member of the Blackfeet tribe, filed suit against the Department of the Interior to demand a full accounting of the trust and lease fees for monies and lands managed by the DOI since 1887, a case that has come to rock the foundations of the *raison d’être* of the BIA. In this paper, I hope to lay out the issues of contention in this debate, and in particular, explain how the DOI policies have personally impacted tribal members in the Great Lakes region. But, more importantly, I want to argue that Cobell v Norton represents more than a lawsuit seeking reform of the trust system, but instead, has become the foundation for an on-going conversation among indigenous nations about the need to more radically devolve and reconstruct the federal-tribal relationship so that the nexus of decision-making power for indigenous peoples remains at the tribal level.

William Haas Moore
Chinle High School (retired)

“Mythical Mines: Hoskininni and Navajo Mineral Rights”

During the late nineteenth century, rumors circulated throughout Arizona, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico that Hoskininni, a Navajo headman in the Monument Valley region was in possession of a large silver mine. In 1884, two Anglo prospectors were killed by Hoskininni’s son. Hoskininni was prepared to take the rap.

Peter L. Morris
First Nations Development Institute

“Building Tribal Economies: Asset-based Economic Development in Native Communities”

Native control over assets is the lynch pin of effective economic development in Native communities. This paper explores the First Nations Development Institute's work to influence and adapt a specific type of asset-based development policy for the benefit of Native communities - Individual Development Account programs (IDAs). IDAs are matched savings account programs that enable low and moderate-income earners to save for a specific asset goal (like home-ownership, small business start up, etc). They have existed since the early 1990s, with their development in Indian Country beginning in 1998. Analysis of successful Native IDAs and their impact on Native communities will be presented in the broader context of First Nations' work to assist Indigenous peoples to control and develop their assets and, through that control, build the capacity to direct their economic futures in ways that fit their cultures.

Milford Muskett
Cornell University

“Recognizing Nature in Navajo Identity”

In examining Navajo identity, the influence of nature is recognized as a foundational aspect necessary to the understanding of Navajos in their southwestern landscape. Recognizing the role nature plays in Navajo identity explains several dichotomies between abstract meaning and the practical purpose of nature in Navajo life. These dichotomies create order from many facets of life-mythos and logos, sacred and common, spoken and written, and so on. In relation to nature, Navajo identity emerges from the creation stories and traditional oral narratives told by Navajo elders and from the records of ceremonial systems researched by academics from outside the culture. Using southwestern landscapes as context, traditional stories both produce and frame the abstract relationships between Navajo society and the practical aspects of nature. Simply, Navajos create an identity in which nature is codified in their creation stories and narratives.

Ruth Ogilvie
University of Victoria
Janet Marie Rogers
Robina Thomas, University of Victoria
Dovie Thomason

“Honouring Indigenous Stories: Re-viewing, Re-vitalizing, Re-telling and Re-inventing Personal and Collective Stories in a Contemporary World”

Storytelling is connected to land, spirituality, and cultural survival and crucial to the social and political construction of Indigenous communities. Stories are time markers--clues to anthropological puzzles and strategies for future survival. The function of Indigenous oral tradition and authentic Indigenous voice has been radically affected by the imposition of colonialism. The effects of colonial policies and attitudes have simultaneously diminished the role of stories and heightened the need for new stories that create cultural anchors for the people we were, the people we have become and for those coming up after us. Discussions of knowledge, ownership, ethics and cultural appropriation are part of the on-going resurgence of storytelling. Storytelling is decolonizing, re-educating, and a part of self-determination for Indigenous peoples today. Through the re-viewing, re-telling, and re-inventing of our personal and collective stories we make profound impact on our communities, our families and ourselves.

Linda Parker
Barbara Robins
University of Nebraska at Omaha

“Creating a Research Infrastructure for Native American Studies”

Primary sources, reference books, dictionaries, databases, oral traditions, appropriate research methodologies, cultural awareness--all of these things are part of the infrastructure for research in Native American Studies. An English professor and librarian, both faculty in the Native American Studies Program at the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO), have teamed together to build the infrastructure for researchers at UNO, a medium-sized university with a growing urban Indian population. We will discuss the challenges of interdisciplinary research, how our teaching has evolved as a result of our collaboration, the benefits we have received, student involvement and reactions, and our expectations for the future. We will demonstrate various classroom projects, results of student surveys, case studies of students' learning activities, and a Native American Studies database in progress.

Steve Pavlik
Nick Peroff
University of Missouri, Kansas City
Rick Wheelock
Fort Lewis College
Dave Wilkins
University of Minnesota
Greg Cajete
University of New Mexico

“The Metaphysics of Modern Existence, A Thirty-Year Retrospective: A Theoretical Perspective”

This roundtable takes a theoretical perspective on Vine Deloria’s book, *Metaphysics of Modern Existence* (It will be 30 years this spring).

Steve Pavlik
Vine Deloria, Jr.
University of Colorado (retired)
Daniel R. Wildcat
Haskell Indian Nations University
Thomas Hoffman
St.Mary's University
George F. Tinker
Iiff School of Theology

“The Metaphysics of Modern Existence, A Thirty-Year Retrospective: A Religious Perspective”

This roundtable takes a religious perspective on Vine Deloria’s book, *Metaphysics of Modern Existence* (It will be 30 years this spring).

Lyana Patrick

University of Washington

“Travels Across the Medicine Line”

Through the medium of film, I’m looking at the impact of the Canada/United States border on three indigenous nations for whom the border severed ancient ties to family, ceremonies and homelands. Through the film, I scrutinize political issues of abrogated historical treaties and contemporary state concerns over border security. Central to the narrative is the impact at the personal level of broader political actions on the everyday lives of indigenous peoples. I propose to show a five-minute excerpt from the film, titled “Travels Across the Medicine Line,” and present a discussion on border crossing rights in both their historical and contemporary contexts.

Nicholas C. Peroff

University of Missouri, Kansas City

“It’s About Land, Resources and (Sometimes), about Indians: American Indian Assimilation Policies, 1778 to the Present”

From the perspective of complexity theory, Indian policy is an emergent behavior of the American policy making process. It is what the dominant political system does and does not do that relates to Native Nations. From Post-Revolutionary years (1778), to the present era of Self-determination; Indian policy has mostly been about assimilating Indian land and natural resources and not about assimilating Indians into the larger American society. Once independent, Indian Nations now participate as semi-sovereign, nested sub-systems in the American political system. The paper turns to the Menominee Termination and Restoration experience to illustrate adaptive strategies available to tribes acting as nested complex adaptive systems within the American policy making process. It concludes with some thoughts about the way Indian gaming revenues have strengthened and paradoxically, also threaten the future of American Indian tribes.

Jackie Price

University of Victoria

“Moving Beyond ‘Our Rights’: The Return of Communication and Interaction to Inuit”

Contrary to popular belief, the implementation of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement has not resulted in a governing system that reflects Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, the Inuit way of knowing the world. This governing system does not support meaningful interaction and communication amongst Inuit and with the governing institutions. Evidence for this can be found in the practice of political consultation, which supports government technicalities and public relations. I believe this reality must change to support the revitalization of community action based on interaction and communication. To achieve this reality, I believe a new consultation model is required. This new model, the Kitchen Consultation Model, requires that consultation responsibilities, such as logistical support (translation and transcription) and authority (information holding and distribution) be

devolved and held by communities. This process is important as Nunavut political institutions begin making policy decisions on topics central to Inuit life, such as language revitalization and education.

Diane-Michele Prindeville
New Mexico State University

“A Comparative Study of Political Inclusivity in Traditional and IRA-Style Tribal Governments”

This project builds on my previous research into women’s political leadership in tribal governance. Using data from personal interviews with officials in 21 Southwestern Indian Nations, I compare and contrast the tribal administrations and political systems of IRA style and traditionally governed tribes. First, I describe and classify the various tribal administrations. Second, I examine the political systems of the tribes and the decision-making processes employed by their tribal leaders. By comparing and contrasting these political and administrative systems, we will gain insight into which are more or less participatory in their decision-making processes and inclusive of both sexes. That is to say, an empirical analysis of the different forms of governance should reveal whether traditional or IRA-style tribal governments provide women with the greatest opportunities for leadership in their tribe.

D. Marie Ralstin-Lewis
University of Oregon

“Native Narratives and Federal Correspondence from Oregon Reservations During the 1880s and 1890s”

Most Indian historical writings (such as those that present the Native perspective of life experiences) are not recognized or analyzed, or are often ignored or distorted in favor of an Anglo-American perspective. In this research, a computer aided qualitative data analysis of correspondence from Oregon Indian reservations reveal everyday struggles of Natives and abuses by Indian agents toward Oregon Natives prior to termination. These letters also speak to how Native people of Oregon came to grips with the push for assimilation and how some coped with this threat to their racial/ethnic identities.

Lucy L. Real Bird
University of Arizona

“How the Guiding Paradigms of AIS Will Lead us to True Self-Determination”

This paper provides an examination of the Montana State educational system within the context of the “Indian Education For All” act passed by the state of Montana in 1978. Through a comparison of the Crow Nation and the Flathead reservation I will explore the relationship between nation building, the peoplehood matrix, and education. Bringing

paradigms from AIS to the reservation K-12 schools will strengthen and promote Indian leadership, which will in turn build stronger Indian nations.

Cathy Richardson
Aboriginal Family Therapy Centre

“Metis People and the Stories That Created Them”

The Metis of Canada are an Aboriginal group who has suffered identity challenges due to the legacy of colonization and ongoing racism and Eurocentrism. Over the past generations, many Metis people went underground with their identity in order to shelter themselves and their family from racial prejudice and denied opportunity. Through the quest for ancestral knowledge and family stories, Metis people today are rediscovering a personal and collective cultural identity, and building community in the face of numerous challenges. This paper is based on my recent doctoral research entitled “Becoming Metis: The Sense of Metis Self and Cultural Stories” and draws on my experience as a therapist in the Metis community. The Metis embody both the oppressor and the oppressed and are involved in an ongoing challenge to harmonize these forces.

Ezra Rosser
Loyola School of Law

“This Land is My Land, This Land Is Your Land: Markets and Institutions for Economic Development on Native American Land”

This paper presents the current land regime and nature of economic development found on most Native American reservations, drawing predominantly from the Navajo Nation. It then considers the situation according to (1) neo-classical economics and (2) New Institutional Economics (NIE). The paper begins with the paired assumptions that economic growth can and should reach reservations and that the U.S. and tribal governments can improve upon past performance and institutional arrangements. Policy solutions to reservation commercial and light industrial underdevelopment corresponding to each economic perspective in turn are then discussed. The paper broadens the range of policy options available to tribes considering their land use policies and development priorities.

Ezra Rosser
Loyola School of Law

“Building Codes in Rural Areas: Usage, Significance, and Policy Role”

Scholarship on building codes focuses urban space; this paper discusses such scholarship, adding a theoretical understanding of different ways of looking at value. It then discusses the significance of this theory through two case studies. Value is shown to have competing definitions. The choice of definition as to value leads to important policy choices for rural authorities related to their decisions on whether to establish building

codes, the nature of such codes, and the degree of code enforcement. The case studies, one of the Navajo Indian Reservation and the other of a rural subdivision in the Colorado mountains, show both the complications of rural building code considerations and the relevance of the theory. The paper is a mix of law, economics, housing, and public policy.

Stephen M. Sachs
Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis

“American Indians in the Twenty-First Century: Renewing Traditional Inclusive Leadership and Consensus Building in the Developing Moment”

Traditionally, leadership in American Indian society was largely a matter of inclusively facilitating formation of community consensus. From the core value of respect, leaders had responsibility to insure that everyone's views were heard, and so far as practicable, included in decisions. As a colonial power, the United States undermined traditional community consensus building, forcing Indian nations to function with more central leaders. While there was an advantage to centralized leadership in dealing with the colonizers, the imposed culturally inappropriate forms of governance often became major sources of disharmony in native communities. As Indian societies are regaining external respect, in many cases, in ways appropriate for each particular community, it will be most helpful for them to return to functioning with more traditional modes of inclusive participatory consensus building and leadership. An excellent example of such leadership is the career of LaDonna Harris. Appropriate consulting with Indian Nations is also needed.

Natascha Sontag
University of Alaska Fairbanks

“Map of the Inuit Language in NWT and Nunavut Inuit Communities”

It is the purpose of this map to combine geographic information with information on areas and communities in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut where Inuit dialects and sub dialects are spoken today, in order to make the information available in one place. This arrangement of information is intended to visualize written accounts that deal with the Inuit language in the NWT and Nunavut, the dialect regions that have formed over time, and the geography in which they are found. The map also shows statistical information on population, Inuit identity, mother tongue, home language, and calculated retention rates.

Peter T. Suzuki
University of Nebraska at Omaha

“An Administrative Reason for the Differences between Two Neighboring Tribes: The Omaha and the Winnebago”

Only a few miles separate the reservations of the two tribes. Despite the short distance, as far as differences between the two are concerned, they might as well be hundreds of miles apart from each other. These differences range from the physical appearance of the reservations to economic development. After a brief review of the histories of these two reservations in Nebraska, note will be made of the striking differences between the two. Some theories that posit the differences are reviewed. The administrative style may perhaps provide the key to this conundrum.

Steve Talbot
Oregon State University

“Indian Pride and White Prejudice: Anatomy of a Casino Controversy”

Native sovereign rights came under attack in a bitter gaming controversy when the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians won the legal right to build a mid-size casino near the coastal community of Florence, Oregon. People Against Casino Town (PACT), a “local” opposition group, singled out the Indian community in its opposition to “the evils of gambling,” but in the process to launch an attack on Indian federal trust status and the 1988 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA). PACT’s legal challenges to the Three Rivers Casino, although so far unsuccessful, nevertheless poisoned community race relations by invoking untruths and disseminating misinformation regarding gaming rights. This paper provides a chronology and analysis of the issue, including the link between PACT and a well-funded backlash at the national level against gaming tribes, whose ultimate purpose is to abolish tribal sovereignty and Indian treaty rights.

Kerry Thompson
University of Arizona

“The Peoplehood Matrix and Archaeology”

Artifacts have long been objects of study by archaeologists and the building of an indigenous archaeology by indigenous archaeologists will require the use of paradigms that derive from American Indian Studies. In approaching archaeology from an indigenous perspective, I explore the place of artifacts in indigenous societies within the context of the peoplehood matrix. I will specifically examine projectile points used in Navajo culture.

Janet Timmerman

“Red Earth, White Road: Métis in the Dakota Conflict, 1862”

The 1862 Dakota Sioux Conflict along the Minnesota River forced conflicting social roles on the children of métis fur trader, Joseph LaFramboise. Their ascribed social identities as members of the Dakota kinship system and their achieved social identities in the fur trade left them as cultural mediators between the two worlds. Their unique and

tenuous social roles changed quickly and shifted between being victims, perpetrators, or advocates as events of that violent year unfolded. Many were placed in roles they were unsuited for or unprepared to take on. Their adaptations to the events, at a physical and emotional level, became dynamic. This paper will explore the ways in which this family with kinship ties to the Dakota Sioux and relational ties to the missionaries, military, and white settlers were forced into conflicting roles that would lead to differing ethnic identities.

Dale Turner
Dartmouth College

“Politicizing Indigeneity”

In this paper I will examine the relationship between indigenous forms of knowledge that are distinctively “indigenous” and the legal and political discourses of the state. If indigenous peoples want to assert and defend forms of difference that have legal and political significance, then they must be very clear about how they bring their ways of knowing the world into the dominant discourses of the state. In other words, it matters how indigenous peoples shape their arguments that assert and defend their rights, sovereignty, and nationhood. But it also matters who participates in what kinds of dialogues. I defend a particular kind of division of intellectual labor, one that necessitates a special relationship between indigenous “wisdom keepers” and so-called educated indigenous intellectuals (what I call “word warriors”).

Patricia J. Vickers
Raven's Call Enterprises

“Making Things Right”

Making Things Right is a report of an intervention study completed in 2002 for the Victoria Native Friendship Centre. This report examines the nature of conflict in an urban aboriginal organization and identifies the primary source of conflict as internalized oppression. The investigator has interviewed 27 of 43 employees and organized the information in four categories which include: 1) Personal Information; 2) Defining how the system works; 3) Defining the system and; 4) Recommendations. The process for gathering information conformed to the University of Victoria Ethical Standards and utilized both Coast Salish and Nuu-cha-nulth Elders to support the individuals who chose to resolve personal and professional conflict. Finally, the recommendations for procedure came primarily from the Victoria Native Friendship interviewees and from both Coast Salish and Nuu-cha-nulth ancestral law.

American Studies

Section Coordinator: Daniel J. McInerney, Utah State University

American Studies Abstracts

Diana L. Ahmad
University of Missouri – Rolla

“The Pleased, the Disappointed, and the Wrong: American Travel Accounts of Samoa, 1890-1910”

Between 1890 and 1910, American men and women traveled to Samoa seeking adventure, scientific knowledge, and jobs. The travelers wrote profusely of their journeys in magazines across the United States. They described an island group in political disarray with one Samoan family fighting another for control of the islands. These writers witnessed the American and German takeover of the archipelago. Some noted their disappointment with the people and their lack of "civilization," while others praised the Samoan way of life. Some came as scientific observers who noted the bounty that nature had provided the Samoans. What were the preconceptions these early travelers brought to the islands? Did they hope to find the "natives" in a pristine state akin to the "noble savage" of the North American continent? Did they hope to colonize the islands and turn them into replicas of the West? Did Samoa match their expectations?

Sayeed Iftexhar Ahmed
Northern Arizona University

“The Prospect of the Green Party as a Third Party in the U.S.”

Despite the institutionalization of the two-party system, various minor parties emerged as important "third parties" throughout the history of U.S. presidential election. Yet, almost all of them were short-lived. The Green Party is no exception and could not retain its "third party" status in the 2004 presidential election. The paper argues that the future success of the Green Party mainly depends on the three interrelated factors: their ability to nominate well-known candidates in presidential elections, overcoming the problem of adequate financial resources, and building strong organizational branches. Their failure to achieve any of the above mentioned objectives may jeopardize their third-party status in future elections and may also reduce their status to a minor party or a mere political club like other third parties in U.S. history.

Johnney Chong
California State University - Fullerton

“The Good, The Bad, The Ugly, and the Unknown”

My paper is a critical response to Nancy Martha West’s, *Kodak and the Lens of Nostalgia*. West examines the photograph as an individual and cultural artifact. She argues that vernacular photographs determine which subjects and events are worth remembering--and that happy photos are used to deny painful memories.

I use empirical analyses of my own photographs to both demonstrate and critique West’s links between memory and photographs. I argue that almost all memories, whether good or bad, are worth remembering; that multiple memories and meanings may also be connected to the same photograph; and that these multiple remembrances or readings are not mutually exclusive.

Marian Mathison Desrosiers
Barnstable Public Schools, Hyannis, MA

“Island Girl: The Making of the First Woman Justice in Rhode Island”

This paper focuses on the formative years of Justice Florence Kerins Murray (1916-2004). Syracuse University and Boston University Law School influenced Murray to join the Women’s Auxiliary Army Corps during World War II. As an educated woman army officer, she attained skills and attitudes that led her into male dominated post-war careers. Lt. Col. Murray returned to private life in 1946, campaigned for local and statewide political office and became the second woman state senator in Rhode Island history. In 1956, she became New England’s first female trial judge and in 1979, the first woman on a Supreme Court in New England. An exemplar of women in her generation, Murray benefited from her armed forces experiences, attaining positions of community, political, and judicial leadership. Justice Murray provided authentic insights in the form of personal recollections and unpublished sources that clarify our understanding of women’s leadership roles after World War II.

John R. Freese
Wisconsin Lutheran College

”Morality Policy and School Choice in Wisconsin”

Morality policy in this analysis is not a consideration of the individual beliefs and practices of politicians or bureaucrats that may or may not violate social norms. Instead, it is public policy that sanctions moral values for the entire polity (Studlar, 2001). Issues that can be defined in religious terms, such as taxpayer support of parochial education through school choice voucher programs, are particularly susceptible to becoming morality policy disputes. This paper examines school choice as morality policy using the Milwaukee School Choice Program as a case study.

Kristin Hargrove
California State University – Fullerton

“The Peel and What Lies Beneath It: The Underside of Orange County’s Public Memory”

Orange County, California, is presently in the midst of a paradigm crisis that is challenging the way the area and its inhabitants produce public memory in both form and content. Non-traditional public memory sources are challenging traditional methods of public memory. There are numerous people (and types of people) who are not satisfied with the story that Orange County is and has been telling about itself and its populace through customary public memory displays. I will attempt to define Orange County, California’s efforts at creating public memory, taking care to note the reasons behind the area’s successful and unsuccessful attempts at documenting its past; reveal the biases, flaws, and omissions that affect the county’s sense of history; and demonstrate why the need for an accurate portrayal of the region’s past is crucial towards future public memory endeavors.

Jerry Hopkins
East Texas Baptist University

“The Moral Majority and Political Initiative”

This study will attempt to define and describe the Moral Majority with respect to three areas of concern: (1) National concerns and politics as related to the presidency and congress; (2) the groups and prominent individuals that came to align themselves with the movement; (3) the success that the movement claimed in both national and local political races. The accomplishments, implications and the future of such movements will be considered. It is the purpose of this study to add to the knowledge of the historical roots, the objectives and the potential of the fundamentalist-evangelical alliance that molded the Moral Majority into whatever political tool it was.

Megan Joan Jensen
California State University – Fullerton

“Communicating Through Joysticks: The Role of Video Games in Teen Male Socialization”

My paper is an analysis of primary evidence I acquired through surveys to teen males, video game magazines, and the games themselves. Using this research, I investigate the role of video games in the socialization of teen males. I explore how video games serve as “texts” for this subculture and how games allow the player to assume an alternate identity. Additionally, I discuss the communities and the social/consumer status that the games bring to the players. I argue that video games play an important, positive role in the socialization of teen males, and can often be advantageous to their transition into adulthood.

Robert King
Utah State University-Tooele Center

“Sacred or Profane?: Conversion Experience in Modern Southwest Literature”

Modern literature of the Southwest abounds with accounts of conversion, of an intense personal transformation recounted in language with a religious resonance. “Born again” as desert rats, or pilgrims of what the sociologist Robert Wuthnow terms a “spirituality of practice” and “spirituality of seeking” that, in the United States since the 1960’s, has generally succeeded the “spirituality of place” dominant through the 1950’s. A possible resolution lies in applying William James’ definition(s) of religion in his *Varieties of Religious Experience* (1903), John Dewey’s account of “religiosity” in *A Common Faith* (1933), and Roger Ward’s study of *Conversion in American Philosophy: Exploring the Process of Transformation* (2004). What emerges is a better understanding of the cultural work of the desert for the larger national culture and of modern mutations of religious sensibility.

Stephanie Jean Kolberg
California State University - Fullerton

“Attacking the “American Cinderella:” Philip Wylie’s “Momism” and the Scapegoating of Women in 1940s-50s America”

In 1942, Philip Wylie unleashed his diatribe against the “hypocrisy, ignorance, and materialism” of American culture in his book, *Generation of Vipers*. This paper examines Wylie’s critique of American womanhood and “momism,” and finds that much of Wylie’s disdain for women can be explained by his disdain for the rise of consumer culture. Wylie unfairly invokes women as the lightning rods of American materialism, and finds that the growth of an “idle class” of wives and mothers is the dangerous product of what he refers to as the “American Cinderella Myth.” Though published reactions to Wylie’s work varied, other writings of the time reveal a similarly-toned “scapegoat” sensibility, in which the insecurities of 1940s and 1950s men were sublimated as attacks against women. Wylie’s momism critique illustrates gender role tensions in 1940s-1950s America, and implications of and responses to his attacks reveal the complex nature of pre-1960s social reconfiguration.

Elizabeth Kronbeck
California State University – Fullerton

“‘And This, O, This is Death Indeed’: Death Writing on the Oregon Trail”

Nineteenth century emigrants along the Oregon Trail saw themselves as “new colonists” and understood the importance of recording both the brutal hardship and feats of everyday life. Through diaries and letters, men and women, hundreds of miles from home and civilization, adhered to cultural norms and practices with regard to death. I analyze their writing about death as they traveled the Oregon Trail prior to 1848. John Mack Faragher concludes that the diaries of men and women were basically alike, while Lillian Schlissel finds that they are very different, particularly regarding the diarists’ depictions

of death I find that the diaries were alike in certain aspects (such as sharing the same symbolism about death) but they are also very different, especially in the amount and quality of detail used to describe the death. My paper explores and interprets these gender differences of “death writing” along the trail.

Erica Jean Kubik
Bowling Green State University

“Studies of African American Communities in the History of Anthropology: Ulf Hannerz’s *Soulside*”

Anthropology has concerned itself with studying non-white peoples, whether natives in a distant foreign land or minorities within Western culture. Recent critiques of the history of anthropology have explored the ways in which anthropology has been complicit in imperial or colonial projects and how the anthropologist creates a dialect of normalized whites and problematic colored bodies. This paper examines the work of Ulf Hannerz, an anthropologist who wrote about inner-city culture in the 1960s in his text, *Soulside*. I contextualize this work by looking at developments within the field at the time to understand the theoretical and methodological frameworks that inform his study. I also analyze the ways in which *Soulside* works as a way to write “othered” bodies, especially in relation to the family structure of African American families through the lens of critical race discourses.

Cynthia Maram
California State University – Fullerton

“The Feminist Transformation from the 20th century to Today”

My research paper focuses on the literature of second and third wave feminism and how it has changed since the advent of the second wave to the emergence of the third wave. I do a literary analysis of a number of books, beginning with Betty Friedan’s 1963 best-selling book *The Feminine Mystique*, explaining how her book helped spark the second wave of the women’s movement, along with books written by authors such as Susan Faludi, Gloria Steinem, and Naomi Wolf. Each of these writers called for a third wave of the feminist movement, which became apparent in the 1990s, with books such as *Manifesta* and *A Girl’s Guide to Taking Over the World*, which is a collection of articles of feminist ‘zines. I examine the recent phenomenon of popular ‘zines like *Bitch* and *Bust* that raise feminist awareness, stimulate women’s unity, and further the equality of women in American society.

Frank Marotti
Cheyney University

“Race, Romance, and the Frontier: The Political, Socioeconomic, and Familial Roots of Frederick A. Clarke’s Antebellum Journey from ‘Black’ to ‘White’”

Frederick Andres Clarke, a free African American, migrated from Florida to the Pacific Northwest during the California gold rush. He decided to permanently cross racial frontiers and live the remainder of his life as a white man. Little is known about African Americans who left the antebellum South for the West and subsequently “passed” for white. I will explore the political, social, and economic reasons for Clarke’s migration. I will also deal with the question of racial identity and Clarke’s decision to identify as a white man through discussion of his family history. The paper combines family, local, state, regional, and national history to investigate racial self-identification, and the impact of culture and liminal spaces on racial classification.

Valerie Neal
Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum

“Mourning our Astronauts: Public Commemoration after the Space Shuttle Tragedies”

In the space shuttle era of allegedly routine spaceflight, the astronauts are virtually anonymous. There are so many of them, of such varied backgrounds, each flying so seldom, and the media paying so little attention, that few have registered in the public mind as celebrities. Yet when seven astronauts died in the 1986 Challenger accident and seven more in the 2003 Columbia accident, they were mourned as heroes. People ventured out to commemorate them in public and leave mementos at spontaneous shrines; others privately watched televised memorial services and wrote tribute letters to editors. Drawing upon recent literature about public mourning and also surveying artifacts of public commemoration, this paper examines the poignant public responses to the deaths of astronauts and the astronauts’ timeless status as icons of the space frontier. It argues that this iconic status, once orchestrated by NASA, is a social construct now upheld by the public.

Vanessa Raney
City College of San Francisco

“Child Labor and Lewis Hine: His Life and Work”

At the turn of the twentieth century, active opposition to child labor became manifest in the U.S. Although the National Child Labor Committee (NCLC) failed to get support for various proposed federal reform bills, it nonetheless had a weapon. His name was Lewis W. Hine, a laborer turned educator who became the photographer later credited with advancing documentary photography. The reform efforts of Hine and the NCLC actually came to echo the sentiments of the Progressive Era, which lasted from 1884 to 1914. During his twenty years with the NCLC, Hine was recognized on several fronts (e.g., he was published in various periodicals, invited to speak at different conferences, and presented with an award for his photography). That Hine appears in histories of photography, immigrant labor and child labor indicates the importance of his contributions. I will focus my paper on the four general trends in the scholarship on Hine.

Neil Patrick Shepard
Bowling Green State University

“The Last to See Them Alive: In Cold Blood and Public Memory”

Beginning in Holcomb, Kansas in 1959, the murder of a family of four was transformed from a senseless act of violence into a cultural event. Published in 1965, *In Cold Blood* was a “true account of a multiple murder and its consequences”. Heralded by its author as the world’s first “nonfiction novel”, *In Cold Blood* was an immediate sensation upon its release and over almost forty years has become a classic of its kind. It is argued that *In Cold Blood* has become a representative story central to the ongoing dialogue of crime and punishment in America. This paper examines Capote’s text as public memory, marking a transition in terms of American culture’s conceptualization of violent crime in the face of senseless brutality.

Anthropology

Section Coordinator: Lois Stanford, New Mexico State University

The Anthropology Section met concurrently with Sociology and the Association for Borderlands Studies. Abstracts submitted for Anthropology are included in those sections.

Arid Lands Studies

Section Coordinator: Judy Reinhartz, The University of Texas at Arlington

William S. Abruzzi
Muhlenberg College
Amy E. Abruzzi
Lafayette College

“From Palestine to Provence: The Cult of Mary Magdalene and the Bethany Saints in Southern France”

Several popular books have recently proposed the existence of a divine French lineage descending from the offspring of Jesus and Mary Magdalene. These books have based their claims, in part, on legends that have existed for several centuries which claim that Mary Magdalene (plus Martha and Lazarus of Bethany, and others close to Jesus) migrated to the arid regions of southern France following the crucifixion of Jesus. While these stories are considered legends today, they were previously accepted as true. In fact, several churches and basilicas were constructed throughout Provence and consecrated by the Church to memorialize the life and work of these early Christian saints in this region, as well as to entomb their mortal remains. This presentation examines these legends, churches and basilicas in relation to the political economy of medieval France and the Church.

Ken Baake
Texas Tech University

“‘Hell in Texas’: The Hardship of Arid Lands as Represented in American Folk Songs and Ballads”

American folk music is a rich source of literature describing the challenges faced by settlers in the arid American West. In this paper I examine and rhetorically analyze various songs that narrate those challenges and offer advice to would-be settlers who might follow in the path of the balladeer. I offer recorded examples (possibly playing and singing one with guitar accompaniment) of several 19th century songs such as “Hell in Texas,” “Bury Me Not on the Lone Prairie,” and “The Buffalo Skinners” and discuss their

origins in earlier English folk songs. I will then compare these traditional songs to 20th century songs written by Woody Guthrie, Butch Hancock, and Bob Dylan. The paper will conclude that the older songs accepted the arid plains as inevitably challenging because of their harsh environment, but the newer songs pointed to a villain—most often society gone bad or the government.

Charles R. Britton
University of Arkansas – Fayetteville
Richard K. Ford
University of Arkansas - Little Rock
David E. R. Gay
University of Arkansas - Fayetteville

“Perceptions of Water Quality in the State of Arkansas”

The state of Arkansas although classified as a humid/semi-humid state is contiguous with the arid/semi-arid states of western United States. It is well known that continued population and economic growth puts pressure on both the availability and quality of water resources. This study uses data provided by The Arkansas Poll-2004 to analyze the perceptions that Arkansas citizens have concerning the quantity and quality of water within the state from a past, present and future perspective. The arid/semi-arid states faced with even greater scarcity should exhibit similar characteristics but even more extreme. The authors hope to use the State of Arkansas study to make generalizations concerning the United States overall. Hopefully, this study will encourage researchers to duplicate this methodology in other states.

Charles Davis
Colorado State University

“Regulatory Transitions from Clinton to Bush: An Analysis of Public Lands Policies”

Federal lands policy has increasingly been difficult to enact through Congress resulting in the expanded use of other venues. This research examines one such venue, the executive branch, with a focus on regulatory changes from the Clinton Administration through the first term of the Bush Administration within the public lands policy arena. Substantive policies examined here include national forests, grazing, hardrock mining, wildlife and recreation.

Jerry Gallard
Joseph Earley
Loyola Marymount University

“The Environment: An Arid/Non-Arid State Comparison”

The purpose of this paper is to present a comparison of environmental indicators between arid and non-arid states in the United States. Numerous statistical procedures are used to measure and assess the differences in environmental quality of states considered arid and those non-arid. Some of the indicators under consideration are: air quality, carbon dioxide emissions, carcinogens in water, energy consumption, pesticide use, solid waste generated and recycled, state spending on the environment, total water use per capita and toxic chemical discharges. The paper concludes with comments concerning the quality of the environment in arid and non-arid states.

Daniel Kuester
Kansas State University

“Betting on the Come: What the Expansion of Native American Gaming Means to the Travel and Tourism Industries of the Arid/Semi Arid States”

As of October, 2004 36 states allow some form of legalized casino gaming (often called "gambling" outside of the industry). This industry is an amalgam of traditional corporate casinos (similar in what you find on the Las Vegas Strip), Native American Casinos of various size and shape along with a smaller percentage of "locals" or smaller casinos. Native American Gaming is the most rapidly growing category in the gaming industry and most Native American Gaming expansion has taken place in arid/semi arid states in recent years. The author examines the growth of Native American Gaming and the impact it has had on tourism spending in both arid/semi arid states and in humid/semi humid states with special emphasis on California (where Native American gaming was recently legalized) and Nevada (where gaming is solely corporate or "locals" based and is now dealing with some unwanted competition). The author relates this to the history of legalized gaming in the United States. Also examined is the proposed merger of corporate casinos and what impact that may have on the gaming industry

Philip Melnick
Albuquerque, NM

“The Artificial Desert: A Survey of Sites”

This photographic project examines the forms and spaces in which desert flora is presented in indoor displays: civic, institutional, and private collections of arid plants in places where these plants would not survive if they were not protected by cold or humidity—locales that are too cold or wet for them to flourish outdoors. The photographs were made over a number of years throughout the U.S. and Canada, from California to Georgia, to Quebec, to British Columbia, from Edmonton to Albuquerque. The images are both appreciative and aware of the incongruities and artificiality of the situation. They examine the way that these environments embody the imagination, aesthetics, fantasies, nostalgia, civic hopes and civic pride, and the attitudes toward scientific organization, of their creators. Although primarily a personal response to the subject, the work may also document geographical, sociological, or historical information.

Conrad T. Moore
Western Kentucky University

“Drought and Wet Periods in New Mexico and Arizona, 1895-2004”

Based on Palmer Index data, an analysis was made of climatic conditions in New Mexico and Arizona from 1895 through 2004. Drought periods occurred in 1896-1904, 1942-64, and 1994-2004. Primary wet periods of 20 and 18 years duration followed the first drought period and preceded the third. A moderately wet period and a mildly dry period preceded and followed the second drought period. Although drought and primary wet periods were generally coincident in New Mexico and Arizona, intensity alternately shifted between the two states. The first and third drought periods were much more severe in Arizona, while the second was far more intense in New Mexico. Conditions were far wetter in Arizona during the first primary wet period and much wetter in New Mexico during the second. Drought conditions persisting for more than half a century occurred in southwest New Mexico (1896-1957) and northwest Arizona from 1950 to the present.

John C. Pickett and Richard K. Ford

“Are Arid and Semi-arid States Treaded Differently from Humid and Semi-Humid States in the Distribution of Homeland Security Funds?”

In the early stages on the war on terror political opportunities for "bringing home the bacon" are abundant as new sources of federal funds are being initialized and distributed across the nation. Although the Department of Homeland Security is newly created, the merged agencies have been infused with new funds during the 2003 fiscal year which forms the underlining data for this inquiry. There does not appear to be any a-prior logic to suggest that arid and semi-arid states should receive any more or less federal homeland security funds than other states once allowances are made for population and geographic area differences. This paper explores this question using federal published FEMA data and appropriate statistical analysis techniques.

Dennis Reinhartz
The University of Texas at Arlington

“Do Cartographers Abhor Vacuums? Selected Historic Mapping of Arid Lands”

Historically, deserts, savannahs, tundras, etc. regularly have been of prominence on maps. How mapmakers, who often were quite unfamiliar with them, dealt with open and apparently “empty spaces” like those of arid and semi-arid lands is not merely an important and interesting aspect of the history of cartography but also frequently

profoundly influenced how those areas were perceived by the users and other viewers of the resulting maps. Furthermore, these regions habitually turn up as part of the intriguing “white spaces” of maps. Citing examples from different times and various places around the world, this paper examines both some of the cartographers’ graphic presentations of these territories and the varied understanding and impacts of these images overtime.

Richard S. Smith
Arkansas Tech University
Thomas O. Graff
Charles R. Britton
University of Arkansas – Fayetteville

“Wal-Mart Store Expansions in the Arid States”

Wal-Mart Stores was ranked number one in the world by Fortune 500 based upon revenues of \$258,681,000 in 2003. This phenomenal company was first established by Sam Walton in 1962 and when it went public in 1970 it had a total of 30 stores. Since 1970 it has grown to over 3,500 stores in the United States alone. Headquarters for Wal-Mart stores is Bentonville, AR located in the far northwest corner of the state only 25 miles from the Oklahoma border. This location provides an excellent opportunity to study the economic expansion with respect to arid versus humid states since the Arkansas/Oklahoma border marks the delineation. This study examines whether the Wal-Mart expansion has been uniform throughout the U.S. or slanted more toward the arid states of the west versus the humid states of the east.

Otis W. Templer
Texas Tech University

“Wine Growing on the Semiarid Southern Great Plains”

Wine growing first flourished on the southern Great Plains during the last half of the 19th century, especially in Kansas and Texas, but “Dry” interests and/or Prohibition eventually destroyed the industry. It did not revive until the 1970s when the United States became involved in a wine-growing boom that eventually spread to the Great Plains, a region few people would associate with successful viticultural activities. Thus, all the southern Plains states have some wine grape acreage devoted almost exclusively to vinifera wine grapes and several wineries. This paper: 1) briefly chronicles the history and present status of wine growing on the southern Great Plains, 2) examines impressive advantages some parts of the region have for growing vinifera grapes, 3) discusses legal factors which can impact wine growing, and 4) characterizes the unique agricultural landscapes, or “winescapes,” associated with the Great Plains wine growing industry.

Leland K. Turner
Texas Tech University

“Enduring Aridity: A Comparative Study of Pastoral Settlers a World Apart”

The pastoral frontiers of Southeast Australia and the American Southwest shared a common and dramatically important attribute—aridity. In the 1880s environmental disaster plagued those frontiers. Prior to the onset of extended droughts in Southeast Australia and alternating droughts and blizzards in the American Southwest, both pastoral economies were beset with widespread financial speculation. Economic adversity followed close on the heels of environmental disaster. Imbued with the moral imperative to settle the country on the one hand and the divine calling of Manifest Destiny on the other, European settlers ignored aboriginal life ways and environmental realities in their pursuit of profits. Enduring environmentally driven economic difficulties caused pastoralists on both continents to embrace government regulations and intervention in their quest to take dominion over arid lands. The paper argues that European settlers relied on their European social, political, and economic traditions to cope with adverse frontier conditions.

Seid M. Zekavat,
Loyola Marymount University of Los Angeles

“Times Series Analysis of Carbon Dioxide Patterns in Arid Lands”

The purpose of this paper is to compare the emissions of carbon Dioxide between arid versus non-arid states in the U.S. Several time-series methods are presented: simple regression analysis, exponential smoothing and moving-average models are estimated. Forecasts for future carbon dioxide emissions are presented with the associated confidence intervals. This topic is of interest to those in the United States and the rest of the world because of the impact which carbon dioxide has on global warming.

Asian Studies

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

Jaleel Ahmad

“An Economic Analysis of the Proposed East Asian Economic Union”

The proposal for an East Asian Economic Union has been discussed at a recent summit of the ASEAN countries in Japan. While complete information on the proposal is lacking, enough is known to undertake an economic analysis. This paper examines the proposal in the framework of the well-known customs union theory to judge its feasibility and merits

Sunil Govinnage

“South Asian Diasporic Writings of Australia”

Australia with its colonial links with the United Kingdom has a strong tradition of Anglo-Celtic literary tradition. However, “[c]ontemporary anthologies include writers with surnames like 'Jaireth', 'Saravanamuttu', 'Sharah', 'Aslanides' and 'Walwicz'. Australian government's post-war immigration policies have transformed Australian society and this has filtered through into poetry, most often from those who migrated young or the children of migrants” (Haskell, 1965:277). A recent trend in the Australian literary scene is an emergence of South Asian diasporic writings representing Sri Lankan migrants and their lives in Australia and Sri Lanka. This paper will outline key issues and themes as represented by a new group of Sri Lankan writers recently emerged in the Australian literary scene. Some of the themes such as civil war, exile and home and immigration captured by this new group of Asian-Australian writers are also appearing in the international literary scene. A good example is the latest novel of the widely acclaimed Canadian writer Michael Ondaatje (*Anil's Ghost*, 2000). Drawing from new Australian writings published in Australia, Sri Lanka and the USA, this paper will highlight emerging trends in the Australian literary scene.

Kuan-Hsiu Hsiao

“Taiwan's Entry into the WTO and Its Social Impacts on Taiwan Progress and the Beyond”

In the beginning of this new era of 21st century, Taiwan's entry into the WTO (World Trade Organization) in January of 2002 creates lots of opportunities, challenges, threats,

and impacts than ever before to Taiwan's economic system as well as its social system in many aspects and the beyond. In this paper, efforts of scientific and technological development that will lead the economic development, as well as the progress of social welfare system, environmental protection, ecological soundness and what are the beyond will be explored and suggested. The status of social welfare system and its implementation in Taiwan will be reviewed, and what are the drawbacks, weaknesses, insufficiencies, and mechanisms that are required for improving the social welfare system and the other aspects and beyond of the society will be pointed out and urged for efforts from the government and society of Taiwan as well as support from the international community. (truncated)

Yoko Imahori
Otemon-Gakuin University

“Reuse Strategies for Electronic Products towards a Sustainable Society in Japan”

The manufacturing community plays a major role in building a so-called sustainable society. In basic promotion methods for designing a sustainable society, the cycle from controlling waste of resources through production and consumption of appropriate amounts (reduce) to reuse and recycling, and finally to appropriate disposal are being specified to realize such a society. Given this situation, component parts such as copy machines, “lens with film” (single use) cameras, and so on are developing high reusability (of parts) in order of priority from materials and recycling to return them to original materials and producing economic effects in addition to environmental considerations. However, electronic equipment overall, reuse is still in the developmental stage. This paper covers single-use cameras and copy equipment in particular using surveys of case studies on the progress of reuse and circumstances demonstrated key to promoting reuse as projects and developments in establishing reuse.

Gina McCormick
Fordham University

“A Response to Asian Americans in film”

The concept of the Other in film has remained vague, requiring more specificity, (Higashi 1991). Though many Asian Americans are from families who have been in the U.S. since the 19th century, they are often constructed as the Other in films, forever “unmeltable.” This paper is based on content analysis of several films. I have found that American filmmakers have recently made efforts to differentiate this occupational, ethnic group apart from other Asians as a response to Koreans' presence in inner city neighborhoods and the media's portrayal of interethnic conflict between Koreans and African Americans. The result is the creation of a new, broadly disseminated stereotype of Korean Americans that on one hand differentiates them from other Asians, but simultaneously enhances the stereotype of non-white ethnics as the vague “other.” Literature review of the ethnic other in films is discussed, and methods and discussion follow.

Akira Miichi
Otemon Gakuin University

“How to Solve the Pension Problem?”

The pension system is an important problem all over the world. The Japanese pension system consists of the following three subsystems: the first one is the national pension system for which all the Japanese are obligated to pay a certain premium determined by the National Pensions Act, and the others are the national civil servant mutual pension system, and the welfare pension system for employees of mainly private big business based on the Welfare Pension Insurance Act. The difficulty of the Japanese pension system has been brought about by the low subscription rate to the national pension system and the change of Japanese population composition due to the declining birthrate. It is noted that because of the latter fact, every Japanese youth will have to bear the pensions of four old people. The Japanese pension system has already been expected to produce a big deficit in the near future.

Purusottam Nayak

“A Human Development Approach to a Backward Region in India”

Human development as an approach and composite measure of economic progress throws light on the exact level of development and welfare of human beings and is a better substitute to Per Capita Income measure. Keeping all these points in view the present study was undertaken on the status and progress of human development in a backward region like North-East India comprising eight States which is predominantly inhabited by tribal people. The study reveals that the region is highly lagging behind in respect of human development within the country and as compared to many other countries in the world. The progress of human development not only has been very low in the last two and half decades but also witnessing wide spread rural-urban and gender disparity. It has also been witnessing uneven progress across different States in the region which calls for an immediate intervention on the part of the government.

Koichiro Otani
Indiana University-Purdue University, Fort Wayne

“Exploration of the Japanese Health Care System”

Japan has recently been enjoying the best health outcomes in the world, as measured by life expectancy for male and female, and infant mortality rate. However, Japan does not spend the most per capita on health care when compared with other nations. Japan spent \$2912 per capita, 7.8% of their GDP in 2000. The U.S. spent \$4681, 13% of their GDP in the same year. Health outcomes of the U.S. are 20th in the world.

Some argue that Japanese people eat healthy, meaning more fish and vegetables. Others say that they are genetically or biologically strong or live under less stressful environments. These arguments may sound fine, but probably are not valid when we

analyze data. In this presentation, the historical development of the Japanese health care system is explored, the reasons of the health outcomes are factored out, and the future problems they face are discussed.

Yongwook Ryu

“Asian Financial Crisis and ASEAN's Concept of Security”

The Asian financial crisis led the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to critically examine its approach to regional security issues. As a result, the ASEAN way has been transformed from its total respect for the principle of non-interference to the formula of "enhanced interaction," which would allow qualified intervention into the domestic affairs of the member states. However, the revision of ASEAN's concept of security reveals the fundamental contradiction between ASEAN's original identity based on the principle of non-interference and the need for intervention to effectively deal with issues of regional ramification. This paper analyzes the documents of ASEAN Ministerial Meetings to discern the change in the concept of security within ASEAN. How ASEAN reconciles the existing contradiction between its traditional identity and the necessity to intervene in the domestic affairs of its member states will determine ASEAN's future as a regional organization.

Yongwook Ryu

“The Transformation of Japan's International Identity: Changing Role Conceptions in the 1990s”

Japan's international identity underwent a metamorphosis in the 1990s. Its passive foreign policy orientation with a heavy emphasis on economic relations was transformed into an active diplomatic stance designed to elevate Japan to the status of a "global player." Both the analysis of the National Defense Program Outlines and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) publications render support for the view that Japan's new international identity is to be a "global player." This new diplomatic activism is clearly seen in Japan's participation in peacekeeping missions around the world. The change of identity was due to learning from its inept diplomacy during the first Iraq war and to the rise of threat perception among the Japanese public. I present an analysis of public opinion data from 1980 to 2003 and interviews with Japanese MOFA officials. The paper concludes with future Japanese foreign policy direction in the 21st century.

Ed Sosa

Walter Y. Kiang

County of Los Angeles Department of Children and Family Services

“Develop an Asian Pacific Performance-Based Services Delivery Model for the Family Preservation Contracted Services in Los Angeles County”

The Asian Pacific population now accounts for about 12% of the Los Angeles population. In order to provide bilingual/bicultural services for the needs of this unique population and reduce the number of children into placement, the Asian Pacific Family Preservation Network is planned to be established by June 2005. The topics such as program goals; strategies to do the community organizing work; how the services shall be organized and delivered, to whom, and by whom; funding allocation; grouping of agencies within the Asian/Pacific community; Performance-Based indicators and standards, and evaluation process will be presented. This presentation will give participants, such as community-based policy makers, administrators, practitioners, trainers and researchers, an understanding of serving Asian Pacific families and children in Los Angeles County and its challenges.

Yinglee Tseng

“Building a Competitive Fiscal Environment for Economic Growth”

Numerous evidence has shown that foreign direct investment (FDI) is widely recognized as an efficient instrument for countries to accelerate economic growth and nation's wealth. Many developing countries have created fiscal incentives to attract foreign investors. Building an investment-friendly environment has become a major development policies. Among which, Tax incentives are still the major factor to affect investment decision. Tax reform has become the main activities for building up a competitive fiscal environment. China, as the rapidly emerging economy, has enjoyed the continuingly rapid economic growth during the past decade. How has China, as the second largest recipient of FDI in the world, successfully operated preferential policy such as tax incentives to attract FDI to boost its economy? This paper aims to introduce Chinese tax reform and evaluate the impact of fiscal policies on FDI. This study can provide the implication on how to design optimal incentive policies to attract FDI to developing countries.

Chellammal Vaidyanathan

“Labor Migration from India to South and Southeast Asia: A Historiographical Perspective”

Studies of labor migration from India to different regions of South and Southeast Asia deal with a variety of topics, such as slavery, indentured labor system, the nature and causes for labor migrations, laborers and immigrants' living conditions abroad, and problems of adaptation and assimilation. Past and present research on labor migration from India to South and Southeast Asia has led to fresh perspectives on the issue and illustrates the creation of "mini Indias" and the formation of ethnic identities abroad. This paper examines the different historical interpretations put forward by various historians regarding the reasons for Indian labor migration to South and Southeast Asian countries. As far as the historiographical approach is concerned, these historians' works can be classified under two themes: economic causes of migration and socio-cultural aspects of identity construction in the diaspora. Moreover, by analyzing the difficulties faced by

Indian laborers and immigrant communities in South and Southeast Asian countries, this essay will explore the construction of Indian identities abroad. Finally, this paper discusses the extent to which historians are successful in portraying the problems of assimilation and adaptation faced by the Indian immigrant communities and identifies the lacunae in the historical scholarship.

Padee Vue

“Crumbling from Existence: The Perceptions of Hmong American Leaders on Human Rights Violations in Laos”

Given the past alliance between the Hmong and the U.S., this study sought to obtain the perceptions of Hmong American elites concerning the current human rights abuses in Laos and how they view the U.S. government's response to it. Using a semi-structured and elite interviewing method this study explored the underrepresented views of seven Hmong American leaders along with four other individuals from secondary sources. The results of the study revealed a significant division between Hmong American leaders (military veteran activists and non-veteran activists) regarding their reactions to the abuses and how they can affect policy change. The results suggested that the views of Hmong American leaders are grounded in their personal ties to the U.S. and educational experiences within the U.S.

Yae Yuzawa

International University of Health and Welfare

“Reevaluated Elderly Care Insurance in Japan”

An elderly care insurance has started since 2000 in Japan. This insurance is reviewing the rules every three years. This elderly care insurance was originally aiming at separating medical treatment and elderly care, in order to control the increasing medical insurance expenses. In the first review, the medical expenses were slightly decreasing, but the elderly care insurance expenses were increasing with the expansion of service suppliers. Many individual municipalities which are insurers raised the premium to balance the increasing expenses. The increasing rate of the premium became about 13% in the average. On the other hand, the average of remuneration to services was set to minus 2.3%. Even though government had the expectation to control the total health care expenditures by this insurance, the all expenses for elderly people were not decreasing. But the Japanese changed their consciousness of health care with enforcement of this elderly care insurance.

Association for Borderland Studies (ABS)Section Coordinator: Irasema Coronado, University of Texas at El Paso

Alm, Leslie
Boise State University

“Canada and the United States: Approaches to Global Environmental Policymaking”

Canada is viewed as a middle power that relies heavily on politically interactive decisions to achieve its desired outcomes. The United States is the hegemonic power that relies heavily on unilateral decisions to achieve its desired outcomes. We use these two different perspectives to describe and evaluate how Canada and the United States differ in their approaches to environmentalism, especially at the international level of policy making. We hypothesize that international environmental policymaking, because of its necessarily cooperative orientation, becomes more desirable to countries like Canada that prefer a multilateral approach than it does to countries such as the United States that prefer the unilateral approach. In essence, we argue that the different worldviews of Canada and the United States regarding their relationship to the world outside their borders serve to differentiate their approaches to international environmental policymaking.

Álvarez De la Torre, Guillermo Benjamín
Universidad Autonomía de Baja California

“Estructura Urbana de las Ciudades Medidas en México: El Caso de las Ciudades de la Frontera Norte.”

El estudio sobre el funcionamiento y estructura de nuestras ciudades se maneja en diferentes vertientes según las disciplinas que la abordan: modelos espaciales económicos, estructuras ecológicas, patrones de usos de suelo, etc. A pesar de la complejidad de las ciudades, persiste la inquietud y necesidad de descifrar y explicarlas en base a modelos que tratan de sintetizar la realidad. Este trabajo pretende investigar y definir modelos espaciales de ciudades medias mexicanas a partir del análisis de factores que teóricamente nos pueden dar la pauta para entender cómo están constituidas nuestras ciudades y por qué. El estudio aborda aspectos de análisis espacial sobre el gradiente de densidad, estructura de edad de la población y tenencia de la vivienda en 12 ciudades medias mexicanas, 6 de ellas fronterizas. En la mayoría de los modelos cuantitativos de estructura urbana toman como referencia la distancia al centro de negocios de la ciudad como un elemento determinante en el comportamiento de ciertos fenómenos. Sin embargo, en nuestro caso vemos como el factor tiempo nos permite encontrar patrones espaciales más claros y consistentes en la estructura de las ciudades medias mexicanas.

Anderson, Joan B.
University of San Diego

“NAFTA's Effect on Human Development and Growth in Border Counties and *Municipios*”

This study, based on 1990 and 2000 census data addresses the effect of NAFTA-induced increased trade and investment activity is affecting the quality of life in U.S. and Mexican border communities. A Human Development Index is created for each border U.S. county and Mexican *municipio*. Assuming that most effects from NAFTA will be found in communities with major border crossings, the paper compares population growth, migration, and indices of income, health, education and human development for communities grouped by border crossing activity. The paper concludes that NAFTA has affected Mexican border communities more than those on the U.S. side of the border and effects on population growth are greater than on human development.

Arzaluz Solano, Socorro
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Monterrey

“Elecciones Municipales en el Noreste de México”

La ponencia aborda el tema de las elecciones municipales en los tres estados considerados parte de la frontera noreste de México: Tamaulipas, Nuevo León y Coahuila. En estos tres estados se viven realidades diferentes, como la concentración urbana en Nuevo León, la dinámica fronteriza en Tamaulipas y el desarrollo industrial en Coahuila. En el panorama político local, Nuevo León presenta un marcado bipartidismo, mientras que en los otros dos estados, predomina la presencia de un partido político en las elecciones locales. En los tres casos, hay una presencia nula de la izquierda en este nivel. Por lo anterior, la ponencia pretende hacer un examen detallado de las últimas elecciones municipales celebradas en las tres entidades, enfatizando la importancia que tiene el municipio en México.

Barrie, Doreen
University of Calgary

"Managing National Parks: The Emerging Role of First Nations Communities"

"The Paper will explore the recent emergence of substantial Agreements between the federal government, Parks Canada and several First Nations communities to manage cultural, heritage, and natural habitat features of several of Canada's national parks. There are parallels with the United States and some examples will be noted. Special National Parks Agreements have involved everything from land and herd management to settlement of outstanding land claims. Many incorporate aspects which provide identifiable economic and educational benefits to many peoples in first nations

communities. Given Parks Canada's primary public policy priority, "ecological integrity", Agreements with First Nations communities integrate broadly based public policy with unique needs and traditions of local communities."

Barta,
Charles University, Prague

Miroslav

“Borderlands and its place in Egyptology and the Levantine Archaeology. Case for the Collapse of the State of the Old Kingdom pyramid builders (22nd century B.C.E.)”

By refining our heuristic methods we should be able to attain very high degree of understanding of the individual stages of the development of the ancient Egyptian society, from its birth, via its climax and ending with the causes which led to its unavoidable collapse. The presently available theoretical models show striking parallels with some contemporary or only recently collapsed societies. The procedures that are currently being designed offer even more powerful tools for the forthcoming discourse related not only to the mechanism of transformations of the Egyptian society but also to her interaction with the outside world. In response to W. Zartman introductory essay on Borderlands, I would like to emphasize another important issue: namely the way the borderlands are being reflected in the official ideology and the contrast arising from its comparison with our everyday record. What seems to emerge is picture of a strong primary state reflected in the official record on one hand and a society loosing a wealth of its privileges that are being taken over, for the lack of agency, by their borderland partners. What we actually have here is a Black and White and Grey model in full swing, interacting according to the temporary location of the power base. On a diachronic perspective, however, we see that there is something deeper, underlying both models. It is a commonly shared necessity to account for the basic needs resulting from the different political organization of the mutually dependent entities. Be it a grazing - herding activity of the nomads in Egyptian delta (almost invisible during the only Kingdom and apparent during the FIP) or copper trade organized by the Egyptian state, taken over during the FIP by the bedouin from Palestine. Following the flat statement "history repeats itself" I think there is enough to show that ancient Egyptian society was faced with very similar problems we sometimes deal with today. It is just a matter of their identification in different cultural traits.

“The Mexican-America “Chorizo,” through Trade, Terror and Tourism”

The U.S. – Mexican border has been not inappropriately termed “the most contrasting in the world.” The border is not homogeneous, however, and the degree of socioeconomic and ethnic contrast varies over its 2,000 mile extent. While it may well be the most frequently crossed border in the Americas, citizens of the USA and Canada cross with ease into Mexico, while Mexicans with legal documents cross only with great difficulty into the U.S.A. One half the borderline is defined by a river with two names; the other dominated by a bent line in the desert sand. Throughout its length, “twin cities” predominate in populated areas, one on the U.S. and the other on the Mexican side,

largely devoid of joint planning efforts. This chapter deals with some of the less-publicized aspects of the very complex U.S.-Mexican border region. The term “border region” is used here to distinguish our emphasis from the border “line” itself. While the official definition of the “borderlands” is a *chorizo* whose width extends 100 (or, more recently, 150) km into each of the two neighboring countries, we consider that there may be border *regions* rather than a single “borderland”, whose shape and extent varies with dimensions of definition: economic relations, cultural geography, language, etc. We examine the relationship of the North American Free Trade Agreement, the “War on Terrorism” (and the “War on Drugs”), environmental damage and restoration, tourism, and some issues of migration. We conclude with how this border relates, in both theoretical and applied senses, to borders in general, and to border studies in academic settings.

Bibler Coutin, Susan
University of California, Irvine

“Law, Ethics, and Violence: Border Sites”

This presentation examines legal, ethical, and religious responses to increased violence marshaled against would-be migrants en route from Mexico and Central America to the United States. Border enforcement tactics have pushed migrants into more deadly terrain, the US “Global Reach” program has pushed US borders southward, authorities and smugglers extract value from migrants, increased enforcement has led to more dangerous forms of clandestine movement, and immigration reform has exiled aliens convicted of certain crimes. Religious groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and some state entities have responded to these developments by providing humanitarian assistance, promoting immigrant rights, and combating criminals who prey on migrants. Based on interviews with Salvadoran and Mexican NGO-members, religious workers, state agents, and migrants themselves, this paper examines competing ethical frameworks used to define migrants as deserving subjects. In these frameworks national, bodily, and legal borders are simultaneously rendered powerful and insignificant.

Biger, Gideon
Tel Aviv University

“Fences, Walls and International Boundaries”

International boundaries are usually a line marked on map. Sometimes it become a line marked on the ground by cairnes or other means. In special situation some states find it necessary to build fence or wall in order to mark the boundary and to prevent un-othories movements from side to side. Walls were built since early history, by the Chinese Empire or by the Roman Empire and they are under construction in various parts of the world today. When grouping together the fences and wall built attached to international boundaries can present one of the five categories:

- A. Walls which were made to become boundaries - The Chinese Wall, Adrian Wall in northern Britain, Offa Dyke between England and Wales. They were built to mark the boundary between the civilized world and the nomads.
- B. Walls and fences built attached to an International Boundary by one side - USA-Mexico, India-Pakistan, India-Bangladesh, Spain (Ceuta and Melilla)-Morocco, South Africa-Mozambique, Zimbabwe-Botswana, Nigeria-Cameroon. Hong-Kong - China. Macao -China. Those fences were constructed in order to stop unauthorized immigration, block wild migrant animals, stop contrabands (mainly of narcotic, thefts and of other items) and sometimes against terror activists. Special category was the walls and fences built by the Soviet Block countries (East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia) in order to prevent their citizens escaping from their own countries.
- C. Fences built by the two sides - South Korea and North Korea, Malaysia-Thailand.
- D. Fences built in a politically unrecognized territory - Morocco in Western Sahara, India in Kashmir, Israel in the West Bank.
- E. Urban walls - Jerusalem 1949-1967, Nicosia, Rafa, Gorizia.

Blumi, Isa
NYU

"Illicit Trade and Emergence of Albania and Yemen 1872-1908"

Abstract not received.

Bosworth, Andrew
University of Texas-Brownsville

"Borderland Mirror Cities: Explaining Population Disparities Between Mexico and the United States"

This paper analyzes the population distribution along the border, revealing how the case of the US-Mexican border breaks with established explanatory models (such as the "rank-size rule") and presents social science with a set of unique problems for scholarship. The paper considers economic, political and historical explanations for the distribution of populations, especially urban populations, in the borderlands, and it makes tentative projections about the demographic shape of the border in the decades to come.

Brenner Thurlow, Christine
Rutgers University

"Public Safety Responses in the New Latino Destinations"

Changing community demographics present challenges to local governments and public administrators. In the case of the Latino community in the United States, Mexican-origin Latinos comprise the largest portion of this growth, followed by Cubans and Puerto Ricans. Others of Latino heritage have immigrated in increasing numbers from Central

and South America as well as the Spanish-speaking Caribbean. While there are many established American Latino communities, it is in the new Latino destinations that the rapid influx of persons who are culturally and linguistically different from the dominant culture presents both the greatest challenge and opportunity for inclusive governance. Such differences may confound the transaction of public service delivery and constrain civic engagement. How public administration responds to this change can lay the groundwork for collaborative community building or plant the seeds for future unrest.

Underlying effective civic governance is the basic assumption that public bureaucracies know, work with and serve their communities. When the face of the community is rapidly changing the onus is on the local government to accommodate the change in a manner that develops and enhances the assets of the new populace for the good of all its citizenry. Establishing positive, proactive in public safety programs can be important in the process.

Bretting, John
University Of Texas at El Paso

“Public Participation in the Borderlands: Towards Enfranchising Disenfranchised Voices- Native Americans, Mexicanos and Nuevo Mexicanos”

Our paper examines the multicultural clashes over the development and the articulation of a truly representative and inclusive public voice. Utilizing primary source data and bilingual field research data we evaluate the extent to which the popular will of historically disenfranchised groups can be communicated. The case of the proposed Jemez Pueblo Casino in Anthony, New Mexico frames economic, social, cultural, and political conflicts played out in a rural, unincorporated community located in a bi-state and bi-national border environment. Fundamental components of democratic processes and democratic institutions are assessed to illustrate the transformative nature of grassroots community public participation.

Brown, Christopher
New Mexico State University

“Borderwide GIS Activities for the U.S.-Mexico Border: Preliminary Ideas for an Integrated Research Program.”

The use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for environmental assessments and natural resource management has become a widely accepted tool with considerable utility. Along the US/Mexico border, government agencies, academic institutions and NGO's have been actively developing the GIS infrastructure required for their activities, yet these efforts have occurred outside of a strongly coordinated framework. As the border region grows, transboundary geo-spatial data are needed to make informed decisions regarding renewable energy, transportation, public health, environmental protection, population studies, agriculture, and economic development. Border

researchers have learned that understanding and protecting the region's natural resources in a transboundary context is critical to our well-being and economic sustainability. These needs, coupled with the lack of past coordination in GIS activities along the US-Mexico border, strongly argue for an integrated and linked approach.

Several institutions affiliated with the Southwest Consortium for Environmental Research and Policy are proposing an integrated series of GIS projects that will examine GIS integration from the local/regional scale through the broader context of the entire border region. These projects will examine the challenges related to GIS standards, data fusion, and an adequate inventory of geo-spatial data and GIS capabilities and activities in the border region. The projects comprising this research program will examine these issues across a range of spatial scales to lend the insight needed to facilitate enhanced GIS research along and across the US-Mexico border.

Brunet-Jailly, Emmanuel
University of Victoria, Canada

“Border Security in the European Union and NAFTA countries”

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

“Continental Integration and the Canadian American Mexican border security policies: Implications for Border Regions: the role of actors, structures and culture.”

This session invite papers that address the range of challenges posed to political scientists that engage in research on the Canadian American Mexican border regions. In particular, we are interested in papers that address standard social science epistemologies: how engaging in the study of cross-border relations may transform our understanding of economic and political continental integration in an era of heightened security with a particular focus on the role of agency (local actors, political clout, and culture) and

structure (government activities and trade). Papers that will focus on relations of co-operations and intergovernmental links and cross-border relations, and the impact of increased security on cross-border communities are particularly welcome. This session will underline the impact of security policies on 4 borders and should allow for enriching discussion between scholars that an interest in borders and security policies, and study the Canadian American, Mexican American, Mexico/Belize/Guatemala, and the EU's international borders.

Cuauhtémoc, Calderon
Departamento de Estudios Económicos de El COLEF.

“Integración y Cambio Estructural del Sector Manufacturero en Chihuahua”

Tomando en consideración que el Tratado de Libre Comercio tuvo una doble dimensión por un lado se propone la liberalización comercial de los flujos comerciales entre México, Canadá y Estados Unidos, Y por el otro lado, el TLCAN estableció el marco jurídico adecuado para la desregulación total de los flujos de inversión extranjera directa. Se analiza el proceso de cambio estructural que sufrió el estado de Chihuahua y su sector manufacturero entre 1970 y 1999. De hecho la apertura comercial del país tendió a modificar la estructura de especialización industrial, e inserción del estado de Chihuahua al interior de la economía Mexicana. En este trabajo se estudia el efecto que la apertura nacional tuvo sobre el crecimiento de la productividad industrial y la competitividad del estado de Chihuahua. Se realiza la contrastación empírica de las hipótesis de convergencia condicionada por la apertura comercial de las principales ramas de la industria manufacturera de chihuahua con la finalidad de probar el postulado según el cual la liberalización comercial promueve el desarrollo y la productividad industrial.

Cárdenas Gómez, Erika Patricia
El Colegio de Jalisco

“El Impacto del Crimen Organizado Transnacional en la Zona Metropolitana de Guadalajara en el Período de 1995-2000”

El objetivo de esta ponencia es presentar desde el contexto internacional y nacional un estudio sobre el crimen organizado transnacional en la zona metropolitana de Guadalajara, México, puntualizando su desarrollo en cuatro giros: narcotráfico, tráfico de armas, robo de automóviles y tráfico de indocumentados. Asimismo, se expondrán sus características, las causas que originaron su auge, sobre todo, en el período de 1995 a 2000. De igual manera, se enfatizará el impacto que tiene este fenómeno en los ámbitos políticos, económicos y sociales.

Carpenter, Jan
Northern Arizona University

“La Frontera: The Gender of Opportunity on the U.S.-Mexico Border”

The U.S.-Mexico border can be a place of opportunity; a place which allows Mexican women to elaborate other strategies of being, to create new identities and places of collaboration and resistance. By analyzing the case of Mexican women who migrate to the U.S. to work and those who leave their homes to work in Mexican factories, I find evidence that women are the essential population crossing social and national borders today. Empirical, theoretical, and ethnographic sources support the liberatory potential of these challenges to conventional boundaries¹. Women migrants and factory workers in general find the experience personally liberating by providing them with extended social networks, increased economic independence and more decision-making power in the household. The goal of the paper is to expand previous research by providing a view of Mexican women’s experience on both sides of the border and to explore the opportunities to women of challenging conventional boundaries. This is not to minimize the importance of the plight of women who are essentially enslaved due to forced migration or non voluntary working conditions. The emphasis of this paper is on voluntary work and migration in the U.S.-Mexico border region.

Chavira, Ramon
Universidad Autónoma De Ciudad Juárez

“El Estado Subnacional: Caso Chihuahua”

Durante las últimas décadas ha estado en el centro de discusión la naturaleza y función del Estado, referido especialmente al ámbito nacional, existiendo cierto consenso sobre la evaporación de algunas de sus funciones. Dicho análisis valora la disminución del Estado nacional, en la medida del poder adquirido por las fuerzas que pugnan por la mundialización, empero, poco se ha abordado el nivel subnacional. Nuestro interés es indagar algunos elementos sobre el devenir del Estado en el plano subnacional, referido al caso concreto de la región norte del país, y de manera especial Chihuahua, por la tendencia que se viene mostrando de un crecimiento económico mayor que otras entidades y/o regiones, y por lo tanto de una recomposición política.

Collins, Kimberly
San Diego State University

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

Quality of life indicators are complex and difficult to collect for the U.S.-Mexico border region. The challenges include differences in way data are collected in the region, the availability of data over time, and the realities behind the data on both sides of the border. With these challenges in mind, the research team has applied a quality of life index/model based purely on indicators in the Imperial Valley-Mexicali region. The index was developed for the Imperial Valley cities and Mexicali based upon a model

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

Córdova, Bojórquez Gustavo
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte-Ciudad Juárez

“La Gestión del Agua en Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua en Relación con los Líderes de Comités de Vecinos”

El objeto de nuestra investigación es analizar el papel de la participación ciudadana en la toma de decisiones (gestión urbana) de gobierno. La manera en que los diferentes actores de la sociedad civil se relacionan con el gobierno y las estrategias de participación que se siguen de uno y de otro lado en la gestión del agua. Este es un tema relevante si consideramos que existen dos conflictos evidentes en la ciudad: 1) la falta de agua en el mediano plazo al agotarse el acuífero “Bolsón del Hueco” como única fuente de abastecimiento de agua para la ciudad y los altos costos que representan otras fuentes y 2) El cómo encontrar los espacios de legitimidad ciudadana que requiere la gestión urbana actual. El gobierno en turno usa entre otros mecanismos de control a 469 Comités de Vecinos instalados en la ciudad como una forma efectiva de articulación de demandas ciudadanas en torno al agua, a la vez, favorece su estructura burocrática y la política pública se diseña y relaciona inevitablemente con el sistema electoral y los partidos. De allí la importancia de observar si esta estructura vecinal se encuentra contribuyendo a la expansión del fenómeno democrático, si está decidiendo sobre su propio desarrollo o son manejadas por el sistema político. También nos cuestionamos sobre la manera en que dichos Comités participan en la toma de decisiones (gestión) en relación con el agua. Con base en estas interrogantes buscamos un acercamiento con los líderes de los Comités de Vecinos de tres zonas de estudio con el fin de tener la experiencia y los datos que nos ayudan a cumplir con el objetivo particular: determinar y entender la forma en que operan y se relacionan con el sistema político, la comunidad y con los diferentes actores de la ciudad y cual es su función en la gestión del agua que realiza el gobierno. El trabajo se divide en 3 partes: en la primera se hace un recuento de los Comités en la ciudad como antecedentes, en la segunda parte se presentan los resultados de una encuesta a líderes, la cual se divide en cuatro secciones, a) generalidades de los Líderes y los comités, b) alcances de los Comités, c) cultura política y d) sobre la gestión del agua en la ciudad. En la tercer parte se hacen algunas consideraciones finales.

Coronado, Roberto
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas– San Antonio and El Paso Branches

“Exported Retail Sales along the Texas-Mexico Border”

Trade between the U.S. and Mexico has boomed over the past 10 years due partly to the significant reduction in tariffs from NAFTA and the strong growth in the maquiladora industry. While commercial trade between the countries is well documented, less is known about the size of the cross-border retail trade that occurs. Though the size of this activity is small in comparison to commercial trade, it is a significant part of the economies of many border cities. In 2003 alone there were more than 38 million non-commercial crossings at the bridges along the Texas/Mexico border. Many of these individuals were coming to purchase goods to take back to their home country. Since most of the retail trade conducted on the U.S. side of the border is done in cash, it is difficult to document the share of retail spending accounted for by Mexican nationals. In this article we use several techniques based on a simple consumption function to estimate the size of retail spending that is essentially exported to Mexico via shoppers. We then check our estimates of the proportion of retail sales going to Mexican nationals in the Texas border metros to see if they are consistent with the impacts to retail sales of movements in the real dollar/peso exchange rate.

Crews, Raymond M.
University of Texas at Pan American

“U.S. Border Student Perceptions of the E-Mexico Project”

The E-Mexico Project has focused Mexico on achieving the benefits from an expanding e-commerce based economy. President Fox has proposed and endorsed the Project through a series of IT-oriented multidisciplinary undertakings in order to achieve widespread Internet penetration over the next twenty years. This study attempts to determine the perceptions of border university students familiar with both U.S. And Mexican IT use with respect to the current E-Mexico Project The categories of the study will include e-commerce, employment in e-commerce in Mexico, use of e-commerce in rural areas in Mexico, and use of e-commerce along the border with the U.S.

Cuninghame, Patrick Gun
Autonomous University of Ciudad Juarez

“Globalization, maquiladoras and transnational identities in Ciudad Juarez (Chihuahua) and El Paso (Texas)”

This paper’s point of departure is that the local and global configurations of identity in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, and in El Paso, Texas, are determined by the processes of economic globalization, whose main manifestation is or has been until recently the

maquiladora assembly plant. Hitherto, studies on border identities have emphasized more socio-cultural processes and have not analyzed economic processes sufficiently as decisive in the construction of identities. The paper's objective is to identify the salient characteristics of the identities of maquiladora workers and ex-workers on both sides of the border and to ascertain if transnational identities are emerging because of the impacts of globalization. It derives from an ongoing Mexican government-funded research project which has an overall aim of contributing to the improvement of intercultural coexistence and gender relationships within and between the two border cities.

Díaz Bautista, Alejandro

“Economic Growth and Convergence in the NAFTA Region”.

The study looks at economic growth of NAFTA regions from a theoretical as well as an empirical perspective. It settles the issue in the context of NAFTA integration and provides the analytical growth theory arguments with respect to regional development in the NAFTA region. The study provides the empirical evidence of NAFTA regional growth patterns and investigates growth and convergence of NAFTA regions with econometric data methods.

Eliseo Díaz González
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Empleo y Salarios en la Frontera Norte. Midiendo los Impactos del TLC”

Comúnmente se afirma que la frontera norte de México se ha convertido en una plataforma de exportación debido al impulso del TLCAN. La industria maquiladora ha sido el corazón de la industrialización en la región fronteriza norte del país y es por consecuencia el resorte principal de la citada base exportadora en la etapa posterior al Tratado. El desarrollo económico del país en los últimos años, sin embargo, parece confirmar que dicha visión no deja de ser una perspectiva halagüeña de la economía de la región fronteriza y que no es sino una simplificación de procesos económicos y sociales más complejos, que ocurren en la frontera, donde se combinan por igual atraso, desigualdad económica y auge asociado al sector exportador. Mediante un análisis de las tendencias del comercio exterior de México en una perspectiva de largo plazo basado en un modelo de datos de panel, se obtienen resultados que indican que las exportaciones mexicanas involucran por igual a distintas regiones del país, toda vez que las exportaciones manufactureras no maquiladoras han experimentado un auge similar al de la producción de ensamble que se lleva a cabo en la región fronteriza, y que, contrario a lo que se cree frecuentemente, el empleo en esta región continúa siendo altamente dependiente de los sectores tradicionales y de bienes no comerciables. La recesión económica de la industria maquiladora en la frontera norte durante los años 2001-2003, tuvo escaso impacto en los niveles de ocupación en la zona en parte debido a la presencia de amplios sectores de bienes no comerciables que juegan un rol hasta ahora subestimado.

Díaz, Janeth
University of Texas at El Paso

“El Periodista –Victima de Agresiones y Asesinatos”

El periodismo es una vía de comunicación por la cual la sociedad se informa de lo que pasa en todo el mundo. El periodista arriesga su vida para que esta información pueda ser realizada y enviada a través de los diferentes medios de comunicación.

Desgraciadamente, la violencia dentro del periodismo se hace cada vez mas grande y continuamente periodistas son asesinados, principalmente en las zonas fronterizas de México y Estados Unidos mientras realizan su trabajo. En la mayoría de los casos, estos periodistas son asesinados por tratar de esclarecer casos y dar a la luz publica información realmente importante que puede ser de gran ayuda para la captura de delincuentes. Para mejor entendimiento de la violencia hacia periodistas y la violación al derecho de expresión, el análisis de diferentes asesinatos y agresiones a periodistas en las diferentes zonas fronterizas como son Juárez-El Paso serán analizados para saber si las autoridades han hecho algo al respecto para esclarecer la muertes de estos periodistas. La forma en que el mundo es visto por la sociedad a través de los diferentes medios de comunicación.

Diesbach Rochefort Nicole
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“Nuevo Paradigma: Revolución del Pensamiento del Tercer Milenio”

Visto el *impasse* en el cual nos quedamos atrapados hoy, no sólo existe la **necesidad** de un nuevo paradigma sino la **urgencia**. No solamente estamos ante una crisis de los fundamentos del conocimiento científico, sino también del filosófico, y en general, ante una crisis de los fundamentos del pensamiento. Queda imposible seguir leyendo la realidad cada vez más compleja sólo a partir de un científicismo obsoleto. Es indispensable modificar el propio sentido de lo científico con el fin de transformar la óptica de lo relativo de los paradigmas como también de la multidimensionalidad de los elementos que componen la red orgánica, lo que nos permite otra lectura de la realidad. Destacados científicos y pensadores cuestionan la visión dominante que rige el mundo de la ciencia todavía hoy, y hacen propuestas innovadoras para construir un nuevo paradigma.

Domínguez Guevara, Alma
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“El Movimiento Social Relativo a las Muertas de Cd. Juárez y el Fatalismo Latinoamericano en Relación a la Participación de las Mujeres”

La participación de las mujeres en el ámbito de la política es cada vez mayor, a raíz del fenómeno de los feminicidios en ciudad Juárez han surgido varios grupos de mujeres en ésta ciudad que por medio de un activismo político pretenden lograr un cambio social ya sea como concientización social o como presión hacia las autoridades para lograr una mayor seguridad o un mejoramiento en servicios, un esclarecimiento en cuanto a los asesinatos de las mujeres y niñas entre otras peticiones. El objetivo de esta investigación fue encontrar los niveles de participación de las mujeres en los movimientos contra los feminicidios, en Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, esto con el objetivo de buscar una relación con los niveles de conciencia de Julio Barreiro. Correlacionándolo con la teoría de Fatalismo Latinoamericano del psicólogo vallisoletano Ignacio Martín-Baró.

Donelson, Angela
University of Arizona

“Changing Dimensions of Deprivation and the Influence of Location: An Analysis of Arizona and New Mexico Colonias -- 1990-2000”

Population and economic growth in the U.S.-Mexico border region has contributed to the growth of U.S. colonias, or poor communities lacking basic infrastructure and services. Some scholars believe that the most socio-economically disadvantaged colonias are not necessarily located near the border, but rather in exurban areas. Rapid growth and excessive deprivation in the metropolitan fringe is thought to be a function of the failure of urbanizing areas with high immigrant populations to meet the need for housing and other basic services. This paper constructs a socio-economic index of deprivation, which compares conditions among more than 200 Arizona and New Mexico colonias. The index is used to examine where housing, poverty, and social forms of deprivation are influenced by proximity to metropolitan areas and the US-Mexico border. Finally, this paper discusses policy implications of these findings.

Duncan, Pamela
Colorado State University

“Subnational Governments in North America and NAFTA's Chapter 11”

Chapter Eleven of the North American Free Trade Agreement allows private investors to bring arbitration against host governments for economic damages resulting from public policies. Much has been written over the past few years about the impacts of these rules on environmental policies. However, to date there has been very little discussion of Chapter Eleven's impacts on subnational governments—the states and provinces of the U.S., Mexico, and Canada. This paper examines three Chapter Eleven cases involving subnational environmental policies. The Metalclad case pertains to a hazardous waste facility in the Mexican state of San Luis Potosi; the Methanex dispute involves a California ban on a gasoline additive; and the Sun Belt Water case involves a ban on bulk water export by the province of British Columbia. The paper discusses each of these cases and provides a comparative analysis of how each was impacted by domestic

federalismo arrangements. It concludes with some insights for the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), the hemispheric trade agreement currently under negotiation. Considering that the FTAA would encompass seven federations among its 34 parties, this paper's insights are particularly timely.

Elguea, Silvia
Independent Scholar

“Bilingualism on the Border”

Bilingual education on the U.S. side of the U.S.-Mexican border the border is laden with prejudice on the part of both English- and Spanish-speakers and therefore not as effective as it should be. ESL classes, especially adult ESL cases, are not taught properly and besides students who do not speak English are subject to a subtle prejudice that treats them as “culturally retarded”, and therefore intellectually inferior. Many immigrants from Spanish speaking countries never learn English at all; others continue to speak Spanish at home. For their children, however, it is possible to learn a second language and, having done so, even a third language. That this is gift should be emphasized, but, as a potential resource, it is hardly addressed. Instead, a strong counter-current proposes to deny the pluralism of American society and to return to the “melting pot” mentality of 85 years ago, another of the retrograde movements I the U.S.A. trying to turn back the clock to the pre-1930s era. The name for this is “English only.”

Feinberg, Martin
University of Texas – Pan American

“The Utilization of Quantitative Forecasting Techniques on the U.S.-Mexican Border”

Two of the fastest growing regions in population in the U.S. and Mexico are located on the U.S.-Mexico border around the adjoining U.S.-Mexico cities of McAllen –Reynosa and Brownsville – Matamoras. Little research has been conducted on the quantitative business forecasting techniques used in businesses in these regions. A validated survey instrument will be use to acquire data about the utilization of quantitative forecasting techniques such as regression, exponential smoothing, moving average, and Box-Jenkins. Practices in the U.S. and Mexico will be compared.

Feldman, Shelley
Cornell

"Making Borders Constructing States"

Abstract not received.

Figuroa Ramírez, Silvia Leticia
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“Salud Pública en La Frontera: El Caso de la Anencefalia en Baja California”

Particularidades de recién nacidos con anencefalia (Baja California, 1998-2004). Análisis descriptivo de recién nacidos con anencefalia ocurridos en Baja California entre 1998 y 2004 que pormenoriza sexo, edad gestacional, peso al nacer, lugar donde ocurrió el nacimiento, entre otros, así como datos de la madre donde se incluye edad, escolaridad, lugar de residencia a la fecha del nacimiento, derechohabiente o no de alguna institución de salud, también entre otros. Lo anterior se sistematiza a partir de información proveniente de certificados de defunción y de muerte fetal.

Fitzgerald, Janine
Fort Lewis College

“Community and Globalization in Northern Mexico”

This paper will examine how NAFTA has impacted communities in the state of Chihuahua Mexico. It will examine the nature of rural communities in a global society, explore how communities changed in the United States as a result of the consolidation of agriculture and the consolidation of schools and explore how similar changes are currently happening in México.

Florido Alejo, Angel
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Pobreza y Financiamiento para el Desarrollo Rural en América Latina. Caso SIFRA en Jalisco, México”

El trabajo que se presenta es parte de un proyecto de investigación que hace un estudio comparativo de sistemas de financiamiento rural con algunos países de América Latina. Se pretende indagar sobre aquellos elementos y factores que pueden propiciar o limitar el desarrollo de los ámbitos locales a partir de la propuesta de sistemas de financiamiento. Estos sistemas de microfinanciamiento se han visto como programas que impulsan de alguna manera el desarrollo local y regional y ayudan a las personas de bajos recursos a salir de la pobreza. Al menos en ciertos programas de gobierno es la idea. A partir de estos programas se otorgan prestamos pequeños a estas personas para que emprendan actividades por cuenta propia para generara ingresos que contribuyan con el gasto familiar y así propiciar el impulso del desarrollo local. A este crédito lo acompañan una serie de servicios que se ofrecen desde este nivel organizativo. Las instituciones que otorgan microcréditos pueden ser organismos no gubernamentales, sistemas financieros, gobiernos locales y estatales, fundaciones privadas, etc. En el caso de Jalisco, México, el SIFRA, (Sistema de Financiamiento Rural Alternativo) es un modelo implementado por la Secretaria de Desarrollo Rural del Gobierno del Estado de Jalisco, como un Programa

de Combate a la Pobreza y de Promoción del Desarrollo social entre la población de más bajos recursos del medio rural.

Fuentes, César
University of Texas at El Paso

“Job-Housing Imbalance as a Transportation Problem in Low Income Sectors: the Case of Ciudad Juarez.”

This paper uses commuting time and distances data from Encuesta Origen-Destino of 2001 to evaluate the spatial mismatch hypothesis. Based on the hypothesis that there is a peripheral ‘job-housing imbalance’ because the Ciudad Juarez’s urban planners employ restrictive land use policies prohibiting a growth of jobs at a similar rate to their population and resulting in excessive commutes for low income sectors.

Fullerton, Thomas
University of Texas at El Paso

“Educational Attainment and Regional Economic Performance in Mexico.”

A growing number of studies confirm the importance of educational attainment and human capital investment as a means for improving per capita income performance. In developing countries, attention to this linkage has primarily been carried out using national data aggregates. For relatively large countries such as Mexico, it is helpful to conduct similar analyses that document regional market income patterns. This paper utilizes 2000 census data for all 31 states and the Federal District in Mexico City to quantify regional income performance. Similar to other studies conducted using regional data in higher income economies; results confirm strong links between education and incomes across Mexico.

García, Jose Z.
New Mexico State University

“Security in the Paso Del Norte Post 9/11”

An overview of changes in the security regimes of El Paso and Cd. Juarez after 9/11. Among the topics to be covered are the arrival of the Department of Homeland Security in El Paso, Operation Sentinela in Cd. Juarez, and the current status of cooperación between law enforcement agencies on both sides of the border in the Paso del Norte area.

García Leos, Norma
 Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

"Desierto, Sociedad y Estilo de Vida: Niveles de Bienestar y Educación Ambiental en Mexicali, B.C."

El trabajo se basa en el desarrollo del proyecto "Desierto, sociedad y estilo de vida: niveles de bienestar y educación ambiental en Mexicali, B.C.", que desde una perspectiva ambiental aporta elementos de análisis sobre los niveles de bienestar social y estilo de vida, abordando el caso particular de la población de Mexicali, apuntando hacia un desarrollo regional sustentable y estableciendo así mismo el papel que la educación ambiental debe jugar en el desarrollo de las comunidades. Un producto relevante de este trabajo es un documento audiovisual considerando el impacto que se logra por medio de documentales en la difusión de información, ideas y conocimientos, y el impulso que esta difusión -sobre todo a través de medios de comunicación masiva- ofrece en la promoción de cambios en los patrones culturales, valores, y en la forma en que las comunidades interactúan consigo mismas y con su medio ambiente.

Gavrilis, George
 Harvard University

"Conflict and Control in a Borderland: The case of the 19th c. Ottoman-Greek boundary"

In 1832 the Ottoman Empire acquired a new boundary in Europe following the emergence of the Greek state. Scholars tend to see the boundary as a site of conflict between two sovereign territories. Yet during its existence (1832- 1881) the boundary was often a site of remarkable stability. Using Ottoman, Greek, and British consular archives, I demonstrate that the devolution of border security to local bandits and mercenaries resulted in a well- functioning and stable border, despite the objections of British and French diplomats stationed in the area. I argue that the boundary became a line of conflict and escalation only when Greece and the Ottoman Empire attempted to assert direct control over their border authorities. The attempt to centralize and modernize the boundary administration (by mimicking European state strategies of security and sovereignty) resulted in a border that was less secure and more prone to violence. The theoretical literature addressed in this paper includes IR theories on sovereignty and cooperation as well as CP theories of state-building and institutions.

Gilmer, Robert
 Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas–El Paso Branch

"Industrial Structure and Economic Complementarities in City Pairs on the Texas-Mexico Border"

The U.S.-Mexico border provides a number of examples of pairs of neighboring cities, one in the U.S. and the other in Mexico. The advent of the North American Industrial

Classification System provides a new opportunity to look at these cities using a common industrial classification system to add the cities together. Using U.S. data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Economic Analysis, and comparable information from the 1999 Mexican economic census, we were able to compare employment by industry sector in city pairs that are located along the Texas-Mexico border: El Paso-Juarez, Laredo-Nuevo Laredo, Brownsville-Matamoros, and McAllen-Reynosa. This paper focuses on the distribution of employment in border city pairs. It is primarily descriptive in nature, but looks at industrial structure from several perspectives. First, we look at each city as part of its own national economy, then as part of the combined U.S.-Mexico economy. Second, we demonstrate that each city-pair has a distribution of employment by industry that complements the sister city. Different wage levels, distinct legal and regulatory systems and unlike stages of development provide each city with unique opportunities to specialize in the local marketplace. Finally, we interpret the role of these cities as part of a combined US-Mexico economy. The chief economic role played by all city-pairs is that of a manufacturing center, driven largely by maquiladora activity and its support industries.

Goldman, Henry
University of California at Riverside

“Indigenous Based Local Institutions in a Transnational Perspective”

My research intends to sharpen our understanding of how state and local political institutions affect the nature and extent of the participation of indigenous peoples in the formal political and economic systems of their country. Specifically, this paper examines the impact indigenous-based local political institutions have on subnational and cross national development of associational groups within the US and Mexico of Mixteca. Through analysis of dramatic variations in local institutions across the Mixtec-dominant municipalities of two states in southern Mexico, I hope to offer insights into a question that more and more developing countries are being forced to confront as the world moves deeper into the era of globalization - "how best can indigenous communities move from marginalization and exclusion from the formal political and economic sectors to active participants within those systems while maintaining centuries-old customs and beliefs?"

Gomes Gonçalves, Claudia
ITESO Guadalajara, Jalisco, México

“Migración, Relaciones Bilaterales y la Ley Simpson-Rodino”

En este trabajo se trata de analizar cómo los gobiernos de México y Estados Unidos han respondido a los antiguos y nuevos retos del fenómeno migratorio, en la medida en que el Estado-nación ha sufrido transformaciones internas; se tratarán de mostrar los cambios que en el contexto de la globalización han tenido los dos países en sus relaciones externas.

Gómez Zamudio Ramón
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Superando Barreras: Integrando el Binomio Escuela-Comunidad en los Procesos de Enseñanza-Aprendizaje en una Escuela de Los Altos, Jalisco, México”

En este trabajo, presentamos los resultados de investigación en proceso. Trata de los problemas educativos que caracterizan a las escuelas primarias en la región de Los Altos, en el estado de Jalisco. Primero presentamos un diagnóstico cualitativo, derivado de las entrevistas a profesores y profesoras, a administradores y a funcionarios educativos. El diagnóstico resalta las estrategias de trabajo docente que los trabajadores de la educación están implementando en el quehacer educativo diario. Se enfatiza lo que, a nuestro parecer, deteriora los esfuerzos por enseñar y lo que poco o nada está contribuyendo a que los alumnos aprendan. Simultáneamente, se apuntan recomendaciones encaminadas a enfrentar y a mejorar la calidad de la educación. Estas recomendaciones se ilustran en un proyecto de trabajo aplicado que está teniendo lugar actualmente en una de las escuelas primarias de la región.

González Reyes, Pablo Jesús
Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“Narcotráfico y Consumo de Drogas en la Frontera Norte de México”

En las últimas décadas, el tráfico de drogas por la frontera México-Estados Unidos se convirtió en uno de los principales temas a abordar en la agenda bilateral de ambos países. México se convirtió en esos años en un trampolín para el traslado de droga al país vecino. Esta droga, proveniente tanto de México como de los países andinos, entre los cuales destacan Colombia, Bolivia y Perú, genera una cuantiosa oferta de droga ante la fuerte demanda de consumidores estadounidenses. La ponencia aborda algunos de los impactos que genera el narcotráfico en la frontera norte de México, entre los cuales se destacan las detenciones de personas involucradas en el tráfico de drogas, así como el incremento en los niveles de consumo de droga en la población fronteriza de este país.

Hallik, Martin
The Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study in the Social Sciences.

“From internal border to external boundary”

Borders have constituted a major cause of conflicts throughout the history. Former Soviet Union inner borders have developed into European Union outer borders. These changes have brought forth a necessity to evaluate differences in foreign policy value sets, public attitudes, and perceptions of new boundaries. This understanding brings us to the next fundamental questions. How the legal continuity principle as a western value has shaped

the European Union current outer boundaries? Do human rights principle have affected settlement of European borders? How Russian foreign policy perception of western frontier have changed? Do the enlargement of the European Union has affected Russia's understanding of frontier? What kind of differences could be found in Western and Eastern European understanding of historically "unjust" border treaties?

Harkness, Adolfo
University of New Mexico

"Mediation in the borderlands: Using ethnography to make conflict resolution culturally sensitive"

The job of conflict resolution practitioners has increasingly become to mediate conflict situated beyond the borders of dominant westernized contexts but the role of culture is still often negated. Westernized models of conflict resolution continue to be applied to non-western cultural contexts. This paper discusses how ethnography can influence the field of conflict resolution. The trend in ethnography is to move away from claiming that the researcher can be objective to recognizing that any description of someone else's experience has flawed, non-objective interpretations of those experiences. Ethnographers and mediators both interpret and reframe situations and in that sense the people involved are both informants (using ethnographic language) and disputants (from a mediator's point of view). This presentation explains how recent thinking in ethnography can empower the mediator to enhance their cultural sensitivity and evaluate more ethically their role in all aspects of a conflict.

Harwell, Janeane
Colorado State University

"Redemocratization and Environmental Action: A Comparative Study of Democratic Inclusion in the Valdivian Rainforest and Magellanic Ecosystems"

Though redemocratization in Latin America did open new politically inclusive spaces, traditional political patterns have been maintained even as national governments fluctuate between inclusive democratic and exclusive clientelistic processes of governance. Both governmental and nongovernmental political actors have responded to this contradictory political environment. The recently redemocratized governments of Argentina and Chile are constructing trajectories of democratic inclusion and exclusion in an environment of economic and political transition, while struggling with the political legacies of clientelism and cupulismo. Environmental movements, which previously exhibited model growth and policy impact in tandem with social movements, now fulfill different roles in the new political environment. Dryzek et al have identified environmental movements in particular as a source of political opposition because some environmental goals are irreconcilable with neoliberal development goals. Comparison of the two governments'

relationship to environmental movements will begin to map out the similarities and differences of new patterns of democratic processes in these states (Dryzek et al, 2003).

Hataley, Todd
Queen's University

“The Institutional Character of the Canadian Border”

Starting with the premise that borders are institutions, this paper develops the institutional character of the Canadian border with the United States. Canadians played a very limited role in the process of building the border between Canada and the United States. The development of the border was, almost exclusively, determined by American-British interaction. The defense of the border, before Canada became a sovereign state, and for three years after confederation was the responsibility of the British crown. Furthermore, early Canadian governments, dominated by the MacDonald Conservatives, were steadfastly uninterested in committing limited resources to the defense of the border. The little experience Canadians did have with the border in the pre-Confederation period was as a source of revenue generation. Following Confederation, the revenue function became increasingly important and has remained a constant. Even during periods of border crises, the Canadian response has always been framed within larger economic considerations.

Havrelock, Rachel
University of Illinois, Chicago

“The Jordan River: The Border Between Home and Exile in the Israeli and Palestinian National Imaginations”

At the same time that it is a contested border, the Jordan River is a shared symbol of the transition between home and exile in the Israeli and Palestinian national imaginations. Early Zionist writings redeploy the biblical symbol of the divide between the Promised Land and other lands in order to articulate the aspirations of a Jewish homeland. Narratives of immigration to Israel, both written and oral, speak of arrival in terms of crossing the Jordan River. This is particularly the case in the immigration tales of Jewish immigrants from Arab lands. Through fieldwork in Jordan, the Palestinian West Bank and the Palestinian diasporic community in the San Francisco Bay Area, I have collected frontier stories about the founding of West Bank cities and villages that claim a Jordan River crossing from the east bank to the west as their point of origin. Contemporary Palestinian stories speak of the lands to the east of the Jordan as places of peril and forgetfulness only remedied by a real or imagined crossing of the river and several Palestinian novels open with the protagonist's crossing from east bank to west. After supporting the notion that Palestinians and Israelis share the concept that the Jordan River divides the homeland from spaces of exile, I will close with individual stories collected from representatives of both peoples that describe their experiences of negotiating the contemporary border between the State of Israel and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Hollis, Christine
University of New Mexico

“Cultural Sensitivity in Research Reporting: Balancing Data Presentation”

Although scientists often claim research is unbiased, the way research data, especially in public health, is reported can have a major impact on how communities are perceived. Researchers may think they are reporting the “facts,” but the way in which these are presented may reflect quite negatively on certain cultural groups. Native American communities, for example, are often described as having higher rates of disease, risk behaviors and/or health risk factors. Though the facts may be accurate, their presentation tends to convey a sense of “blame” on these populations, especially when the data are not balanced by a portrayal of the strengths of these people. This negative portrayal can also lead to frustration and resentment among those studied. This paper will use specific examples from research on Native Americans to describe issues involved in presenting data on cultural groups and recommend ways to do so in more balanced, culturally sensitive ways.

Ibarra-Salazar, Jorge
Tecnologico de Monterrey

“The Demand of Gasoline in Mexico: The North Border Effect”

Gasoline sales not only play an important role in the commercial sector but also represent fiscal revenues for sub national governments. It generates revenue for Pemex franchisers, employment for the region and transfer revenues for state and municipal governments. Since price is controlled by the Mexican federal government, gas stations do not face price competition. They compete in location and service. This situation, however, does not apply for the gas stations located at the northern border of Mexico. They face the competition of the US gas stations located “at the other side of the border.” This reality has led the Mexican federal government to allow a different price strategy. In this paper we estimate the price elasticity of gasoline. We use a pooling of cross section, of 32 Mexican states, with monthly time-series data, from 01/1990 to 04/2004. Our basic hypothesis is to show that gasoline demand is more sensitive to price changes in the Northern Border States. We further assess the implications of the price strategy followed in the region in term of the transfer revenues assigned of the Border States.

Kolbe-Weber, Carsten
Leibniz Institute of Ecological and Regional Development (IOER)

“Cross-Border Networks - The European Ecological Network “Natura 2000”

The EU Habitats Directive is so far the biggest endeavor to protect the biodiversity in Europe. A coherent European ecological network of special areas of conservation shall be

set up under the title Natura 2000. At 01.05.2004 the European environmental acquis communautaire was applied to the new member states. It includes the EU Habitats Directive from 1992. A large number of habitats and species of Community interest can be found on both sides of the borders between EU accession and member states. The respective areas can potentially be designated as Natura 2000 sites. However, asymmetric administrative structures as well as different information and perceptions can hamper cross-border efforts towards a coordinated designation of Natura 2000 sites. The presentation informs about the theoretical approaches and the practical requirements of ecological networks, about the state of implementation and the cross-border coherence of the Natura 2000 network from the perspective of the EU and the three countries Poland, the Czech Republic and Germany, about problems and solutions of establishing the Natura 2000 network (actors and institutional settings). The paper is based on an ongoing research project of the Leibniz Institute of Ecological and Regional Development in Dresden, Germany.

Kramsch, Olivier Thomas
Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, The Netherlands

“Transboundary Governmentality on Europe’s Postcolonial Edge: the Cypriot Green Line”

Since the early 1990’s the European Commission has designated its former internal political borderlands as self-styled ‘laboratories of European integration’. Within Europe’s cross-border regions (or euresions), it is hoped that novel patterns of governance may be re-territorialized in such a way as to reconcile the contradictory demands of ‘borderless’ liberal market efficiency with Jean Monnet’s call to bring Europe democratically ‘ever closer’ to the citizens of its constituent member states. In actuality, however, practices of regionalized transboundary governmentality within the emergent EU polity demonstrate authoritarian and decidedly undemocratic features, elements of which are clearly on display vis a vis Europe’s management of its future external boundary. Here, within the ‘contact zones’ overlapping onto Europe’s ironically denoted ‘Ring of Friends’, norms and forms of cross-border rule are being mobilized which resonate uneasily with an older colonial legacy linking Europe with its Orientalized ‘Other’. Drawing upon recent EU-funded field-work both within the European Commission bureaucracy and on the island of Cyprus, I attempt to excavate how the spatialities of ongoing socio-economic inequality and bi-communal separation between Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities are reinforced by purportedly well-meaning EU administrators, whose actions are overlain upon a complex legacy of conflict and struggle with roots in the period of a truncated Cypriot de-colonization, independence and festering post-colonial division. Adopting a social-constructivist analytical lens to examine the production and reproduction of exclusionary relations between the two communities as they pertain to everyday perceptions of the Cypriot Green Line, I further situate them within a broader European discourse pertaining to Turkey’s recently approved accession negotiations with the EU. In so doing, and in the spirit of the late Edward Said, I seek to reveal the spatial as well as temporal coordinates

of a 'contrapuntal geography' shaping a vitally contemporary postcolonial European Borderland.

Kühl, Jørgen
University of Southern Denmark

“Deepening of Cooperation Across Borders within the Context the European Union's INTERREG II programmes”

Deepening of cooperation has more or less been an objective of all INTERREG II programmes initiated by the European Union. It was regarded a key-problem in most of the programmes. In many regions, the state of cooperation at the beginning of the INTERREG II was weak. This was partly caused by lack of institutional cooperation, weakness of interaction and exchange, natural barriers (long-distances or geographical obstacles), but also due to the lack of knowledge, linguistic differences, lack of tradition of cooperation, and differences regarding compatibility of the partners involved. In this paper, the actual impact of the INTERREG II on deepening of cooperation across some 60 European borders will be analysed and discussed, based on a comparative approach.

“Cross-border cooperation within the fields of education and culture in the Hungarian-Croat border region”

As of 1 May 2005, the border between Hungary and Croatia became an external EU border. This paper offers an analysis of patterns of cross-border cooperation in the Hungarian-Croat border region, covering the regions of Baranya in Hungary and the Osijek region in Croatia, within the fields of education and culture. It investigates, how cooperation within these fields of activities are conducted, and which actors are committed to and actually involved in cooperation. The analysis draws on study visits, workshops and interviews which took place on this new European external border during 2004.

LaFever, Marcella
University of New Mexico

“Planning for Economic Development: Changing Public Decision-Making Processes to be Culturally Inclusive.”

Cultural diversity in New Mexico, and throughout North America, coupled with the increasing movement of peoples around the world, presents communication scholars with many practical challenges in intercultural communication. One major challenge relates to increasing the representation of ethnic and cultural groups in community decision-making processes of the dominant North American culture. In part, differences in values, norms, and language among community members make the process problematic. Community members whose cultural background does not utilize the same.

Lara, Francisco
University, El Colegio de Sonora

“Socio-Environmental Vulnerability and Hazardous Waste Generation in Two Border Cities”

This paper examines whether the generation of hazardous waste is concentrated in neighborhoods (*colonias*) that are disproportionately vulnerable to urban hazard in Nogales and Hermosillo, Sonora. This analysis uses census information, municipal data, and federal waste generation records to develop small-area socio-environmental indices and technological risk indices for both cities. Computer based mapping is used to explore the association between both set of indices and identify neighborhoods characterized by high socio-environmental vulnerability. The analysis is complemented with policy recommendations to reduce risk in highly vulnerable areas.

Lauderback, David
Austin Community College

“No More Cubas! Counterinsurgency Training at the US Army School of the Americas, 1961-1963”

The effort examines the decision by President Kennedy on July 1, 1963 to rename the U.S. Army training facility located at Ft. Gulick in the Panama Canal Zone within the context of evolving United States counterinsurgency doctrine and policy. Drawing upon previously classified materials from the Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson Presidential Libraries, the National Archives, and the School of the Americas, my research reveals that, by 1963, Latin America no longer appeared to be a cause for concern for the Kennedy administration despite continued public protestations to the contrary. And the decision to rename the school reflected a public relations campaign for the newly dubbed U.S. Army School of the Americas.

Llera Pacheco, Francisco Javier
Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez

“Urban Administration on the Ciudad Juarez Border Region.”

This paper will discuss the theoretical framework that will make possible the implementation of an urban administration model (UAM) in Ciudad Juarez (CJZ), Chihuahua. Ciudad Juarez is the 6th. Largest city in Mexico and has experienced one of the fastest urban growth in Latin America during the last 15 years. This rapid urban growth produced a diversity of urban, social and economic needs that required a considerable amount of public investment to be resolved. In addition, as most of the local governments in Mexico, the local government in CJZ a lack of systematic analysis and

evaluation about the impact of public investment in the improvement of quality of life in the local population. In addition, the document describe the qualitative and quantitative methods designed to evaluate the impact of the administrative and political processes related the urban growth of the city. Finally, the document will describe the indicators and characteristics encompassed within the proposed UAM and how this model will increase the efficiency of a local government to improve the physical conditions of the city and the quality of life of the local population.

Lomelí Meillon, Luz
ITESO - Guadalajara, Jalisco, México

“Preferencias Electorales en Jalisco, México”

El comportamiento electoral es un campo de investigación reciente dentro de la República mexicana; y una de sus variables más significativas es la preferencia electoral de los votantes. En la ponencia se presenta un avance del estudio que sobre este tema se realiza en el estado de Jalisco (México). El texto compara las cifras de los comicios locales celebrados entre los años 1995 y 2003 y presenta el resultado de entrevistas hechas a electores jaliscienses.

Lopez, Ricardo
University of Texas at El Paso

“Success and Failure Factor in Social Development Programs. Case Study: the City of Leon, Gto., Mexico”

This paper presented an analysis of the factors of failure or success in two social program currently applied in the city of Leon, Gto., Mexico. The factors considered in the analysis were taken from different authors. The first program analyzed was the LOBO, which deals with the integration to the society of gang members. The second one was the FIDOC program, which intends to provide pavement to the streets of the city in need of it, with the direct participation of the users. The programs were analyzed according to five factors that were considered the most useful for this kind of analysis. The information for the analysis was obtained from the local agencies that are in charge of these programs. According to this analysis, only one of the programs seems to have the majority of the factors needed to consider the program as successful. However, from the point of view of social development, both programs are important. It was concluded that, in relation to their functions as social development promoters, both programs have fulfilled the general accepted definition of social development programs. However, after analyzing the programs as social policies, it was found that the measurement of the non-tangible goals was extremely difficult. This was due to the fact that the concepts can be hardly transformed into measurable actions. The analysis presented herein does not assume that one program is better than the other one. However, the permanence of the LOBO program seems to be very uncertain. On the other hand, it is very likely that the

FIDOC program will still be in operation some more years. This paper suggests how these kind of social programs can be analyzed by government leaders and society.

Lybecker, Donna
Penn State Altoona

“Transboundary Protected Areas and Environmental Cooperation”

Landscape approach to ecosystem management draws attention to ecological interdependence and encourages the promotion of conservation and sustainable use. This approach can be difficult to implement not only because of patchwork land ownership within a country, but also because political boundaries rarely coincide with ecological boundaries. Transboundary protected areas offer an opportunity to address these issues, presenting possibilities for both managing ecosystems and promoting cooperation and understanding between or among countries. This paper begins with a discussion of transborder protection of areas, addressing the benefits and difficulties of transboundary conservation areas, along with factors that contribute to success. The paper then examines transboundary protected areas within the Americas, discussing cases with varying levels of success.

Lynch, Cecelia
University of California, Irvine

“Law, Ethics, and Violence: Border Sites”

This presentation examines legal, ethical, and religious responses to increased violence marshaled against would-be migrants en route from Mexico and Central America to the United States. Border enforcement tactics have pushed migrants into more deadly terrain, the US "Global Reach" program has pushed US borders southward, authorities and smugglers extract value from migrants, increased enforcement has led to more dangerous forms of clandestine movement, and immigration reform has exiled aliens convicted of certain crimes. Religious groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and some state entities have responded to these developments by providing humanitarian assistance, promoting immigrant rights, and combating criminals who prey on migrants. Based on interviews with Salvadoran and Mexican NGO-members, religious workers, state agents, and migrants themselves, this paper examines competing ethical frameworks used to define migrants as deserving subjects. In these frameworks national, bodily, and legal borders are simultaneously rendered powerful and insignificant.

Marquez, Raquel R.
University of Texas at San Antonio

“Identity Construction in Transnational Lives: Characteristics and Complexities”

This paper examines the complexity of identity construction for individuals living transnational lives in the US/Mexico borderlands. The data represents the collaboration between Dr. Harriett Romo's three year study funded by the Rockefeller Foundation exploring the transnational elements of San Antonio, Texas, and a second project funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation conducted by Dr. Raquel Marquez focusing on women living transnational lives in Laredo, Texas. Together, the projects examine transnational links binding families across the cities of San Antonio and Laredo, Texas and Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico - three cities with long historical ties shaped by mission settlements, merchant routes, wars, treaties, migration streams, cultural exchanges, and, most of all, by family ties. The way a person identifies reflects, in part, his or her level of assimilation and to what extent that individual has incorporated into mainstream American society. Newly arrived immigrants constantly fashion between the old and the new, resulting in a complex construction of identity. The complexity increases within a transnational context. Mexican Americans living for many generations in the transnational social field of the borderlands are able to keep cultural, linguistic, and family ties across borders even if they seldom physically travel back and forth to Mexico. As the Latino population continues to grow in size and to take its place in the social structure of this country, it is important to understand how Latinos identify in relationship to other groups and the nuances and complexities that transnational identity construction brings to group dynamics.

Márquez Sandoval, Gustavo
El Colegio de Jalisco

“Las Actividades Tianguísticas: Patrones de Consumo Cultural en el Entorno Urbano”

El objetivo es abordar, dentro del ámbito cotidiano urbano, las prácticas llevadas en los habituados “tianguis” que hoy existen en distintas ciudades de México. Ello implica el comprender que los “tianguis”, hoy con fines comerciales- gozan de un peso tradicional, cuyas reminiscencias son de origen prehispánico, lo que hace pensar que estas actividades han sabido perdurar hasta la actualidad por su capacidad de saber adaptarse a los nuevos patrones de consumo que las sociedades modernas terminan por adoptar. La comprensión de este fenómeno implica aportar soluciones que ayuden a paliar esta problemática hoy propiamente urbana.

Mayagoitia, Tina
University of Texas at El Paso

“The Water Debt Issue Between the US and México: Perceptions of Activists, Politicians and Scientists”

The distribution of shared water resources is raising tension among residents, stakeholders and policy-makers on the US-México Border. Long-time disputes regarding border waters that seemed to be settled are reemerging as the borderland region experiences rapid population growth and therefore increased demand for this scarce natural resource. The Border region poses special challenges for this environmental issue

because of its multi-jurisdictional binational dimensions, and the high-steppe desert area characteristics of the region; which on top has been exacerbated by several years of drought.

Medina Núñez, Ignacio
ITESO Guadalajara, Jalisco México

“Latin American Culture in the United States”

Today there are 37 million of Latino people in the United States. Are they a threat to the American Union as Huntington thinks? Are they going to be integrated to the melting pot? The Latino group in the United States has a strong culture that is expressed in many different ways: music, dress, food, houses, etc. But many of them are political votes in favor or against some state policies. In this paper, we discuss the meaning of the Latino culture in the United States and how diversity can be a strength in the globalization time.

Mendoza, JorgeEduardo
Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“An Empirical Model for Border Economic Integration and Income Growth in the Mexican Northern Border Cities”

The study seeks to estimate the impact of the economic openness and the intensification of the economic activity at the trans-border region level in the growth of the per capita income of the northern border cities of Mexico. During the decade of the nineties, the border cities of Mexico have experienced a fast growth of income and the manufacturing and services economic activities. They also exhibited a rapid growth of population due to an increase in migration of workers. Using data on estimated per capita income for the cities of Mexico, per capita income for border counties of the USA and control variables for openness and economic integration and education, for the case of Mexico, a model to estimate the impact of border integration was developed. The results show that the variables of economic integration such as foreign direct investment (FDI), exports and imports, and the income per capita of the USA border cities have had as positive impact in the economic growth of the border cities of Mexico.

Molina, David
University of North Texas

“Do Border Counties Fair Different from Other Counties in Terms of the Job Segregation of Women in México”

Using several established segregation indexes, I examine how border counties differ from other counties in border states and non-border states. The purpose is to see if the nearness of the US border has an influence on how segregated jobs are on the Mexican side. The

data used is the 2000 Mexican census. The various indexes are regressed against other county and state data that could impact the job segregation.

Montoya, Mark
Northern Arizona University

“The State of the Border: Confronting Citizenship Regimes”

Within the political realm, citizenship is usually limited to conceptual legal definitions about who is included or excluded from a political community. Examine this inclusion-exclusion nexus by focusing on challenges to citizenship regimes on the US-Mexico border. The argument is that there exist concentrated efforts to rethink the very foundations of what it means to be a citizen of the United States and of Mexico. Using discourse theory, I analyze innovative forms of citizenship that challenge citizenship regimes, with specific emphasis on global flows of capital and information, and on global migration patterns and diaspora. Consequently, I identify the numerous features of what I term "border citizenship."

Moorea, Maguire
New Mexico State University

”Microenterprise, Women and Development in the U.S.-Mexico Border Region”

The author presents a literature review of the recent rapidly growing, politically and logistically feasible microenterprise movement in the U.S.-Mexico border region and its capacity to solve the region’s distinct development challenges. The strong growth of the transborder market economy, the social interconnectedness of the two sides of the border, and the common use of bilingual and bicultural skills to engage in business activities and economic transactions make microenterprise especially viable in this region (Robles, 2002). An abundant and diverse range of small businesses in the border region serves to reduce poverty and unemployment (especially in the Colonias), reduce illegal immigration, and cushion local economies against their volatility to global production sharing. Although women’s economic success is still hampered by sexism, outreach to self-employed women and potential women entrepreneurs in the region, coupled with culturally sensitive training workshops, can help empower women and counteract some gender inequalities. Specifically, the barriers to the expansion of this development approach are examined, and ideas to reduce or eliminate these barriers are discussed.

Moreno Mena, José
Unidad Universitaria Mexicali

"Acercamiento a los Procesos de Filantropía Transfronterizos Entre México y Estados Unidos"

En el trabajo, se exploran los procesos de filantropía transfronterizos entre México y

Estados Unidos, para ello se toman las fronteras Tijuana-San Diego y Mexicali-Valle Imperial como estudios de casos. Se analiza la participación de las ONGs, las fundaciones y los grupos comunitarios. Se hace un recuento de las organizaciones del tercer sector en ambos lados de la frontera. Se describen antecedentes de experiencias de colaboración entre organizaciones y ciudadanos de ambos países en la región. Se destaca la presencia de nuevos actores impulsores de filantropía en especial los medios de comunicación, finalmente se recatan algunas experiencias filantrópicas que tienden a influir en las políticas públicas y rebasan el simple asistencialismo.

Mumme, Stephen
Colorado State University

“Water Management on the Arizona-Sonora Border: Contemporary Challenges”

Abstract not received.

Murphy Erfani, Julie A.
Arizona State University West

“US National Security, Human Security, & Prop 200: Utopia and Social Control in the Arizona-Sonora Borderlands”

Proposition 200 added fuel to an ongoing struggle between utopian advocates of human security for everyone in the borderlands and Arizona-based opponents of undocumented immigration. Prop 200's anti-immigration supporters claim that if Prop 200 is signed into law, its social control mechanisms will effectively stop undocumented migration and serve US national security interests in the post- 9-11 era. Prop 200's opponents, including Governor Napolitano and Attorney General Goddard, argue that Prop 200 may turn State and County employees into immigration agents and will fail to stop undocumented migration or to defend US national security. This paper examines agents of change in cross-border migration issues in the Arizona-Sonora borderlands in a post-9-11 era of a resurgent US national security state. Utopian agents of change find themselves with new allies: welfare assistance employees, fire-fighters, and other State & County employees endangered by criminal liability and job loss due to Prop 200.

Murphy, Moira A.
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Campus Cd. Juarez

“Bringing Up Los Bebitos: An Ethnographic Study of National and Ethnic Identity Formation in El Paso, TX, United States”

Research on the Mexico-United States borderlands tends to be issue-driven. Yet, within the sensationalistic context of border security, drug-trafficking, maquilas, violence against women and immigration, two million people construct their national and ethnic

identities on a daily basis. The present ethnographic study --conducted over five years--- analyzes the process of national and ethnic identity formation of four children from three nationalities (Mexican, U.S., and Puerto Rican) in El Paso, Texas, United States. It aims to uncover some of the "imaginative explorations of experiences (Heyman and Campbell, 2004: 217)" which define border identities and in turn, affect the future of Mexico, the United States, and the relación between them.

Newman, David
Ben Gurion University

“Demarcating Boundaries in Israel & Palestine: The Geopolitics of the Separation Barrier”

Despite the many attempts to bring peace to the region, the Israel/Palestine conflict remains unresolved. The basic premise of two states for two nations requires the demarcation of a clear boundary separating the respective territories of Israel and a Palestinian state. Ever since the signing of the Oslo agreements in the early 1990's, formal and informal discussions have taken place in an attempt to reach such a territorial understanding. The fall back or default boundary is the Green Line. The border which was in place between 1948-1967 and which has retained the effective administrative divide between Israel and the occupied Territories since the 1967 War. The establishment of Israeli settlements beyond the Green Line during the past thirty years has raised questions concerning the future course of a boundary which may also require territorial exchanges on both sides. The recent unilateral construction of the separation barrier, ostensibly designed to prevent suicide bombers from entering Israel, has created a new border reality in which Israel has effectively annexed parts of the West Bank as a means of retaining some Israeli settlements on their side of the border but have, at the same time, created “spatial hostages” in the form of Palestinian villages which have become trapped between the Green Line (to the west) and the Separation Barrier (to the east). This paper will examine the implications of the separation barrier for the future of the conflict and the extent to which such a border assists or prevent further territorial negotiations between the two sides from taking place. The paper will also look at the impact of the separation barrier in and around Jerusalem and will present the changing geopolitical realities in this area.

“Crossing the Inter-Disciplinary Boundary and the Search for a Common Language to the Study of Borders”

The study of borders has become an increasingly inter-disciplinary activity during the past decade. Paradoxically, it has been the globalists argument that the world is becoming borderless which has resulted in the growth in border studies, as witnessed in the increase in border related conferences, research institutes and published papers. This includes the International Boundaries Research Unit (IBRU) in the UK, the Association of Borderland Studies (ABS) and their associated journal in the USA, and the international BRIT(Border Regions in Transition) network of scholars, as well as a growing number of

localised centres for the Study of Cross-Border Research. But attempts to reach a common language and set of concepts between border scholars has proved to be difficult. Beyond the study of specific case studies and the wealth of information therein, crossing the disciplinary boundaries has thrown up the different understandings of the border concept which are held by geographers, political scientists, sociologists, anthropologists, historians, economists and others. This paper addresses the question of whether it is possible to develop a common theory of borders and border dynamics which would be of relevance to all practitioners. The paper would briefly survey the recent growth in the study of borders, focusing on the main themes which have emerged during the past decade and which have largely replaced the traditional study of boundaries which was limited to the nature of inter-state boundaries in the international system. Issues such as scale, border management, perception of borders will be put forward as the basis for a more diverse agenda for the continued study of borders.

Nicol, Heather
University of West Georgia

“Borders and the Circumpolar North: Boundaries, Geopolitics and the Arctic”

The European Union, Canada, and the USA are now governmental actors with intergovernmental activities, all with a stake in recasting the geopolitical and territorial dimensions of the new circumpolar region. This paper summarizes and compares the foreign policy approaches of these three major actors in the contemporary struggle for regional definition, exploring both the geopolitical discourse and political structures which underlie each. Questions will be raised about the role of respective foreign policies in promoting functional cooperation in the post-Cold War circumpolar region in different fields of activities.

Ontiveros Hilda
University of Texas at El Paso and Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Chicanas and Mexicanas in the El Paso Garment Industry”

The research conducted centers on the women, in particular Chicanas and Mexicanas, employed in El Paso's garment industry. A primary focus is placed on the Farah Manufacturing Company and Levi Strauss and Company since the two garment manufacturers were the largest in El Paso and employed the most workers. My purpose was to uncover answers to the following questions: 1.) What were the general experiences of the women at the workplace? 2.) Did working in the industry or any of the above-named bureaucratic organizations cause socially produced pain? and 3.) If so, what reactions did the socially produced pain stimulate? Interviews conducted with former female and male employees of the industry were the principal components of my procedure. Aside from interviews, newspaper articles, some dating back to the early 1970's, were employed. My hypothesis regarding the research questions was that women did come across oppression at the workplace and thus experienced some form of socially produced pain. Moreover, I projected that I would encounter some testimonies that

suggest some women did react to these experiences with different forms of protest. The interviews and articles indicated to me that many women did experience frustration, alienation, suffering, and/or exhaustion, all which are causes of socially produced pain. However, most of the interviewees declared to me that they were simply happy to have a decent paying job, even though working conditions were at times poor. Several female interviewees were single mothers that needed to survive financially so they learned to deal with and even accept certain conditions that are a product of unsatisfactory interdependence. The women who decided to challenge their experiences did so in various ways including through the usage of the justice system, worker organizations and physical protest. Even though the two garment manufacturers have left El Paso and transplanted their operations to countries that provide cheaper labor, one can only expect that the same “disposable mentality” toward employees will be perpetuated and the women of other countries will experience the same if not worse conditions.

Orr, Shannon
Bowling Green State University

“Parks for Profit: A Comparative Analysis of Canada and the United States”

Canada and the United States are ideal nations for comparative research because of common roots in history, culture, and socioeconomic conditions. With respect to national parks, Canada and the United States are similar in a number of ways: 1) paradoxical missions to provide for both visitor enjoyment and environmental protection, 2) increasing numbers of annual visitors, and 3) increasing support for wilderness despite budget restrictions. Given all of the similarities listed above, why have Canada and the United States pursued different policies regarding their national parks? Despite nearly identical missions, Canadian National Park policy is concentrated on aggressively limiting commercial development while the United States does not impose such limits. This paper will explore why national parks in Canada and the United States are pursuing different policies regarding commercial development in national parks, and the possible repercussions of these decisions.

Padilla Delgado, Héctor Antonio
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Política y cooperación en Paso del Norte: Los Gobiernos Locales de Juárez y El Paso”

La diversidad de significados de los términos política y frontera permite ensayar diferentes combinaciones, útiles para construir categorías de análisis en el estudio de la política en los espacios denominados genéricamente fronterizos. Estas categorías son: la política en la frontera, la política hacia la frontera y la política fronteriza, propiamente dicha. Cada una de ellas se distingue en razón de las características de los actores, los asuntos, las reglas y la orientación de las interacciones políticas en donde la frontera desempeña un papel central. Estas son algunas de las conjeturas que se formulan la mayoría de los sectores sociales locales interesados en el futuro de la ciudad. Son,

también, las cuestiones que motivan este texto, donde se ofrece una mirada panorámica sobre la cooperación entre los gobiernos locales de dos ciudades fronterizas, Ciudad Juárez y El Paso. En tanto estudio exploratorio, pretende ofrecerse un par de ideas centrales.

Patrick, John Michael
Texas A&M International University

“The Economic Cost of Border Security: The Case of Laredo, Texas and the US VISIT program”

There is growing concern in communities on the U.S. southern border with Mexico that the US-VISIT program, scheduled for implementation on December 31, 2004, will have a negative impact on their economies. This Homeland Security program will implement an entry and exit control program at all major U.S. inland ports with Mexico and Canada. Many local officials and businesses fear the program will bring the flow of trade, commerce and tourism to a grinding halt at the border having a devastating economic impact on their communities. This paper will provide a preliminary assessment of the economic impact of the US VISIT program on Laredo, Texas, the largest U.S. inland port on the southern border. Over 25,000 pedestrians and 43,000 vehicles cross the border daily at Laredo. Utilizing border crossing data and interviews with Mexican cross-border shoppers and local business owners/managers, before and after the implementation of the US VISIT program, estimates of the impact of the program on local sales, employment, sales tax revenues, and bridge revenues will be estimated and assessed.

Payan, Tony
University of Texas at El Paso

“The Three Border Wars: Terrorism, Drugs and Illegal Immigration”

As the United States' response to the al-Qaeda's attack on New York and Washington on September 11, 2001, begins to take its final shape and solidify, perhaps the most affected area of the country is the borderlands with Mexico. Border towns across the Southwestern border of the United States have experienced firsthand the consequences of the new U.S. security-oriented national ethos and practices. The optimistic talk of the 1990s regarding trade, investment and economic integration in North America has given way to a rhetoric focused on security, particularly securing and controlling all points of entry to and exit from the United States. This new comprehensive security strategy gelling on the borderlands has signified the advent of two new “wars” that come to join a war already on progress. In addition to the so-called “war on drugs,” already in progress through the 1990s, there are now two new wars on the border: a war against terrorism and a war against illegal immigration. The effects of these three wars on the borderlands have been significant and include a loss of local autonomy, a disconnect between the priorities of Washington, DC, and the local populations, a rigid international line that represents a barrier to economic, social and cultural integration, and a source of fear and suspicion between neighbors.

This paper examines these three wars being waged along the U.S.-Mexico border. The consequences are measured in terms of local autonomy; the disconnect between national and local priorities; the economic consequences and costs of a security-oriented strategy and the socio-cultural divide across borderlines. In addition, the paper attempts to explain how the Homeland Security Department is dealing with the overall desire to facilitate the cross-border flows of legal goods, services, capital and labor in the context of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) while closing the border to a still-vast cross-boundary stream of illegal goods, services, capital and labor. Finally, the paper attempts some forecasts on the future of the borderlands and the sustainability of the new U.S. comprehensive strategy on the border.

“Success and Failure Factor in Social Development Programs. Case Study: the City of Leon, Gto., Mexico”

This paper presented an analysis of the factors of failure or success in two social programs currently applied in the city of Leon, Gto., Mexico. The factors considered in the analysis were taken from different authors. The first program analyzed was the LOBO, which deals with the integration to the society of gang members. The second one was the FIDOC program, which intends to provide pavement to the streets of the city in need of it, with the direct participation of the users. The programs were analyzed according to five factors that were considered the most useful for this kind of analysis. The information for the analysis was obtained from the local agencies that are in charge of these programs. According to this analysis, only one of the programs seems to have the majority of the factors needed to consider the program as successful. However, from the point of view of social development, both programs are important. It was concluded that, in relation to their functions as social development promoters, both programs have fulfilled the general accepted definition of social development programs. However, after analyzing the programs as social policies, it was found that the measurement of the non-tangible goals was extremely difficult. This was due to the fact that the concepts can be hardly transformed into measurable actions. The analysis presented herein does not assume that one program is better than the other one. However, the permanence of the LOBO program seems to be very uncertain. On the other hand, it is very likely that the FIDOC program will still be in operation some more years. This paper suggests how these kind of social programs can be analyzed by government leaders and society.

Peña, Sergio
University of Texas at El Paso

“Contingency Planning in the U.S.-Mexico Border”

Contingency planning relates to the institutional response to an event, natural or human-made, whose effects on public health, safety, property and the environment could be of extraordinary dimensions. The institutional response could be private, public or social. A proactive institutional response focuses on the preventive aspects of a possible event by

minimizing the risk —*ex ante*— whereas the reactive response focuses on dealing with the effects in best way possible—*ex post*. Contingency planning will be approached in the following way. First, a discussion of what contingency planning is and why it is important from the perspective of crossborder planning. Second, natural and anthropogenic hazards along the U.S.-Mexico border will be identified. Third, a discussion of the current institutional framework that serves as a reference to implement contingency planning in the US and Mexico. Finally, a discussion of international and binational treaties and their limitations and possible reforms will be discussed.

Phillips, Keith R.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas–San Antonio and El Paso Branches

“Business Cycle Coordination along the Texas–Mexico Border”

In this paper we use a dynamic single-factor model originally due to Stock and Watson [18, 19] to measure the business cycle in four Texas border Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and Mexico. We then measure the degree of economic integration between border cities, the US, Texas, and Mexican economies using correlation, spectral and cluster analysis. Results suggest border MSAs are significantly integrated with the broader economies and that major changes have occurred in these relationships since 1994, the year in which NAFTA was enacted and the time maquiladora industry began to accelerate.

Philliou, Christine

Yale University

“Performing Ottoman Power: Journey to the European Borderlands in the 19th century”

How was Ottoman political power imagined and sustained in the predominantly Christian European lands of the Empire on the eve of the Greek national revolution? In this paper I argue that the ceremony of investiture for Christian princes sent by the Sultan in Istanbul to Moldavia and Wallachia, the European borderlands, in the early 19th century, was a symbolic performance of Ottoman political power in those provinces. I first provide background to the ceremony by discussing the origins of Greek Christian rule on behalf of the Ottoman Sultan in the Danubian Principalities. Second, I map out the locations and sequence of the ceremony, paying particular attention to the differences between phases occurring in the imperial capital, on the road to the provinces, and in the provincial capitals of Bucharest and Jassy. I contextualize the symbolic acts of the month-long ceremony within Ottoman political culture and Greek Orthodox ecclesiastical/political culture of the early 19th century. Finally, I return to the question of borderlands by considering the ways this Ottoman-European borderland is imagined and ruled by a caste of Ottoman-Christians who are neither simple subjects nor absolute rulers. I end with the question of how communities, families, and institutions in the imperial center are tethered to the European provinces in an empire that does not yet have access to modern means of control.

Pineda, Jaimes Servando
Univesidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Crímenes Contra Mujeres en Ciudad Juárez. La espiral del silencio”

Se trata de hacer un análisis sobre los crímenes contra mujeres ocurridos en Ciudad Juárez desde 1993 a la fecha, en donde han sido asesinadas más de 300 mujeres, pero lejos de levantar la protesta de la ciudad, esto no ha ocurrido. Los mayores reclamos vienen desde el exterior. ¿Qué pasa entonces en Ciudad Juárez?, ¿por qué ese silencio de la ciudadanía?

Plank, Richard A.
University of San Diego

“Education and Pedagogy in the US-Mexico Border Region”

This paper will focus on issues concerning teaching and schooling in the US-Mexico border region. What does the literature say about the challenges particular to this region and how they are being addressed? Specifically, what strategies have been developed to accommodate temporary or seasonal children of migrant families, and what role is language currently playing (state of ESL & bi-lingual education; second language as barrier, deficiency, advantage)? The research methods used will be comparative: how do strategies vary between regions of this border or on either side of it? Are there any strategies involving the border as a practical resource, creating cross-border linkages? This is meant to be a snapshot of recent and current understanding of pedagogy and the border.

Priego Mendoza, Enrique

Universida Autónoma de Baja California
“El Dúo Dinámico USA vs. México”

México y los USA son dos países vecinos, colindantes en una frontera de tres mil kilómetros. Vecinos y colindantes copartícipes en una multitud de lazos: Cruces fronterizos (garitas y aduanas), transacciones comerciales, problemas migratorios, temas de política exterior, la relación de deudor/ acreedor y más. ¿Acaso, USA y México son dos vecinos amistosos? La relación USA – México ¿ Acaso es un vínculo sado - masquista? Los USA ¿ Acaso odian a México? Los USA ¿ Acaso respetan a México? México, ¿Acaso es un competidor de los USA? En una escala de importancia, del uno al cien, ¿ Que lugar de importancia inspira México a los USA? México, ¿Tras patio de los USA? México quiere un tratado migratorio con los USA, ¿Acaso los USA deben resolver los problemas mexicanos de desempleo? Los USA y México son dos personalidades, temperamentos y caracteres distintos y opuestos. USA VS. México.

Robinson, Caneiri
Washington

“Refugees, Migrants, Violent Histories and National Memory in Azad Jammu and Kashmir”

Abstract not received.

Rojas Ramírez, José Juan Pablo
El Colegio de Jalisco

“Políticas de Abastecimiento de Agua en las Ciudades de Latinoamérica: El Caso de Guadalajara”

Debido a que la escasez de agua es apremiante alrededor de todo el mundo, la atención a la demanda se ha convertido en uno de los principales temas de discusión entre la comunidad académica. La ciudad de Guadalajara se caracteriza porque históricamente ha sorteado la carencia de agua o mejor dicho la falta de abastecimiento óptimo. Regularmente, al igual que todas las ciudades de América Latina, ha logrado solventar el problema a partir del desgaste de los recursos naturales a tal grado que se han tenido que repensar las formas de gestión.

Romo Aguilar, Ma. De Lourdes
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte-Ciudad Juárez

“Vulnerabilidad Social y Capacidad de Adaptación en Áreas de Riesgo Natural. Poniente de Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua”

En este trabajo se propone un modelo de análisis para evaluar la vulnerabilidad social que involucra la capacidad de adaptación de la población en riesgo desde un enfoque sistémico y que integra los principales factores que inciden en dicha vulnerabilidad. Este modelo es útil para la prevención y mitigación de los riesgos e involucra a la población y al sector público. Para aplicar esta propuesta de análisis, se eligió la zona poniente de Ciudad Juárez porque existe una extensa área que presenta factores importantes de riesgo. Esta corresponde a la parte más alta y accidentada de la cuenca del Río Bravo y se localiza al oeste de las vías del ferrocarril que atraviesan la ciudad de sur a norte y la divide. En contraste al resto de la ciudad, esta zona se caracteriza por presentar una topografía bastante irregular debido a que se localiza al pie de la Sierra de Juárez con pendientes superiores a los 30 grados. Bajo esta condición, la estrategia lógica de urbanización señala que las zonas con terreno accidentado no son aptas para ser habitadas. Sin embargo, se ha dado durante más de 20 años un crecimiento desordenado acentuándose hacia la parte Este una densidad poblacional muy alta, al grado que actualmente casi el 42% del total poblacional de la ciudad se localiza en esta zona poniente. En esta zona, los riesgos naturales y la vulnerabilidad representan un elevado costo social, económico y ambiental debido al crecimiento desordenado y la alta exposición a contingencias naturales que se generan. Es por ello, que el objetivo de esta investigación es realizar una evaluación integrada de la vulnerabilidad en relación con la capacidad de adaptación de la población asentada en las áreas de mayor riesgo natural en el poniente de Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.

Rosales, Jorge Abel
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Multilateralismo e Integración para el Desarrollo Latinoamericano”

Una de las ideas centrales que se argumentan en esta ponencia es que en el continente se observan fenómenos de interdependencia asimétrica, en los cuales los actores más poderosos aprovechan sus fuentes de poder e influencia para generar condicionamientos de franca dependencia y pérdida de autonomía de las partes menos desarrolladas. Pero como los Estados tienen intereses complementarios a la vez que competitivos, se hace necesario que ciertas formas de cooperación sean potencialmente beneficiosas para las partes. Desde ésta óptica, se enfatiza que a partir de la existencia de problemas, intereses y objetivos comunes, los países latinoamericanos pueden adoptar estrategias de acción conjuntas para mejorar el status de las sociedades de región, de ahí que sea necesario un tipo de integración solidaria; mientras que la integración hegemónica profundiza las desigualdades y las relaciones de dominación preexistentes.

Runyon, Alan T
University of Colorado-Boulder

“Has NAFTA Delivered for Truck Drivers?”

In this qualitative study I examined if NAFTA has had an impact on the working conditions and personal lives of truck drivers above and beyond the impact of other societal, legislative and technological changes. The existing literature on NAFTA has not discussed individual sector level information in the trucking industry. Implementing a qualitative approach, this former truck driver, interviewed truck drivers domiciled in the United States and Mexico. Interviews were conducted in El Paso, Texas, and Denver, Colorado using a structured interview protocol. Item level analysis of driver's comments indicates a limited perceived impact. Responses point to a large wage disparity between Mexican drivers and U.S. drivers, as well as declining opportunities for U.S. drivers in the union sector. Additional research involving a substantially larger number of drivers, including Canadian drivers, could benefit future policy processes.

Ryan, Richard
San Diego State University, Imperial Valley Campus

“Clean Air on the US-Mexico Border: Promises, Responses, and Possibilities”

A transboundary perspective is adopted with specific reference to the Mexicali-Imperial Valley air shed. Transboundary organizations and agreements are summarized with attention to the goals for cleaner air. The importance of rhetoric and goal setting is recognized. The organizational responses at the national and California/Baja state levels are inventoried. Local agencies at the level of implementation are examined for initiatives, responses to clean air mandates, and the capacity to fulfill them. Interview-

based analysis of the county Air Pollution Control District responsibilities and the Imperial Valley Association of Governments' transit plan is presented. Finally, possibilities for new organizational networks and the needs of local agencies are discussed.

Sabet, Daniel M.
Indiana University

“Building Bridges: Civil Society Border Crossings”

Resource asymmetry and environmental problems that do not respect political boundaries create an opportunity for profitable collaborative exchange between U.S. and Mexican civil society organizations. Through cross-border cooperation, Mexican organizations are able to access human and financial capital in the United States and U.S. organizations are to gain local knowledge and legitimacy to address their dependence on Mexico. However, different cultures, languages, and rules systems produce distrust, raise transaction costs, and create disincentives to binational collaboration. This study examines U.S. and Mexican civil society organizations that address water and sanitation problems in the border regions of San Diego/Tijuana, Ambos Nogales, the Paso del Norte, and Los Dos Laredos and seeks to explain under what circumstances and how binational collaboration emerges. The research tests the impact of physical dependency, culture, and domestic and binational political opportunity structures on cross-border civil society cooperation.

Saenz, Noelia
University of Southern California

“Feminizing the U.S.-Mexico Border: Re-examining Maria Novaro’s *El jardín del Edén* (1994) and *Sin Dejar Huella* (2000)”

This paper argues that *El jardín del Edén* (1994) and *Sin Dejar Huella* (2000) by Maria Novaro challenge traditional patriarchal visions of the U.S.-Mexico border evident in both the production and reception of border cinema. By examining issues such as globalization, transnationalism, and economic oppression from a female perspective, these films present a worldview that is often ignored by film and media industries from both the U.S. and Mexico. *El jardín del Edén*, which centers its story on the lives of three women who move to the border, presents an alternate and “feminized” view of the border by emphasizing civil society. In contrast, *Sin Dejar Huella* represents the border as a hostile site in which women are threatened by the oppressive circumstances of life in the *maquiladoras*, the threat of a growing number of unsolved murdered women cases in Juarez, as well as the dangers of drug-trafficking and police harassment.

Sandez Pérez, Agustín
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“Income Distribution and Social Stratification: The case of Mexicali, Baja California (2004)”

Existen diversas metodologías orientadas a establecer indicadores útiles para la evaluación del ‘nivel de vida’ o condición de ‘bienestar’ de una sociedad. Entre ellas se identifican tres amplios grupos: a) las que emplean *métodos directos* –que miden satisfacción de necesidades básicas y su cobertura; b) las que consideran *métodos indirectos* –miden el ingreso personal y/o familiar y de ahí *líneas de pobreza* para agentes económicos; c) los métodos *combinados o mixtos* –que consideran simultáneamente los anteriores. De acuerdo con este esquema, es posible impulsar alguna discusión conducente a identificar segmentos sociales en condiciones de pobreza según el criterio de que se trate. En el caso de regiones con características extremas en su medio natural, como sería el caso de Mexicali, Baja California, en particular, vale la pena considerar que posiblemente los métodos mencionados antes, en sus versiones generales, no resultan del todo suficientes para caracterizar la situación real en el nivel de vida si se toma en cuenta que algunos componentes del *consumo básico regional* responden muy significativamente -en magnitud y variabilidad- a características propias del medio natural imperante, concretamente la naturaleza climática extremosa propia del ecosistema desértico. Lo anterior, trae consigo una magnificación en ciertos parámetros de consumo, sobre todo en su variabilidad, lo que no se logra identificar en métodos tradicionales. Por ello es necesario impulsar la adecuación de los métodos mencionados, a fin de reconocer debidamente, esta variabilidad en parámetros de consumo básico a lo largo del año, lo que viene a complejizar la medición de índices de pobreza y desigualdad para condiciones regionales específicas. Con lo anterior, independientemente de que la metodología para *medición de pobreza* pasa a modificarse muy significativamente, por otra parte, realmente se constituye en un segundo plano ante lo que deviene problema central y de mayor trascendencia conceptual y operativa: la metodología para la *medición de la inequidad social*. La primera, resultará siempre y obligadamente relativa hacia la concepción particular de satisfactores básicos involucrada. La segunda, requiere además una profundización y discusión mucho más a fondo, ante la posibilidad de establecer criterios mucho más universales para su análisis y operacionalización.

Schack, Michael
University of South Denmark

The Organisation of Cross-Border Co-operation in Europe: Do "best practise" exist?

Research in European border regions shows that there is no “best practise” model of organizing cross-border co-operation across the borders. These co-operations are only in first sight similar in the east and west, north and south of Europe. Today, we find several approaches to organize co-operation across borders and they all reflect common issues: a) democratic legitimation of cross-border structures, b) top-down vs. bottom-up processes of identification with the region, c) relevance to the ‘borderlanders’ and d) the core-periphery relationship. Furthermore, we have to distinguish between ‘old’ and ‘new’, ‘internal’ and ‘external’ borders of the European Union with their specific needs and

conditions. This paper examines the institutional arrangements of cross-border cooperation in different types of border regions and their meaning to the people living adjacent to the border. On the background of comparative research it can be shown that long experience with cross-border co-operation does not always correlate with the establishment of efficient cross-border co-operation structures.

Schmidt, Torben Dall
University of Southern Denmark

“Economic integration in European border regions and the Enlargement perspective”

The process of European enlargement has taken a new step forwards with the inclusion of 10 new member states. The border regions of the EU15 member states have traditionally been considered as a laboratory for integration being eligible for support from the European Commission. A concern in that respect is the heterogeneity among border regions. Will the same policies result in a successful integration in different kinds of border regions? The focus will in the present paper be on the different economic structures of border regions within the "old" and enlarged Europe taking as point of departure the border regions of Slovakia, Hungary and Austria. The hypothesis tested is that border regions differ from non-border regions as economic structures are a result of different types of specialization as a consequence of integration and that this process depends on an enlargement typology of the border region.

Schryver James Cornell

“Spheres of Contact and Instances of Interaction: The Material Culture of Frankish Cyprus”

My project attempts to understand the expressions of identity, the occurrence of interaction and the negotiation of boundaries in the society of Frankish Cyprus (1191-1489). My approach centers on the information provided by the material record: the art and the archaeology. As a result, it is heavily influenced by the discussions of identity/ethnicity and material culture from the discipline of archaeology. However, I also consider the limits placed on the study of these boundaries by attempts to fit them into static models that ignored the fluidity of these boundaries and the identities they defined. In fact, these identities (Frank, Greek, Latin, Cypriot) were continually changing, separating and combining as they constantly redefined themselves and each other. For the later periods especially, one must wonder if the goal of looking for interaction across these boundaries actually creates boundaries in the scholar's mind that did not exist for those individuals. My chapter attempts to make sense of all of these notions and their affect on our research in these areas.

Scott, James
Free University of Berlin

“Emerging Conditions for Cross-border Cooperation at the EU’s External Borders”

This contribution will summarize the results of the European research project EXLINEA (www.exlinea.org) which deals with cross-border cooperation (CBC) and regional development between the enlarged European Union and its immediate neighbours. Two main areas will be covered. These are: 1) conditioning factors of CBC operating at supranational, national and regional/local levels, 2) the potential geopolitical role of the EU in enhancing local cross-border interaction and problem-solving. The (partially self-imposed) limits of integration necessitate a notion of political community that goes beyond cooperation and promotes partnerships between the EU and its new neighbours. Local experiences in CBC indicate the challenges involved in achieving this new quality of regional community.

Shlyakhter, Andrey
University of Chicago

“Smuggling Across the Soviet Borders: Contraband Trade and the Soviet Struggle Against It, 1918-1930”

Abstract not received.

Silva Romo, Maricela
El Colegio de Jalisco

“El Papel del Maiz en la Cultura Mexicana. El Caso de San Francisco Tesistan, en Zapopan, Jalisco”

Este escrito trata de reflexionar y celebrar el significado del maíz en nuestra vida, en nuestras familias y en nuestras tradiciones. Actualmente, cuando las tendencias de la globalización provocan una aceleración planetaria de flujos de intercambios de tecnologías, culturas informaciones y mensajes, aunado a una imposición de pautas culturales y de consumo, donde la identidad cultural se ve atentada, ... también persiste en la tradición mexicana una serie de conductas en el consciente colectivo relacionadas con la semilla del maíz, que hoy es un símbolo de la cultura mexicana.

Smith, Patrick J
Simon Fraser University

“ANTI-TERRORISM IN NORTH AMERICA @ 5: POLICY CONVERGENCE *or* DIVERGENCE IN CANADIAN-AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE RESPONSES TO 9/11 AND ITS AFTERMATH”

Several questions dominate recent debates about the relationship between post September 11, 2001 national security legislation in Canada and the United States:

- How adequate has national security against terrorism and other threats been?

- Is there adequate balance on the dual concerns of security/intelligence and human rights to stand any tests of time and hindsight?
- Has there been policy divergence or convergence in Canadian and American legislative responses to 9/11 and its aftermath? And
- Have security concerns led to greater continental integration?

The basic premise of this paper is that the current outcome of debates around still relatively new anti-terrorism legislation – in Canada and the USA – has resulted in an unbalancing of the delicate equilibrium between rights and security. This applies to human rights generally and to a broad public discourse. The question this leads to is whether such a conclusion represents either greater policy convergence or potential for more continentalist responses to security across the Canada-US border in the name of anti-terrorism, public safety, homeland security and ‘patriot’-ism.

Stea, David
Southwestern Texas State

“The Change and non-Change along the Border after NAFTA”

Abstract not received.

Staudt, Kathleen
University of Texas at El Paso

“Women, Public Policies and Politics: The Global Crossroads of Juárez-El Paso”

We examine selected public policy issues that both unite and divide women at the U.S.-Mexico border, focusing on the metropolitan area of Ciudad Juárez-El Paso, sitting side by side in an “interdependent economy” with its combined population of over two million people, most of whom share Mexican heritage. In so doing, we must grapple with “big picture” perspective: the global economy in which Juárez maquiladoras are at the frontlines; rightward ideological turns in both Mexican and U.S. government; divided government both in terms of partisan affiliations and federalisms, which both governments practice differently. We provide special attention to women in state and local government, as well as women’s activism in civil society.

Stevens, Casey
New Mexico State University

“The Borders of the "War on Terror": The border within post-9/11 discourse”

The U.S. War on Terrorism has produced a political horizon that excludes what may be legitimate critique of U.S. foreign and economic policy. As a result of groups like Al Qaeda perpetrating acts of violence to further political and religious agendas, the discourse of the "war on terrorism" ignores their grievances with contempt. The 'border' created by the discourse of "war on terrorism" allows the exclusion of other critical

voices from within (e.g., the anti-globalization and peace movements) and without (e.g., the "anti-Americanists"). The worldview created by those perpetrating the "war on terrorism", creates a border separating "Us" from "Them", the "like" from "different", the "good" from "evil", and most importantly the "valid" and "invalid." We argue that these discursive borders are unstable and contestable and ought to be included in any serious effort to reduce the possibility of future violence against the U.S.

Sprouse, Terry
University of Arizona Water Resource Center

“Water Management on the Arizona-Sonora Border: Contemporary Challenges”

Abstract not received.

Taylor, Lawrence
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Tijuana

“The Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco and the Smuggling of Chinese Immigrants across the U.S.-Mexico Border, 1882-1930”

The paper examines the question as to the nature and extent of the involvement of the Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco in the smuggling of Chinese immigrant laborers into the U.S. during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It begins by tracing the establishment and growth of the Six Companies, with a particular focus on their role in Chinese immigration to the U.S. and the contracting of Chinese laborers to supply the needs of businessmen and entrepreneurs. It also considers the ties between Chinese communities in the U.S. and Mexico, as well as the role of the former in providing Chinese contract laborers for various projects in the latter country. It explores the extent to which the Chinese presence and commercial network in Mexico served as a useful "base" for the smuggling of Chinese laborers into the U.S. And the role of the Six Companies in this movement.

Téllez, Michelle
Claremont Graduate University

“Maclovio Rojas: Voices of Resistance at the U.S./Mexico Border”

My work examines the effects of global capital at the US/Mexico border – a site of internal migratory pull for workers seeking employment at the *maquiladoras* – and the ways in which these migrant workers have collectively organized themselves locally to find small spaces of dignity within the auspices of globalization. Specifically I look at the case of *Maclovio Rojas*, an autonomous community settlement founded in 1988 that exists along the San Diego-Tijuana border. Here residents create for themselves what the state and federal government would not. I argue that ‘globalization from below’ is the discourse that needs to contest the totalizing notion of ‘Empire’. I propose to share

sections of the oral narratives of women from the community to expose the realities of these women struggling to survive and create community. Their stories of survival and, most importantly, resistance are important building blocks for creating a truly global democratic future.

Thomas, Caerllion
New Mexico State University

“Planning, Economic Development, and the New Urbanism on the U.S.-México Border”

In this paper, the author defines development and urbanization and explores these processes as they relate to the United States/Mexican border and city planning. The author describes the border history and resulting border problems. Planning strategies, such as Herzog’s account of the European Economic Community and its application to the United States/Mexico Border are analyzed. Also, several bi-national organizations and their projects are explored. One promising approach is new planned communities on the border such as Colombia, Nuevo Leon and Santa Teresa, New Mexico. Both cities are attempting to create communities that are planned to accommodate the unique situation of bi-national cities. Both cities have also created public/private partnerships. Last, the author points out the overwhelming evidence that regional government bodies are essential. Without regional direction, planning initiatives will struggle to resolve issues such as land use incompatibilities, traffic, and other complex problems arising from shared space and environmental resources.

Tiefenbacher, John
Texas State University-San Marcos

“Employing the Borderlands Context for Comparative Assessments of Social Vulnerability to Flooding”

This paper examines the cross-border comparisons of social vulnerability and impacts caused by four major flood events in four international borderlands settings. All cases involve floods along human-populated river segments that serve as international borders. Bi-national studies of commonly experienced international events can help to isolate the roles that certain factors, such as politics, economics, demographics, and cultural factors, play in the determination of disaster severity. Indeed, the trans-national ecological meeting allows comparisons that a single-nation study cannot. Included in our case studies are the following rivers (and the countries impacted by their floods): Rio Grande (U.S./Mexico), Uruguay (Argentina/Brazil), Mekong (Thailand/Laos), and Tisa (Hungary/Ukraine/Romania). These regions are compared through a detailed analysis of selected demographic and socio-economic variables to determine whether particular social vulnerabilities (personal characteristics that influence the severity of impacts Prom. exposure to hazardous conditions) can be identified and understood as key determinants for spatially disparate losses.

Una, Medina
University of New Mexico

“Illness, Doctor Avoidance and Communication Competency In Medicaid-Dependent Adults”

When a person in dominant U.S. culture is ill, that person is highly likely to seek medical help. That person is able to communicate to their doctor what is wrong with them and they are able to understand the doctor’s advice. Because people of the dominant culture hold these beliefs and values when they are making decisions about healthcare for others, they may not understand that poor people, people from non-dominant cultures do not share their beliefs and values. This creates a problem when the Medicaid program designers, legislators, and administrators of Medicaid make assumptions about the people they service that are not true. I found illness, doctor avoidance and difficulties with communication competency to be variables that challenge the Medicaid-Dependent multicultural adults. These variables explain how non-dominant culture belief systems prolong and deepen chronic illness, poverty and the individuals’ abilities to become self sufficient, thus re-seeding impoverishment from generation to generation.

Urbina, Javier
University of California Los Angeles

"Intelligent Computer Model within the US-Mexico Frontier"

The posts 9-11 days have brought to the attention of the US structures both legal and illegal immigration, now a shared responsibility for the Homeland Security administration. A combination of events such as the bombing of the World Trade center, the planning of bombing of other buildings in New York, and the tragedy of the 9-11 twin towers have heightened the debate. An intelligent computer model with a real time orientation can be able to monitor illegal migration with a detail probability of an individual’s motion given possible positions of a certain path; an intelligent model can aid that INS administration staff for their decision-making “memorandum procedures.” Furthermore, the simulation gathers data within Mexico and the US going from cities throughout states, and is capable of expanding initial and final paths in any place within both countries. In fact, the Border State’s analysis given is based on the idea that the border cities host a floating population with constant inner US migration objectives. The intelligent model gives provocative real time recommendations based on evaluations of databases and multi-tasking procedures with timers. The simulation has a vision for solving immigration problems by given solutions with fresh ideas based on a science and technology monitoring. In addition, the model has a US founding fathers approach for the respect of immigrants from all over the world; “diversity” will win in the first nation in the XXI century.

“Real Time Software Tracking with Administration Concepts”

The new administrator needs to make decisions while having real time considerations. The tracking arena is growing without a bound, due to the availability of information. In fact, today's administrators in companies, such as Federal Express, DHL, UPS, and Fritz Companies cannot be away from daily new high tech advances and updates. Obtaining good time responses that apply directly to the customers is one of the main objectives of all worldwide companies; due to the fact that all transnational companies services are all friendly oriented toward the customer. It is a difficult standard to acquire deadlines for this kind of environment since it involves human interventions, priority responses is an area that needs to be continuously researched and would be a main basis for decision-making procedures, both in the network and in the administrative sector. As a result, we find a need for correctly updated information databases, for all delay studies because of semaphores that appear in critical procedures in real time software tracking. Moreover, within this frame, the need for good oriented decision-making administration concepts is a focus for the manipulation of personal within the companies' departments, always with an education approach and attention to the priority scheme, sometimes with great on-line combinations but keeping human decision intervention.

Vargas Leyva, María Ruth
Instituto Tecnológico de Tijuana

“Sony Tijuana Este y el paradigma de la Responsabilidad Social Empresarial”

En los últimos años hay un incremento del interés público por la responsabilidad social empresarial, definida como el conjunto de obligaciones y compromisos, legales y éticos, nacionales e internacionales, con los grupos de interés (stakeholders), en los ámbitos laboral, ambiental y social. Entre otras ventajas, la RSE mejora la imagen de la marca y aumenta la lealtad del consumidor. El Código de ética de Sony de Tijuana Este establece las normas internas básicas que deberán observar todos los consejeros, directivos y empleados de Sony de Tijuana Este en relación a la responsabilidad social empresarial. Este trabajo analiza las prácticas vigentes en Sony Tijuana Este, desde la opinión de gerentes, en los ámbitos laboral, ambiental y social, prácticas previas a la difusión del Código de Ética Sony Tijuana Este, que se da a conocer en 2004. La hipótesis de trabajo es que la RSE es una práctica presente en la industria maquiladora como una respuesta a su entorno. El estudio de caso es un antecedente de investigación para un trabajo más amplio cuyo propósito es identificar las prácticas de responsabilidad social empresarial más frecuentes en la industria maquiladora en la frontera norte de México. Descansa en el concepto de las buenas prácticas que las empresas deben sostener en relación con el ambiente, con sus trabajadores y los consumidores en general. Aunque el lucro es uno de los ejes fundamentales por el que se rigen las empresas en una economía de mercado, su dimensión social adquiere un creciente peso diferencial.

Villegas Montes, Mirta
El Colegio de Jalisco

“Los altermundistas en Guadalajara México: Un Movimiento Local en un Mundo Global”

El 28 de mayo de 2004 se llevó a cabo una manifestación en la ciudad de Guadalajara, México, en el marco de la reunión Cumbre entre América Latina y la Unión Europea, con el objeto de protestar contra la globalización neoliberal entre otras demandas. A esta manifestación concurrieron tanto organizaciones locales, como nacionales e internacionales. Esta fue una más de las manifestaciones que los grupos de resistencia o altermundistas han realizado en el mundo con el fin de luchar contra el actual tipo de globalización imperante y se enfrentaron, como en otros lugares, a la represión y rechazo del gobierno, avalada con una gran campaña en los medios de comunicación.

Washburn, Rachel S.
University of California, San Francisco

“Managing Transboundary Air Pollution: The Role of Scientific Expertise in the Struggle Over Power Plant Development Along the U.S.-Mexico Border”

Given that science is a primary lens through which many environmental problems are understood, environmental science and the producers of such knowledge play a central role in the resolution of issues such as transboundary air pollution conflicts. Through defining and framing environmental hazards within specific parameters, offering analyses, and making policy recommendations, scientists and technical experts have significant impacts on environmental discourse and policy. This paper examines the role of scientific expertise in environmental decision-making along the U.S.-Mexico border by focusing on how the key issues in a recent lawsuit were framed by scientists and technical experts. Qualitative research methods were used to analyze government documents, court testimonies, and interviews with the litigants. Findings suggest that while the experts hired by the litigants utilized similar tools to assess harm posed by new development along the border, the boundaries applied to their analyses varied widely, leading to conflicting assessments of risk.

Wilson, Tamar Diana
University of Missouri, St. Louis

“Intergenerational Social Capital Transcending Borders: From Mexicali to “The Other Side.”

Drawing on field work done in a colonia in Mexicali from 1988 to 1991 and again in 2003, I argue that social capital can expand and contract then expand again according to the stage in the life cycle of the family. The new social capital, amassed primarily through new affinal ties, may aid in transnational immigration. Looking at an extended family from Jalisco whose members arrived in waves to the border city of Mexicali prior to the 1980s, I show how the marriages of offspring increased the family’s transnational social capital and enabled some family members and will potentially enable other family

members to establish themselves in the United States. Marriages three daughters has led to their migración to California, Arizona and Nevada, each using their husband's migration networks but also functioning as nodal points to pull own family members into the migration stream.

Woodling, Marie
University of Wales, Aberystwyth,

‘The International Relations of Power at The U.S.-Mexico Border’

The main concern of my research is to illustrate how borders, often considered the ‘margins of the state’, are infused with power and how this power “traverses and induces things, [it] induces pleasure, forms knowledge, produces discourse”(Foucault, 1986:61). I focus specifically on the relationship between power and the state which is tentatively visible at the border. I am interested in the role which this ‘state power’ plays in the continual construction and redefinition of ideas; and how this impacts on the physical border itself as well as shaping the everyday lives of people who reside in the borderlands. The thesis makes two key moves. Firstly I use the theoretical work of Gramsci and Foucault to refine a specific conception of state power and how it acts at the level of everyday life, in doing so I attribute a special emphasis to the non-linear character of state power throughout history. Secondly an empirical study applies this notion of state power to the everyday lives of women and migrants at the border. This incorporates an examination of localised and everyday acts of resistance which are enacted at the micro level, paying specific attention to the possibilities which exist to challenge and transform this ‘state power’. The project aims specifically to expose the constructedness of borders using a historically and theoretically grounded approach, complemented by detailed ethnographic research at the border. More generally, I also critically address what analysis of borders can tell us about the character of international relations as a discipline.

Yoskowitz, David W.
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi and Central Michigan University

"Does the Canadian Dollar Travel South? An Examination of Currency Substitution along the U.S./Canadian Border"

Currency substitution is known to take place in many different countries around the world. This usually involves replacing a domestic "soft" currency with a foreign "hard" currency such as the U.S. dollar. This paper examines to what degree the Canadian dollar is accepted in the U.S in cash form, both are considered to be "hard" currencies, and why these transactions take place. A stratified targeted sampling procedure is used on businesses that would have a significant number of their transactions in cash. Firms are sampled in various locations along the entire U.S./ Canadian border. Surprisingly there exists no accessible work dealing directly with a topic of this nature even though Canada

is an important trading partner and ally. This work complements previous studies conducted by the authors on the use of the Mexican peso in the U.S.

Yosmaoglu-Turner, Ipek
Princeton University

“The Invention of Macedonia: From Ottoman Heartland to National Frontier “

"Welcome to Macedonia" signs apparently greet visitors on either side of the border between (Greek) Region of Macedonia and The (Former Yugoslav) Republic of Macedonia. The contemporary landscape of the region makes it hard to believe that the name Macedonia had been (re)introduced into our vocabulary as a geographical entity only in the second half of the nineteenth century thanks to the efforts of European geographers; etched onto the history of the early twentieth century by Slavic-speaking guerrillas fighting for the independence of the region; and came to be associated with a South-Slavic group distinct from their Bulgarian and Serbian neighbors only later in the same century. My paper will discuss the process of the invention of Macedonia through an analysis of ethnographical maps of the region drawn in the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. I will juxtapose the scientific presentation of the territory and its inhabitants in the discourse of the European elite and their Balkan counterparts on the experience of the region's inhabitants during the same period. Through this juxtaposition, I hope to present the ways in which elite discourses on the human and physical make-up of the region affected the locals' self-perception and the Ottoman state's relationship with its final frontier in Europe. I also aim to explain how the same process defined the new character of the land as a frontier zone where not only the territorial claims of surrounding nation-states, but the limits of those nations' core characteristics were put to test.

Zahra, Nadia Abu
Oxford University

“Borders, Toponymy and Demonymy in the West Bank”

The formation of borders where none previously existed is an aspect of colonialism largely considered as historical rather than current. Much research has established that artificial borders require great force and inflict much suffering in their creation. Unfortunately, frequently overlooked is that border creation is currently underway, and that borders viewed internationally via print and electronic media as lines on maps are in actuality sites of living connection being slowly severed. This paper describes the physical process of border creation by the Israeli military in the West Bank, and links it to literature on border creation, toponymy (naming places), demonymy (naming people) and citizenship. The naming of and resistance by people as (non) "residents" and (non) "citizens" of created places with created borders are phenomena that require both theoretical and empirical engagement.

Zartman William
Johns Hopkins University

“Borderland Dynamics: Anything New Under the SUN?”

The purpose of the Borderlands Interdisciplinary Project (BLIP) of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) is to draw out conceptual characteristics of the human condition in borderlands across enormous variations in time, in development, and in history. Borderlands can be simply the regions on either side of the borderline, or a region that itself serves as a border, or an outpost region with “nothing” on the other side. Indeed, any borderland will embody characteristics of all three conditions, displaying internal separation, external differentiation, and component integrity at the same time. People in borderlands are living on the edge, meeting people living on the edge on the other side of the border, in constantly changing relationships. But change is within something, from something to something, not unidentifiable chaos, and it is the further task of this study to identify some of these patterns. The situations that frame the dynamics of change can be expressed in three possible spatial models for social relations in borderlands: black and white, grey, and some intermediate types—spotty, buffered, and layered, as well as mixtures of the three. But these models—Weber’s “ideal types” or Barth’s “gross simplifications”—are only snapshots of a doubly dynamic reality that never stays still. Borderlands are always in movement from here to there and within the here and there of the moment. Once the characteristic dynamic of relations has been recognized, the analytical challenge is to apprehend its dynamic forms and directions. One major source of dynamics in the borderlands derives from the evolution of power centers controlling the borders. A second dynamic is triggered by sudden attempts to impose a new boundary on an old borderland. A third source of dynamics and change is found in horizontal divisions of class and other stratifications that arise in the borderlands and interact across the frontier. An understanding of borderlands as dynamic social processes has policy relevance, for human organisms and powers centers alike will have to deal with the moving phenomenon and will need to have a full appreciation of it to participate in it and react to it appropriately. Policy needs to anticipate the consequent reactions and not just address the present situation. Thus, demarcation and permeability are the two requirements for an effective border.

Canadian Studies

Section Coordinator: Doreen Barrie, University of Calgary

Canadian Studies

Dana Lee Baker
University of Missouri-Columbia

“The Foreignness of SARS: A Comparison of Risk Definition in
Canada and the United States”

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) took both Canada and the United States quite by surprise relatively soon after the 9-11 attacks on the United States. Sudden threats to the health of the general population resulting from international interaction are expected to result in an issue definition process in which the discussion of the foreign may turn toward xenophobia. This is expected to be particularly the case when immigration and international travel from the foreign region has been on the rise. In this paper, we compare the issue definition in the popular press surrounding SARS in Canada and the United States. We have found intriguing differences and similarities between the reactions to and management of emergent public health risks in North America.

Carol L. Beran
Saint Mary's College of California

“Bulls, Bears, and Beavers: Constructing Canada”

Many of the internationally known Canadians including Robertson Davies, Northrop Frye, Pierre Trudeau, and Pierre Burton have died in recent years. Who has replaced them? I would like to nominate three people as current Canadians who have international reputations. Margaret Atwood, whose international reputation generally pegs her as a feminist, has a potential for lasting into the future because of her contributions as an historian of her time. Michael Ondaatje, thought of in the USA as writer of the book behind the Hollywood movie THE ENGLISH PATIENT, deserves recognition for his delineation of Canadian multiculturalism. Robert MacNeil, generally known as one half of the News Hour team, has contributed a new vision of the relationship between Canada and the United States.

Daniel L. Boxberger
Western Washington University

“A Decade of Treaties”

Between 1846 and 1856 no less than twenty-five treaties were negotiated with the First Nations and Native Americans of the Old Oregon Territory. This paper compares the

differing understandings of treaties by analyzing the discourse surrounding treaty negotiation and interpretation during the formative years of the governments of Washington Territory and British Columbia. Included are analyses of the perspectives of the primary negotiators, James Douglas in British Columbia and Isaac Stevens in Washington Territory, and the understanding of Native negotiators as preserved in oral traditions. For Native peoples treaties have become sacred texts through which their ancestors preserved traditional rights to land and resources. For the non-Native negotiators treaties were a device of convenience designed to clear the path for non-Native settlement. These differing constructions have been the center of controversy for the last 150 years.

C. Lloyd Brown-Jones
University of Windsor

“Managing National Parks: The Emerging Role of First Nations Communities”

"The Paper will explore the recent emergence of substantial Agreements between the federal government, Parks Canada and several First Nations communities to manage cultural, heritage, and natural habitat features of several of Canada's national parks. There are parallels with the United States and some examples will be noted. Special National Parks Agreements have involved everything from land and herd management to settlement of outstanding land claims. Many incorporate aspects which provide identifiable economic and educational benefits to many peoples in first nations communities. Given Parks Canada's primary public policy priority, "ecological integrity", Agreements with First Nations communities integrate broadly based public policy with unique needs and traditions of local communities.

Howard Cody
University of Maine

“The New Democrats, "Nudge-Plus", and Canada's Minority Parliament”

Canada's left-wing "nudge" third party New Democrats find themselves in a familiar position in the minority Parliament headed by Prime Minister Paul Martin. The NDP played a supportive role in three Liberal minorities in the 1960s and 1970s while exercising some policy influence. But these minorities ended with decisive Liberal majorities that marginalized the NDP for three decades. We seek first to identify the lessons New Democrats should, and should not, derive from previous experience. We then explore how they might apply these lessons to maximize influence in the current minority. Further, we consider how the party can identify and exploit wedge issues that can create a niche in the party system and an image with voters that permit it to withstand the political developments that could reimpose marginality. Finally, we consider the implications of Canada's fifth party system for the party's future.

Natalie Debray
University of Washington

“I Remember France: Media, Memory and Nation-Building in Post-Quiet Revolution Quebec”

"Je me souviens" (I Remember) is a widely shared slogan in Quebec society, referring to the defeat of the French by the English in the renowned Battle on the Plains of Abraham in 1759. This slogan represents the animosity felt by the French Canadians toward the English (Canadians) for more than 250 years. Although the French also played a significant role in Quebec history, there is no such slogan in contemporary Quebecois society to convey what the Quebecois actually remember about France. Historically, a rhetorical link to France has been used in nation-building and in identity discourse. This paper will examine if a politically motivated myth of France remains in the current context by revealing the narratives of France that emerge in the Quebecois print media. This study will also examine the role the media play in constructing and disseminating this knowledge and how this influences identity construction.

Sheila R. Deitz
William E. Thoms
North Dakota State University

A Web Presence on Line in the USA and Canada

In Canada, everyone thinks he or she can do one or two things better than the professionals:

Run a restaurant, manage a ball team, or run an airline. To this, we can add design and manage a web site. Sheila Deitz is a licensed psychologist who has made a study of attempts to market goods, services, and ideas both north and south of the border. She will introduce you to her second career, designing, maintaining, and inventing web sites, including the famous americatidol.com, the vehicle for her prodigy cat, Tucker, and the marketing of domain names through the company Forensic Domains, of which she is president. Bill Thoms, a Colorado lawyer serving as research associate for North Dakota State University's transportation institute, will outline the questions of intellectual property raised by the use of famous or near-famous titles on internet facilities. Examples will be given both from both north and south of the 49th parallel.

Christopher Flack
Daniel Boxberger
Western Washington University

“Border Acts: The Making of Meaning across the 49th”

The 1846 Treaty of Oregon established the 49th Parallel as the boundary between British North America and the United States in the disputed Oregon Territory. The creation and implementation of this border resulted in the bifurcation of the "traditional" Straits Salish territory, and sparked the emergence of an increasingly translocal Indigenous population. The division of these territorial lands by the contested international boundary challenged

the elastic nature of Straits Salish identity as it complicated access to resources and forever changed village association and interaction. This research briefly explores the impact of the US-Canada border on Straits Salish lifeways between 1846 and 1890 through three main variables: shifts in economic strategies, from "traditional" subsistence patterns to migratory labor and production practices, changes in the demography of a people betwixt and between, and challenges posed by the determination and understanding of national, cultural and ethnic identities.

C. E. S. Franks
Queen's University

"The Code of Ethics for Members of Parliament"

After thirty years of failed attempts and preliminary work, the Canadian Parliament passed legislation creating the office of a Commissioner of Ethics in 2004. A Commissioner has now been appointed, and a code adopted. This paper looks at the contents, and some of the issues relating to, this new code and its impact on members of Parliament.

Andrew F. Johnson
Bishop's University

"Globalization, Federalism, Political Party Ideology, and Provincial Social Welfare in Canada"

A common theme in Canadian public policy literature posits that globalization has engendered federal spending restraint on social policy and has, in turn, forced the provinces to significantly curtail the delivery of social services. However, the link between globalization (Canada's participation in the WTO and NAFTA) and federal spending restraint is tenuous. If globalization has been a factor in shaping Canadian social spending and, in particular, provincial social welfare programs, then its effects have not been striking. Evidence suggests that the ideological coloration of political parties in power determine provincial social policy outcomes. This is the thesis of this paper with focuses on Ontario and Quebec as specific case studies. However, evidence also demonstrates that there is a growing incidence of poverty which may well suggest the relevance of determining why provincial regimes of social security have not expanded to redress poverty in light of the attendant prosperity of globalization.

Robert Kemp
Ohio Northern University

"Public Power and Private Profits: The Tale of Two Systems of Pharmaceutical Pricing"

The institutional arrangements for the delivery of patent medicines in Australia and in the USA are compared. The comparison of methods for marketing and pricing pharmaceuticals in Australia and in the USA is supported by empirical evidence. The

Australian government acts as a monopsonistic purchaser of drugs from the major pharmaceutical companies. The Australians are able to free-ride on global pharmaceutical research and development. The public health system monitors the appropriate use of prescription drugs. Australians have ready access to most patent medications at an expense of roughly half of the US expenditure. Due to their alignment with insurers, wholesalers, and medical doctors, and the legal restrictions put on Medicaid, drug companies are able to follow a system of price discrimination in the USA. Many do not have access to medications. Many of those who are the least able pay the higher prices. Nevertheless, approximately 60% of the profitability in the industry is derived from the US market. There is widespread off-patent use of medications. With the rest of the world following monopsonistic pricing and improving utilization review, the ability to exercise corporate power in the USA is crucial for the industry.

Darryl Leroux
University of Toronto

“An Island of French in a Sea of English”: Space, Race and the Production of Normative Citizens”

This paper uses recent scholarship on race, space and the nation to explicate the spatial and ideological dimensions of relations within the French-speaking community of Ontario, Canada. To do so, I use French-language schools as examples of spaces that re-create relations of identity, race and nation first set out in the colonial encounter. I argue that these schools stand out as deeply racialized spaces that act to legitimate hegemonic discourses relying in part on a legacy of colonial violence. By focusing on a number of spatial practices (e.g. classroom management and geographical locations) that have contributed to the construction of these spaces as 'islands of French in a sea of English', I demonstrate how French-language schools in Ontario, which represent 6% of all public schools in the province, stand out as spaces that reproduce, both symbolically and materially through spatial organization, dominant notions of normative citizens.

Jim Maher
University of New England

“Health Care Governance: Australia and Canada”

Healthcare remains high on the agenda of governments around the world. Many western nations are faced with ageing populations, ever-increasing costs and rising consumer expectations. How healthcare is organised and how decisions are made are of fundamental importance to the efficacy of these healthcare services.

This paper will examine and compare Regional Healthcare Governance in NSW, Australia and Alberta, Canada. In particular, it will focus on two case studies, New England Area Health Service in NSW and Chinook Regional Health Authority in southern Alberta.

Allan K. McDougall

University of Western Ontario

“Early Pacific Rim Trade: Imposing Borders on Global Networks”

The transnational Oregon economy was well established by the 1830's. In 1846 the Canada United States border was imposed across the old Oregon territory and led to a rapid demise in its global economy, replacing it with more settler-oriented governments. This paper will trace this change and the impact of the border on policy, and constructions of self and other, as the two jurisdictions evolved in the geographic space of the old territory.

Matthew S. Mingus
Western Michigan University

“Mr. Martin’s Democratic Action Plan: Convergence on a Grand Scale?”

With the publication of *Ethics, Responsibility, Accountability: An Action Plan for Democratic Reform*, Prime Minister Paul Martin appears to be taking a giant leap toward the Americanization of Canada’s Parliamentary system. Backbenchers may gain a significant voice and Parliamentary committees may, over time, rival Cabinet committees. Elected representatives may even gain a real voice in budgetary matters by having a better oversight process for the Estimates. This paper will (1) explore the specific proposed changes in Parliamentary voting, the role of Parliamentary committees, federal-provincial relations, review of appointments, and so forth; (2) relate these proposals to historical literature on the differences and similarities in the American and Canadian political systems; and (3) pass judgment on which changes appear to represent divergence and which appear to represent convergence. “Passing judgment” will strive to be thoughtful rather than ideological.

Rita Ross,
Berkley

"Avenging the Ancestors"

"I have avenged my ancestors" remarked Antonine Maillet in 1979 upon being awarded the prestigious French literary award the Prix Goncourt, the first time it had ever been given to a non-French writer. Her novels and plays celebrate the rich traditional language and folklore of her people, the Acadians, a French-speaking group of the Maritime provinces still little known even to other Canadians. For most of their history the Acadian tradition was purely oral. Trained as a folklorist before embarking on an illustrious literary career, Maillet has been able to bridge the oral-literary gap. She has almost single-handedly created an Acadian literary tradition and brought the Acadians to the attention of the world.

Ian Urquhart
University of Alberta

“The Second Coming?: Alberta's Oilsands in the New Millennium”

In 2003 Canada leap-frogged over all oil producing nations but one, Saudi Arabia, to become recognized as home to the world's second largest proven supply of oil. This overnight increase in Canada's prominence (in 2002 Canada ranked 22nd) resulted from the addition of 175 billion barrels of non-conventional oil located in Alberta's oilsands to Canada's proven reserves. Having seen production double since 1996, the oilsands are now Alberta's most important source of oil production. This paper considers the domestic and international factors responsible for the explosive growth in oilsands investments and production since the mid-1990s. It also considers the impact that several novel circumstances - such as disputes with natural gas producers, the growing thirst of oilsands operations for Alberta's water, and Canada's international obligations under the Kyoto Protocol - may have upon the oilsands' future.

Ian Urquhart
University of Alberta

“Northern Peoples, Northern Pipelines: What's New in the Politics of Exploiting Canada's Arctic Gas?”

Canada, through the proposed construction of the 1,000 mile, \$7 billion Mackenzie Valley pipeline, appears to be on the verge of entering the "northern frontier" era of energy development. For those familiar with the political history of Canadian Arctic gas development the project is especially noteworthy because it includes a significant aboriginal corporate partner - the Aboriginal Pipeline Group. Canada's northern aboriginal peoples, peoples who universally and successfully opposed similar plans in the mid-1970s, now regard the construction of a northern gas pipeline much more favorably. My paper will compare the positions/arguments aboriginal peoples took during federal pipeline development hearings in the 1970s with those being advanced today. I am particularly interested in the contribution that extensive aboriginal political development in Canada's north during the past twenty years (land claims settlements, self-government agreements and associated institutional capacity building) have made to this shift in the aboriginal perspective.

Lisa Philips Valentine
University of Western Ontario

“18th-19th Century Multilingualism in Border Regions: Comparing the old NW and the old Oregon Territory”

In reading primary historical documents, one finds many references to settlers speaking Aboriginal languages (including Chinook Jargon) with neighboring First Nations peoples. The practice of multilingualism appears to be much more widespread than typically noted in secondary sources. This paper will address language use among settlers in the old Oregon Territory, including that of women and men, language use on the Hudson Bay

Posts, and the use of French, Cree, Chinook Jargon and other Aboriginal languages. An examination of the place of multilingualism in the Old Oregon Territory with be compared and contrasted with another border region, the Old Northwest (Great Lakes), where the more institutionalized role of interpreters has been the primary focus.

Chicano Studies/LandgrantsSection Coordinator: Santos C. Vega, Arizona State University

Mary Frances Agnello

Texas Tech University

John Bretting

The University of Texas at El Paso

“High Stakes Testing: Latino Performance in Texas “

Within the context of our paper we examine the legal mission of the TEA and the extent to which the needs of varying populations across different regions in TX are addressed. Specifically we evaluate the more general educational needs, trends, and prior research addressing Latinos (as) and we focus specifically on Latino (a) students within the boundaries of the State of Texas. We assess the role “high stakes testing” has played for Latino students while evaluating the institutional and organizational structure of the agency (TEA) in order to determine the extent to which politics influences educational policy and the proliferation of standardized examinations. The bureaucratic politics literature is fused with the multicultural education literature as we work toward developing a richer understanding of the social construction of educational policy knowledge within the agency, commission, and across Texas school districts. Additionally, we utilize feminist theories (including Chicana feminism) and understandings’ of community power relationships to account for the traditional gender images of primary and secondary school educators.

Anselmo Arellano

Luna Technological Vocational Institute

“The Writings of Clark S. Knowlton”

Clark Knowlton conducted extensive research on the Spanish-Americans and Mexican-Americans of the Southwest, and wrote numerous articles on Spanish/Mexican Americans, especially on the cultural impact caused by the loss of ancestral lands and access to natural resources. This paper focuses on the many contributions that Clark Knowlton made to the scholarship of the land grants and other issues important to the people of northern New Mexico.

Tomas Atencio

University of New Mexico

“Clark Knowlton as Activist Academic”

As a result of his studies Professor Knowlton became immersed in the activities of Reies Lopez Tijerina and the land rights organization La Alianza Federal de las Mercedes. He often played crucial roles in the negotiations between La Alianza and law enforcement

authorities. This presentation describes Knowlton's activist role in the Hispanic land grant movement. It suggests that Knowlton was the consummate activist academic, and it illustrates the techniques that Knowlton used to fully embrace both academic and social change objectives.

Edgar W. Butler
University of California, Riverside

“Developing a Community Agency Network for Newborns”

How to coordinate community agencies has been a complicated problem. Fragmentation within the service delivery system confuses a complex mix of medical and social service providers and for-profits and non-profits. In addition, the addition of faith-based organizations further confounds the system. Differing professional ideologies, turf issues, and competition for limited funds further inhibit interagency cooperation. Also it has been noted that agencies serving different clients/customers competing for the same funds complicates cooperation.

One of the strongest forces affecting inter-organizational activity is the tendency to interact with organizations similar to its self. Size is another factor in an agencies position in the network. Among other dimensions are: (1) the primary type of service the agency offers; (2) the organization's resource base, as measured by its client caseload; (3) organizational capacity, as measured by the number of employees; (4) its operating budget in thousands of dollars; (5) ownership status.

Alvin Korte
New Mexico Highlands University

“The Mentoring Work of Clark S. Knowlton”

Clark Knowlton served as mentor to many students from northern New Mexico, training them in the arts of social science and historical research on the issues of culture, land, and rural resources and how they related to the Nuevomexicano communities. This paper highlights the manner in which Knowlton reached out to students. It emphasizes his humanistic approach to working with them, and the effectiveness of this approach in developing future scholars and academics.

Ebright Malcolm
Center for Land Grant Studies
Norman Martinez
The Oñate Monument and Visitors Center
Robin Collier
Virgil Trujillo
The Center for Land Grant Studies

“Land Grant Forum: Land Grant Studies Data Base”

The Center for Land Grant Studies and the Oñate Center, with funding from Rio Arriba County, is developing a database of all New Mexico land grants. The initial version will list basic information on each grant including primary source references. Later versions will include links to scans of original grant documents, translations if available, maps and other resources. When funding allows, the database will be posted on the Internet. A printed manual and bibliography will be available to assist users of the database. This panel will provide additional details about the data base and discuss its potential usefulness for land grant heirs, officials, academics, and others who wish to conduct extensive research on the land grants and related issues in northern New Mexico.

Moises Gonzales

The Mexicano Land Education and Conservation Trust

Miguel Garcia

New Mexico State Legislature

Juan Sanchez

Chili Land Grant Commission

“Land Grants of New Mexico: The Political Agenda”

The struggle for rectification of land dispossession continues in new ways and along different directions. The final report of the General Accounting Office absolving the U.S. government of complicity in the expropriation of Nuevomexicanos lands deflates the hopes that land grant advocates held out for the return of former commons now under federal control. What is the appropriate political response to the GAO report?

Meanwhile, such organizations as the Land Grant Forum and the Mexicano Land Education and Conservation Trust continue developing programs and objectives for long-term resolution of the land grant issue. The New Mexico state legislature affords another important context for initiatives to assist in the development of existing land grant commissions. The panelists will discuss these and other issues based on their experiences in the struggle to defend the Nuevomexicano land grants.

Emilia E. Martinez-Brawley

Paz M-B. Zorita

Arizona State University

“Land, Language and Heritage”

The Spanish heritage in the Southwest extends to a number of areas, both positive and negative. On the positive side, just as the Spaniards gave land grants to the inhabitants of the Americas, so they gave words to describe new realities, including those related to the land, the landscape and many activities. In the same way, the Spaniards adopted the words they found in the new land, incorporating them into Spanish as they described new realities of the Americas to those back in the “old world”. Many words thus born, appear nowadays in common use in the English language but their ancestry is little known. We will examine the history of some words that relate to the theme of the conference, with the intention of raising the awareness of behavioral scientists and others of the Spanish

heritage in the English language. While linguists are often aware of these connections, a whole new generation of social professionals has grown up in oblivion of this history.

Gabriel Melendez
University of New Mexico

“Introductory Remarks”

Clark S. Knowlton received his BA and MA Degrees in Sociology from Brigham Young University and his Ph.D. from Vanderbilt 1955. A professor of sociology, he taught at Vanderbilt, NM Highlands, UTEP, and the University of Utah. He also served as President of the Rocky Mountain Social Science Association (forerunner of the WSSA), and the Association for Arid Land Studies, and Director of the Center For Land Grant Studies. He was also responsible for establishment of the Land Grant Section of the WSSA. This panel consists of four remembrances of Knowlton’s influence by individuals who studied under him and/or worked with him at a time of intense land grant activity in New Mexico in the Sixties and early Seventies.

Ivette Cristina Rodríguez
University of St. Thomas-Houston

“A National Overview of Hispanic Voter Turnout”

With the recent surge of Latin Americans in the United States, it is difficult to understand why the largest minority group in America has one of the lowest political participation rates. Through a compilation of several quantitative and qualitative analyses of national and regional voter turnout polls and other case studies regarding Hispanic Americans, this paper offers an analysis on the impact of demographic factors that deter Hispanic Americans from voting. I suggest certain economic, geographic, and generational factors such as age, citizenship, and country of origin, impede Hispanic Americans from reaching their potential level of political influence. My research demonstrates that the current efforts to mobilize Hispanic voters do not take the appropriate steps to overcome the various demographic and ethnic variables that are impeding Hispanics from turning out in numbers equal to other minorities. Finally, it also offers some alternatives that have improved Hispanic voter turnout.

Facundo Valdez
The New Mexico Acequia Association

“The Memories and the Power of Knowlton”

This paper will discuss the influence that Clark Knowlton had on individuals who sought to rectify the problems of injustice, land dispossession, racism, and institutional exclusion in northern New Mexico. Knowlton’s social problems approach to academic work had clear policy and political implications. His involvement in these struggles affected many

people, young and old, who attempted to put them into action in the turbulent days of the Sixties, leaving lasting impressions and shaping their lives as public actors.

Santos C. Vega
Arizona State University

“Purpose and Process of Community Documentation Programs”

The purpose of Community Documentation Programs (CDP) is to link society's resources with non-profit community based organizations (CBOs) and public institutions and agencies for helping to solve social issues and problems. The process is to place a CDP within a CBO's structure or in a public institution like a college or university or a government agency and to plan the kind of program desired. CDP programs can be designed to carry out participatory research and types of a required specified action to solve specific issues and problems selected by the CBO or called for by the social problems. One kind of program is implementing a life experience and oral history project to record individual, family, and neighborhood stories. Neighborhood oral history and life stories' projects promote learning by doing. Volunteer residents learn to do interviews, transcriptions, writing summaries, photography, and graphic design. Oral history booklets are published and DVDs created.

Monica Vereia
Universidad Nacional Autonomo de Mexico

“Analizar la Situacion del Tratado de Libre Comercio de America del Norte (TLCAN) (NAFTA)”

El trabajo que presentaria tendria como principal objetivo analizar la situacion que guarda la movilidad de fuerza de trabajo a 10 anos del inicio del Tratado de Libre Comercio de America del Norte (TLCAN). The research work that I would present would have the principal objective of analysis of the situation inherent in the mobility of the labor force after ten years of the initiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Crystal Y. Villarreal
University of St. Thomas-Houston

“Latino Secular and Faith-Based Mobilization Organizations and their Impact on Latino Political Participation”

Research has shown that mobilization is indeed a major factor for the political participation of various ethnic groups, but few have asked the question whether mobilization organizations are really making an impact on Latino political participation. The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the importance of secular and faith-based organizations as a major factor for Latino political participation. First, a literature review is given. Second, a detailed historical background of significant mobilization organizations is provided. Third, an analysis explains how Latino voter turnout stands at

the present time. Fourth, both qualitative and quantitative methods are used to support my research based on data from validated sources, such as the U.S. Census Bureau, the National Political Latino Survey, and the National Election Survey, including case studies like that of the Mothers of East Los Angeles. Fifth, the results are provided based on the data. Finally, a conclusion is given with additional commentary and future predictions.

Chronic Disease and Disability

Section Coordinators: J. Gary Linn, Tennessee State University
and
Stephen Brown,
The University of Hawaii at Manoa
and
Emily Schlenker, Northern Illinois University

Chronic Disease Abstracts

Aristoteles Comte de Alencar
João Marcos
Bemfica Barbosa
University of Amazonas, Brazil

“Prevalence of Arterial Hypertension in Elementary and Junior High School Students in Manaus, Brazil”

The sample was composed of 258 (55%) male and 211 (45%) female students. The ages ranged from 6 to 16, the most age being 12 (23%). A percentile of 95 was considered to be normal limit for the medium value of the diastolic blood pressure. The results shows a 5.5% (26 students) prevalence of arterial hypertension. Of these, 12 were male and 14 female. Using a Chi-Square test, at the .05 level of significance, arterial hypertension was found to be independent of sex for the group studied. Related to age, there was greater prevalence for the 13 to 14 age range. This study, like others dedicated to this theme, has demonstrated a significant prevalence of childhood arterial hypertension. The fact that the population sampled for this study was composed of children who were apparently healthy reinforces the view that primary hypertension is more frequent than secondary, both in children and adolescents. It shows the importance of measuring blood pressure in children with a view towards early detection of the hypertension for this age group.

Barbara M. Altman
National Center for Health Statistics
Llewellyn J. Cornelius
University of Maryland
Jeffrey A. Rhoades
Agency for Healthcare Research and Policy

“Disability and Obesity: Examination of Trends in Multiple Health Survey”

Research has shown there is a strong association between disability and obesity. Epidemiological literature makes the case that obesity is a risk factor for disability. However, the nature of the data available to test such a relationship leaves many

unanswered questions, particularly about the mechanisms that produce the relationship. On one hand, obesity prior to the onset of serious chronic disease may contribute to the development of those diseases and to subsequent disability. From another perspective, post polio syndrome, multiple sclerosis, and spinal cord injury can limit mobility and lead to obesity. Trend analysis of increasing obesity primarily focuses on age, race, gender, and income aspects of that increase. What is not clear then is if the association of obesity and disability has been a more consistent problem that has been overlooked by health professionals and public health or if the problem of obesity is expanding among those with disability as it is among those without disability. Another factor that is confusing the picture of the relationship is the great variation in the measures of disability used in the research. (truncated)

Dana Lee Baker
Leal Keiser
University of Missouri – Columbia

“The Role of Non-Profits in Shaping the Civil Rights Understanding of Disability among Families of Children with Autism”

The understanding of disability as a civil rights based challenge has recently dominated the discourse and activity of advocates, activists, and many policy makers. As a result, society's challenges associated with chronic disease and disability are increasingly being linked to civil rights oriented policy solutions. Nevertheless, issue definition is an inherently political process including perennial competition in the construction of truth. Success in this competition includes not only promoting preferred policy linkages, but also promoting the preferred paradigm among other policy arena stakeholders. In this paper, we examine the role that nonprofits play in shaping the civil rights based understanding of disability among families of children with autism. Through our analysis of data collected from a survey of over 450 families, we have found compelling similarities and differences in the role interaction with nonprofits has on the uptake of the civil rights based paradigm for families in different socio-economic circumstances.

Sharon Barnartt
Gallaudet University

“Disability, Disabled People, and the ASA: Benign Neglect or Outright Disdain”

This paper reports results of data collected for a report by the American Sociological Association's Task Force on the Status of Disability in Sociology to the ASA Council. One data set is a survey of approximately 700 chairs of Sociology Departments relating to their encounters with disabled faculty, staff and students, and their ability to provide requested accommodations. The other, a survey of those ASA members who included "Disability" as one of their areas of specialization, includes questions about research, presentations, and publication opportunities within the ASA. Preliminary results highlight the lack of centrality of disability and disabled people within the ASA. These and other results raise questions about whether sociologists can invigorate the ASA to

pay attention to disability issues and the people or whether there is a need for a new organization within which sociologists and other social scientists can present their research.

Staffan Bengtsson
Linköping University

“Citizenship, Control, Recognition: Disability in Sweden in Transition, 1850-1914”

This historical paper treats disability from a theoretical and empirical perspective. The overall purpose of my current study is to analyze the tension between normality and deviance on the societal level. I focus primarily on disability in Swedish society 1850 – 1914. Since this was a time of great changes; it is interesting to illuminate these changes and show how they affected the social policies concerning disability. How did politicians and educators deal with problems concerning schooling, the labour market, and social benefits? This approach also triggers the question of how disability is to be understood. Previously, scholars have argued from different angles with a basic line being drawn between those who lean toward the medical model and those who stress different kinds of social models. Using original sources, this paper emphasizes that disability must be understood as interplay between concepts such as social control, social recognition, and the agent-structure-issue.

Barbara Buchanan-Covington
Tennessee State University

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

The purpose of this investigation was to ascertain student nurses' perception of psychiatric clients prior to and after their theoretical and clinically based experiences with this population. The students sampled were junior and senior level students attending a BS nursing program. Some of the students attended school in a rural setting, and some of the students attended a school in an urban setting. Both groups were in an introductory psychiatric nursing course. Approximately two percent of the students had prior experience with psychiatric clients, either as a paraprofessional mental health worker or in their personal lives. The psychiatric clinicals were inpatient and outpatient settings in an urban environment.

Edgar W. Butler
University of California, Riverside

“Developing a Community Agency Network for Newborns”

Fragmentation within the service delivery system confuses a complex mix of medical and social service providers and for-profits and non-profits. Differing professional ideologies, turf issues, and competition for limited funds further inhabit interagency

cooperation. Our goal was to influence inter-organizational connections being utilized by customers of the Home Visiting Initiative in the Coachella Valley of California. Data were collected during a screening process to determine high-risk families and newborns for a population of newborn children and their families in the Coachella Valley of California. One of the major goals during screening was to ascertain the need for agency referrals, regardless of risk status. The average number of referrals was about three with varying responses by agencies. Initial results indicate better coordination of services and enhanced collaboration among agencies.

Doris Zanes Fleischer
Freida Zanes
New Jersey Institute of Technology

“The One-Step Campaign: A Model for Disability Rights”

The One-Step Campaign has been recognized as a model for disability rights activism throughout the country. Begun in 1993 because of an architectural tradition of one-step entrances to buildings in New York City, the Campaign harnessed the energies of the disability community to identify one-step barriers and to use legal procedures to ensure the building of ramps. This struggle for "readily achievable" (according to the Americans with Disabilities Act), meaning inexpensive and easily constructed level-changing devices, galvanized an army of disability activists who were empowered by the quick and tangible successes they enjoyed as a result of their efforts. Not only did these victories reinforce the benefits of putting accessibility into the design phase of any construction, rather than requiring retrofitting, but the Campaign also demonstrated that an accessible built environment available to everyone serves the wider society socially, politically, and economically.

Susan Foster
Lisa Elliot
National Technical Institute for the Deaf at Rochester Institute of Technology

“Modifying Teaching Styles of Mainstream Instructors to Enhance Inclusion of Deaf and Hard of Hearing Students”

Presenters will share results from a US Department of Education demonstration grant designed to encourage and enable mainstream postsecondary faculty to modify instructional behaviors in ways that increase inclusion of deaf and hard of hearing students in their classes. Seventeen faculty participants representing four postsecondary institutions in the northeastern US attended a one-week Summer Institute (SI) at RIT in 2003 during which they were exposed to units on awareness, inclusive teaching practice, and universal design for education. They developed individual plans for modifying teaching and worked to implement these plans during the following academic year. Twice during the year they completed reports in which they reflected on their successes and struggles regarding implementation of their plans. Presenters will give brief overview of the SI program, report on faculty participants reflections regarding their

efforts to modify instructional behaviors, and share preliminary conclusions regarding key strategies to promote inclusive teaching.

Sara M. Glasgow
University of Maryland - College Park

“Reading Contemporary Public Health: Disciplinary Manifestations of Neoliberal Governmentality”

Drawing upon Foucault’s concept of neoliberal governmentality, which functions “to extend the rationality of the market, the schemes of analysis it proposes, and the decision making criteria it suggests to areas that are not exclusively or not primarily economic” (Foucault, 1997), this analysis provides a theoretical account of the link between a neoliberal style of governmentality and contemporary public health approaches to chronic disease. Of special interest is the discipline’s orientation toward the prevention and management of noncommunicable chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease and cancer, and their associated risk factors. It is through the systematic and consistent deployment of neoliberal rationality in multiple spheres of government – the production of knowledge, technologies, or practices of administration, and the subjectivity of the governed – that public health reveals itself not a value-free or neutral science, but rather one brimming with the values and logic of the private sector.

James Hoyt
Hepatitis and AIDS Research Trust

“Student Perceptions of HIV and Hepatitis Transmission”

This study shows the levels of awareness and understanding of Hepatitis and HIV/AIDS knowledge. With the use of a pre-test, post-test experiment, levels of stigma are reduced. How someone becomes infected with either HIV/AIDS or Hepatitis often determines the perception that people have of individuals infected with either or both virus. This study reveals how students believe people become infected and their perception of those infected. In addition, because of the use of this pre-, post-test experiment, levels of choice are statistically reduced with a level of significance of a p-value of 0.012 for the illness HIV/AIDS and less for Hepatitis.

E. Anne Hughson
University of Calgary
Bruce Uditsky
Alberta Association of Community Living

“From Protection to Inclusion: Advancing Child Welfare Policy and Practice for Children with Disabilities through Family Advocacy”

An Alberta study found a high percentage of children with disabilities in the child welfare system (over 65% in some jurisdictions). This appears to mirror other developed nations.

In some Canadian urban environments, 40% of these children are Aboriginal. Many children came from marginalized families, including parents with developmental disabilities who were denied access to family supports available to middle-class families. The experience of these children with disabilities and their families is one of systemic oppression, abandonment, and devaluation. This population has not typically been of concern to the community inclusion movement. The resulting project supported over 300 families whose children with disabilities were known to child welfare. This presentation will highlight successful family advocacy efforts to create new family support legislation and changes in child welfare policies and practices, including a working partnership with the child welfare system to support marginalized families while promoting community inclusion.

Rebecca Johnson
Lester Mismash
Drachman Institute, University of Arizona

“Multiple Chemical Sensitivity Building Alternatives”

Multiple Chemical Sensitivity (MCS) is a health condition exacerbated by contemporary building materials and methods. People with MCS have a difficult time finding housing that does not make their illness worse, and have to resort to “home-made” remedies in order to live a healthier life. This Power Point presentation defines elements of the illness and proposes affordable housing strategies that promote healthful living for those with MCS. This presentation also identifies current housing and building materials known to increase and/or cause symptoms, alternative healthy materials and construction methods, as well as multiple housing design solutions. Our hope is that this presentation will clarify this controversial issue and will stir some interest in developing housing for people with Multiple Chemical Sensitivity.

Donna Kemp
California State University – Chico

“Health System Reform in Latvia”

The author spent the fall semester on a Fulbright Fellowship in Latvia and examined the health system reform in that country. The country is still faced by systemic problems left by the former Soviet Union including excessive numbers of beds and physicians. The system remains chronically underfunded, and health status remains low especially for older men. Substance abuse and mental health treatment remain seriously under resourced. The connection between poverty and poor health status is particularly associated with the elderly with chronic health problems who try to survive on a very low pension which results in substantial numbers of them begging in the streets.

Gary E. May
University of Southern Indiana
Vanmala Hiranandani

University of Northern Iowa

“The Disability Discrimination Model”

The dominant discourses on disability in social work and human services has been that of an individual/medical model, which reifies the 'problem' of disability as a deficit within the individual, undermining the social, cultural, and political construction of disability. The Disability Discrimination Model calls for re-imagining disability by integrating social work theories, such as empowerment and the strengths perspective, with new insights from disability studies to reshape social work practice and policy regarding disabilities. The Disability Discrimination Model is thereby a useful alternative to the medical model for understanding and responding to disability. It structures thinking about complex issues of disability policy, practice, and research and initiates the process of theory construction. This alternative framework can form the foundation of a powerful critical theory of disability that questions impairment as necessarily a personal tragedy, and asserts that the notion of personal inadequacy is socially reproduced.

Sandy O'Neill

University of San Francisco

“The Ableist Persecution and Murders of People with Disabilities by Nazi Germany”

The gulf between the areas of Holocaust and Disability Studies needs to be bridged. Laying a part of the groundwork for this bridge building, utilizing what will be defined as Liberation Theory, is the project this paper addresses. Examining ways in which specific types of oppression overlap, as well as where they differ, is a key element of this work. This is done not to develop situations of competing truth claims about which groups are more or less oppressed or whose oppression was codified first. Rather, this work aims toward more clarity through viewing questions through a lens allowing for multiple and differentiated explanations. Deepening this understanding requires looking at the relationship of disabled people, Jews, and other populations in the Nazi's social construction of reality. For example, the Nazi designation of Jews as “diseased” and, therefore, undesirable has an underlying prejudice toward the diseased/disabled while designating the disabled as “useless eaters” parallels the labeling of Jews as a parasitical population. (truncated)

Kwabena A. Poku

University of Ghana

“Internal Migration and HIV/AIDS in Ghana”

Migration and mobility have been a major link in the HIV/AIDS incidence and prevalence Sub-Sahara African including in Ghana. The first recorded HIV/AIDS case in Ghana in March 1986 was among a Ghanaian couple who had migrated from Germany. A subsequent significant flood of HIV/AIDS cases in Ghana were among a group of Ghanaian female commercial sex workers who had returned from Cote I'voire in the late

1980s. Not much, however, is known about internal migrations and the risks of HIV/AIDS transmission within Ghana. This paper examines the periodic migration of male workers from the northern regions of Ghana to the tomato growing areas of Ashanti Region. Tomato growing seasons have historically offered casual job opportunities, which have attracted a large number of young, sexually active, strong males from the rural communities of northern Ghana. Most of these migrants, single, poorly educated, ignorant, and with dysfunctional social organization and the erosion of social support structures soon became targets of local women, both young and old, for their wages. These interactions often lead to the introduction of HIV/AIDS or STIs from the veteran local women to the newcomers.

Tiffany S. Porter
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

“Discrimination against Diabetic Students”

Diabetes is now at epidemic proportions. Schools are faced with the responsibility of administering medical care to these students with or without a nurse on duty. This paper seeks to discover if diabetic students in elementary, middle, or high school are being discriminated against in schools despite federal and state protection. Data were collected via a confidential survey distributed to target all levels of schooling from Kindergarten through the senior year of high school. The sample consists of diabetic students and their parents through family contacts and support groups throughout the region with a target sample of 45 students and 45 parents. The paper concludes with recommendations for public health officials and school administrators. Schools need to understand the chronic condition of diabetes, the protections association with federal and state law, and the implications if school administration refuses to act in the best interest of diabetic children.

Brenda Rawls
Utah Department of Health
William F. Stinner
Utah State University
Jeffrey Duncan
Utah Department of Health

“Profiling the Diabetes-Related Mortality Experience of Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic/Latino Americans in Utah”

The mortality experience of Hispanic/Latinos and the role played by diabetes in mortality generally have drawn increased attention. We explore the degree and manner in which Hispanic/Latino decedents with any listing of diabetes as a cause of death differ from their Non-Hispanic White counterparts in underlying cause of death profile. A pooled five-year (1999-2003) set of 5,700 Utah death records that had any listing of diabetes as a cause of death is employed. Non-Hispanic White, US Born Hispanic/Latino, and Foreign-Born Hispanic/Latino decedents with any listing of diabetes as a cause of death

are contrasted regarding the most common underlying (event precipitating the morbid chain of events leading to death) cause of death. Multiple logistic regression analysis is employed to assess the interaction of ethnicity with selected covariates including age, gender, education, residence (metro vs. non-metro), and marital status.

Bill Remak
California Hepatitis C Task Force
Beverly Merrick
National Association of Hepatitis C Task Force

“Disparities in Health Care of Chronic Liver Disease and the Promise of Stem Cell Research”

This paper covers the current treatments for Hepatitis C, Community response, and stem cell research that may affect liver complications by creating cures for liver disease. Discussion will include methods to reduce healthcare costs per patient for state and federal health benefits which account for more than 60% of the patient group. Methods include prevention, public awareness, enhancing health literacy, benefits, counseling, and behavior modification. Programs for case management that gives priorities for early detection and improving training for primary care physicians and family nurse practitioners should be better funded and these improve access to care for the under-insured. The issues surrounding Liver Transplant selection criteria and mortality will also be reviewed briefly. Disparities in healthcare are affected by availability and level of current knowledge of physician.

William Sansing
Adele Crudden
Mississippi State University

“Self-Reported Health Status and Income Inequality”

The relationship between racial/ethnic inequalities and health status has been a viable concern for researchers and policy makers for many years. Many studies have examined the link between socioeconomic status and health status on a national basis as well as within regions of the United States. However, few have utilized nationally representative samples to examine regional differences in the health status of various race/ethnic groups. This study utilizes data from the 1994 and 1995 NHIS-d and conducts chi-square and multinomial regression procedures to examine regional and rural/urban differences in self-reported health status and effect of race/ethnicity and income inequality on these differences. The results shed light on the degree to which health status and income inequality varies among racial/ethnic groups across both rural and urban areas within each region of the US.

William Sansing
Adele Crudden
Mississippi State University

“Sensory Impairment Populations in the U.S.”

The 2000 Census included for the first time measures of sensory impairment. However, this inclusion presents new problems and opportunities. This research compares prevalence differences between 3 national surveys and 2000 Census; describes these population by region and metropolitan proximity using Census 2000; and identifies areas with high/low levels of sensory impairment with particular attention to people age 65 and above. This paper will be presented orally (15 minutes presentation), accompanied with handouts including key points and applications of interest. Copies of the paper will be available. All handouts and copies of the paper will be available in regular and large print (Arial 18 point), Disk, Electronic, sent with notice prior to the conference, and Braille and will be produced and provided by the presenter. In addition, should slides or overheads be used, all material will be explained in detail orally.

Emily Schlenker

Mennonite College of Nursing at Illinois State University

“Touch Therapy for Dementia Clients”

This paper presents the numerical results derived from an ongoing study involving the use of touch therapy in the care of dementia clients in a small nursing home population. Studies have shown that elderly clients are very responsive to human touch, and yet the elderly are often profoundly touch-deprived. Clients with dementia related to Alzheimer's disease and other cognitive impairments often exhibit agitated, combative behaviors due to anxiety. The use of touch is helpful in reducing client anxiety and subsequent agitated acting-out behavior, and promotes a calming effect, thus avoiding the use of physical and/or chemical restraints. Other benefits relate to nursing home staff and include the development of new awareness of complementary therapies and the learning of new tools for patient care. Staff reactions and descriptive statistics demonstrate the benefits of using this therapy for dementia clients.

Richard K. Scotch

School of Social Sciences, University of Texas at Dallas

“From Civil Rights to Good Will? Disability Public Policy and Social Change”

This paper analyzes the current situation in disability policy and politics in the context of societal trends in culture, the economy, politics, technology, and the law. It reflects in particular on the slow progress toward the inclusion of Americans with disabilities into the economy, the polity, and civil society despite the legal mandates of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the optimism surrounding the ADA's enactment. The paper suggests that disabling cultural assumptions about disability remain resistant to change among policymakers and institutional gatekeepers, and that cultural change may be a prerequisite for further social integration. The paper concludes with an analysis of current advocacy efforts by the disability community already focused (in part) on

promoting cultural change and a general assessment of strategies for overcoming barriers to cultural and institutional change.

Veronika Sieglin
Maria Ramos Tovar
Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon, Mexico

“Mental Health Educative Reforms and Political Identities among Mexican Teachers”

The study analyzes the teachers' social construction of identities taking as a context the asymmetries of power and the stigmatized discourses used. It examines the burnout syndrome among teachers from Monterrey, Mexico. It takes the constructivism and the narrative socio-psychology as a framework of analysis. The teacher's burnout is seen as a physical and emotional distress produced by the negative hegemonic discourses from administrators, parents, and from the public opinion against them. These discourses lead to profound social asymmetries between administrators and teachers. These asymmetries limit teachers' agency and diminish their social participation to construct their social and work environment. There are four relevant issues in this research. First, this study analyzes the mental health from a socio-psychologist narrative and constructionist perspective. Second, this research explores the construction of identities and the process of developing the burnout syndrome in the everyday life. Third, the analysis of mental health among teachers has been minimized and limited. Finally, this study takes concepts and theories from different disciplines such as cultural sociology, socio-psychology, and narrative psychology.

Damodaran Sivakumar
University of Kerala, India

“Team Work at a Mental Health Center in Kerala, India”

The present study utilizes the research methods like social diagnosis, social work researches, interviews, and case studies. The Mental Health Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, was started in the year 1870. It is specialized hospital for mental health under government of Kerala. In addition to inpatient, outpatient and rehabilitation services, it has programs of teaching, training, and research in the various aspects of mental health including psychiatry, clinical psychology, psychiatric social work, and psychiatric nursing. The bed strength is 507 but usually accommodates around seven hundred patients. It has a staff of 200 including 12 psychiatrists, one physician, 4 psychiatric social workers, three clinical psychologists, 51 nurses, etc. Programmes under national mental health and district mental health and community mental health programs are laudable. The study arrives as a plan of action for community mental health program and focus on the mental health center.

Scott Szymendera
Rutgers University

“Federal Expenditures on Disability in the United States: A Comprehensive Accounting”

This paper will examine the total expenditures of the United States federal government on disability related programs and benefits. This systematic and comprehensive accounting will be the first of its kind in the field of disability research and will give policy makers and researchers a key tool for further study of the economic impact of disability in the United States. In order to provide this comprehensive accounting of disability expenditures, this paper will first examine all areas of the federal government in which money is spent on disability. Then, the costs of each program and benefit will be determined from official budget data and consultative discussions with key agency officials. The results of this paper will provide a framework for future studies on disability expenditures at the federal, state, and local level and will provide key information to researchers and policy analysts as they study other areas of disability policy.

Sally Taylor
Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago

“Ethical Considerations for Physical Therapy Interventions”

Getting up, walking, and multiple daily activities are often taken for granted, and accidents and diseases influence one's ability to embrace everyday independently. Physical therapy serves as a means to regain function and independence through treatment interventions. Although patients may improve and then plateau, they may become reluctant to discontinue physical therapy. Duration of treatment is influenced not only by the person's injury and progress toward goals, but social, environmental, cognitive, and psychological barriers. This paper explores issues that influence appropriateness of treatment duration. The position of the American Physical Therapy Association Code of Ethics and Guide to Professional Conduct are discussed as they influence ethical decision-making by physical therapists. A clinical expertise model in physical therapy is described, and its relationship to ethical decision-making illustrated. A large print, Braille format, visual, and verbal presentation will ensure accessibility to all individuals.

Sheena Walker
Carolyn Teamer
Cynthia Jackson
Yennessee State University

“An Analysis of High Risk Factors for Relapse among Pregnant and Postpartum Chemically Dependent Women”

To examine the usefulness of the Transtheoretical Model's Stages of Change (TMSCI) and the Marlett's Relapse Prevention Model (MRPM) to assess the generalizability of these theories to chemically dependent pregnant or postpartum women. A random sample of ten pregnant or postpartum chemically dependent women (5 African American,

4 Caucasian, and 1 Bi-racial) were drawn from a residential facility specifically treating substance abuse women. Structured interviews were conducted to gather information regarding the participant's substance abuse and recovery history. The participants were also asked to complete the MRPM and the TMSCI. An analysis revealed that drug use is a primary coping mechanism for these women. Constructs generated by the TMSCI were highly correlated with the behaviors of all the women, especially the African American women. Additionally, the severity of the addiction correlated with the TMSCI, therefore, serving as an indicator for the presence of risk for relapse measured by the MRPM.

Debra Rose Wilson
Walden and Tennessee State University

“Multiple Sclerosis: A Psychoneuroimmunological Perspective”

Multiple sclerosis, an autoimmune disorder that is characterized by destruction of the insulating myelin in the central nervous system, is the leading cause of disability in early adulthood. This paper explores the diagnosis, types, and pathophysiology of multiple sclerosis from a psychoneuroimmunological perspective. Prevalence, theories of etiology, the immune system, autoimmune disease, and its connections to multiple sclerosis genesis and progression are explored through current research. New MRI approaches to diagnosis and monitoring of the progress of multiple sclerosis are leading to consideration of new methodology in treatment. Consideration will be given to those with disabilities attending this presentation.

Criminal Justice and CriminologyDennis W. Catlin, Northern Arizona University

Abstracts for Criminal Justice and Criminology Section

Sylvia Aldaz

Families and Youth, Inc. Las Cruces, NM

Joan Crowley

New Mexico State University

“Child Abuse and Exposure to Parental Substance Abuse: Evidence from Forensic Interviews”

The data for this paper come from an analysis of over 1900 files accumulated by the forensic interviewers in a Children's Safehouse in a Southwestern city. Approximately half of the children reported that one or more of their parents used drugs or drank to excess. Exposure to drugs will be examined for its relationship to whether or not allegations of abuse were substantiated and the forms of abuse disclosed by the children.

Laura I. Appleman

Center for Appellate Litigation, New York City

“Why the Batson Procedure and the Peremptory Challenge Are the Last Best Hope for Eliminating Discrimination in Criminal Juries”

Since its very inception, the Batson challenge has come under a wide range of prudential attacks. I argue that these attacks can be best understood as manifestations of a larger fear of discrimination embedded within criminal procedure, which have resulted in the recent calls for Batson's abolishment. Batson, I argue, provides a critical safety valve for discrimination and forces an important conversation about race and gender in the bar. I conclude that the Batson challenge should be protected and retained, as it provides us with the best way to purge bias from jury selection and maintain the appearance and reality of fairness in criminal trials.

William G. Archambeault

Louisiana State University

“Correctional Management and the Delivery of Mental Health Services to American Indian Populations under Correctional Control: An Analysis of Challenges”

Each year tens of thousands of American Indian people are held under some form of correctional control or supervision. The settings for these range from tribal jails and supervised release programs to state and federal prisons. Regardless of setting, offender

clients have mental health needs which are often different from those of other offenders and which are often unmet. The delivery of mental health services, especially Social Work services, within any correctional setting is highly complex, with complexity being most intense in correctional institutions. Research and content literature on this topic is limited. Native American populations are ignored often in minority studies directed at corrections focused mental health related studies. This paper analyzes the complex interactions that come into play from three perspectives: correctional management, mental health social work, and American Indian cultures. The paper presents an integrative framework within which to conduct future research.

Emmanuel Barthe
B. Grant Stitt
University of Nevada, Reno

“Casinos as ‘Hot Spots’ and the Generation of Crime”

Casino venues, according to prevailing assumptions, tend to be high crime areas. Often they are all also major tourist attractions. Both of these factors may be major contributors to the creation of “hot spots.” While previous studies have examined the casino-crime connection at an aggregate level, the present research focuses on the geographic distribution of crime in a major casino resort city to determine the spatial impact of gambling establishments on criminal activity. Analyzing a number of crimes and crime types, police calls for service and incident reports are used to answer the following questions: Are there prevalent types of crimes found near casinos? How far do these crimes occur from the casinos? What is the spatial “reach” of casinos in terms of their effect on street crimes (“Spill-over effect”)? Suggestions are then provided to direct future research.

Philmer Bluehouse
Bluehouse Peacemaking Institute
Eric Gross
Northern Arizona University
Jon’a Meyer
Rutgers University
Marianne O. Nielsen
Northern Arizona University
Robert Yazzie
Navajo Nation
James W. Zion
Northern Arizona University

“Roundtable on Navajo Nation Peacemaking: Living Traditional Justice”

Navajo Nation Peacemaking is one of the best-known and respected methods of restorative justice in the world. The participants are Navajo and non-Navajo scholars who have worked with and written about peacemaking over the last 15 years. Their work has

been assembled in a collection to be published by U of Arizona Press in 2005. At this roundtable they will talk about their work with peacemaking and reflect on its future.

Patrick Borus
N. Prabha Unnithan
Colorado State University
“Police Impersonation: Cases and Characteristics”

A high profile case of police impersonation resulted in the kidnapping and murder of a female college student from Fort Collins, Colorado by the impersonator. Currently, there is very little knowledge of the circumstances surrounding such events and associated behavioral patterns. In this study, we examined 27 cases of police impersonation drawn from public databases and reach tentative conclusions regarding the above issues.

Dennis C. Brown
University of Nebraska-Kearney

“Spatial Analysis: The New Direction in the Criminal Justice Response in Social Control”

Until recently little focus has been given to answering the when, where or why questions surrounding crime. Most of the attention has been given to answering who, what, and how questions concerning unlawful behavior. It is the shift away from the perpetrator, to the criminal event that has provided the criminal justice system with an effective tool in controlling serious crime. With the rapid rise in crime mapping, has come a new proactive direction in problem solving. By viewing the crime environment (specific crime patterns and relationships), in “real time”, police can improve their chances of attacking the problem. Prison personnel in determining potential facility sites, and in identifying high-risk inmates, implement this approach. Probation and parole officers can use “client mapping” when monitoring offender activities, along with interagency cooperation in gathering intelligence. This technology has advanced the art of managing resources, by improving and clarifying decision making. Moreover, spatial analysis’s biggest asset is its “predictive” capability. The criminal justice community is beginning to understand why location is important and determine when the event is going to happen. The time has come to include this area of study as an important component for those persons preparing to enter the field.

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

“A Preliminary Investigation of Court System Personnel Ethical Orientations”

Using the Ethical Positions Questionnaire, this study takes a preliminary look at the ethical orientations of judges and court personnel. A comparison is made with results from similar studies of law enforcement personnel.

Joan Crowley
Tonya Oliver
New Mexico State University

“Influences on Reporting Sexual Assault”

A study was conducted to measure the population that used the services on the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner program in a southwestern city. Case files indicate a broadening of the population using the service over a five year period. There were substantial differences between Hispanics and Anglos in the way that they used the service.

Donald R. Dixon
California State University, Sacramento

“The Social Ecology of Crime in Sacramento”

Police agencies have become both more proactive and more inquisitive in addressing crime and related problems. This paper makes use of available GIS technology and crime and census data to perform an analysis of the social-ecology of crime in a major west coast city. Analysis of several crime categories (prostitution, residential burglary, robbery, drug offenses and aggravated assault) is conducted to determine the geographic distributions of these offenses and local social and demographic characteristics of these areas. Mapping the areas where crimes occur, in relation to associated social-demographic characteristics is especially useful for community and problem oriented policing, and related interested agencies, in determining the most effective ways to address crime and social problems.

Jack East
University of Kentucky

“The Impact of the Environment on Crime Counts in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, its Cities, and Counties: Geomagnetic and Solar-Magnetic influence on Crime Counts “

Geomagnetic field effects human decision making and rationality and can be integrated into models of violence at the city, county, and state level; its affect on violent crime counts is greater than that of the traditional explanatory variable, unemployment.

Kerry Edwards
University of New Mexico

“Turning Point: A Multi-agency Intervention Promoting Social Adjustment”

One explanation for rising prison populations in the United States is the high recidivism rates of convicted offenders. This phenomenon is particularly troublesome in the case of violent offenders. The Turning Point (TP) program targets violent offenders currently under supervision as probationers and probationer/parolees in Albuquerque, NM. Modeled after Boston’s Operation Ceasefire, TP mobilizes governmental and NGO resources to promote social adjustment and reduce recidivism among its clients. This paper describes the structure and process of the program, and results a process and outcome assessment of the Program. Drawing upon Opportunity Theory, TP is cast within a conceptual framework, and suggestions are made to enhance its performance.

Stephen L. Eliason
Montana State University-Billings

“A Dangerous Job? An Examination of Violence against Conservation Officers”

Conservation law enforcement is an area of policing that has been largely overlooked by sociologists and criminal justice researchers. Some have speculated that when compared to their traditional police officer counterparts, conservation officers face greater dangers on the job. However, little if any research has been directed toward violence against conservation officers. Using a qualitative approach to data collection, this descriptive and exploratory study examined the nature of assaults on Kentucky conservation officers. Conservation officers reported that while physical assaults did occur periodically, they were relatively rare events. Much more common was verbal abuse from recreationists.

Catherine J. Grott
Montana State University – Billings

“Factors that Influence the Public’s Perception of Job Performance of the Billings Police Department”

Data is emerging across communities underscoring the importance of community-oriented policing efforts and the involvement of the public. This paper aims to contribute to that body of literature. Overall, Billings residents hold the Billings Police Department in high regard. Perceived officer behavior dramatically influences the public’s job performance of the police department. A majority of those surveyed believe that the BPD score high in officer behavior traits and those traits are associated with high job performance ratings. Professional appearance and self defense influence the perception of the quality of service offered by the Billings Police Department. Trust and cohesion exhibited by members of a community are important factors influencing job performance. Surprisingly, high levels of trust and cohesion do not equate to high job performance. Low levels of trust and cohesion are related to lower ratings of job performance.

Eileen M. Luna-Firebaugh

University of Arizona

“Att Hascu 'Am O 'I-oi? What Direction Should We Take?: The Desert People’s approach to the militarization of the Border”

For the Tohono O’odham of the Sonoran Desert, the border is extremely complicated. The right to cross the U.S.-Mexican border, while remaining well within traditional lands on either side, is a heated issue. The ability of the Tohono O’odham to protect sacred sites, agricultural lands, native species, and the Sonoran desert from law enforcement activities of the U. S. Border Patrol, from wrong-doers, and from unauthorized border crossers, is at issue on a daily basis. The Tohono O’odham seek to protect and advance tribal sovereignty, while controlling crime. They have had varying levels of success with a law enforcement approach, with some agencies cooperating with the Nation in its efforts. It is these efforts of the Tohono O’odham nation to control crime and avoid incursions on their sovereignty that is the focus of this paper.

Lorraine Halinka Malcoe

E. Ann Carson

Orrin Myers

University of New Mexico

“Prevalence and Socioeconomic Context of Physical and Sexual Partner Abuse of Rural Native American Women”

This paper examines the prevalence and socioeconomic context of partner abuse of rural Native American women in western Oklahoma. Data are drawn from a cross-sectional, in-person interview study of 431 low-income Native American women aged 14-45 years, recruited from tribally operated nutrition clinics, tribal facilities, and a vocational school (response rate=80.9%). Past-year IPV victimization was assessed with modified revised Conflict Tactics Scales. A total of 41.1% of women experienced physical and/or sexual abuse in the past year. In multivariate analyses, having none (OR=4.3; $p<0.001$) or only one (OR=2.3; $p=0.009$) family auto; having a partner who was not a high school graduate (OR=2.0; $p=0.03$); and both the partner and respondent being unemployed or underemployed (OR=3.6; $p=0.003$) were strong social risk factors for past-year IPV. Findings suggest that IPV intervention and prevention strategies for Native American women will need to address the social context of Native women and their partners.

Marilyn D. McShane

Frank P. Williams III

Larry Karson

University of Houston, Downtown

“Is There Any Room for Security in the Social Sciences?”

This paper explores the recent interest in expanding criminal justice and criminology through research and funding initiatives and the development of curricula in security and security management. Government emphasis on homeland security and the jobs that have opened up as well as the opportunities for research, consulting, and training have

created pressure on the field to legitimize the study of security issues. Although traditionally expandable with social causes and trends, are the social sciences still willing to adopt and embrace these new interests, and what are the consequences if they do not?

Marianne Nielsen
Northern Arizona University
Lindsay Redpath
Athabasca University, Canada

“Environmental Pressures and Organizational Adaptations: Indigenous-Operated Justice Organizations in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the USA”

Indigenous-operated justice organizations in four countries must adapt to environmental pressures that differ in important ways from those faced by non-Indigenous criminal justice organizations. They must incorporate elements of homogenous (Euro-based) and Indigenous frameworks in order to maintain effective relationships with their constituents. We apply Hofstede’s model to the characteristics of seven Indigenous organizations to test the utility of his model to this population. Hofstede’s model links national characteristics with organizational behavior, but has not been used with Indigenous organizations. We found that Indigenous organizations face conditions beyond those found by Hofstede. Of special importance seems to be their economic dependence on Euro-based funders.

Barbara Perry
University of Ontario Institute of Technology

“‘The Only Good Indian . . .’: Reactionary Violence against Native Americans”

The ongoing project on which this paper is based represents the first empirical exploration of hate crime against Native Americans. More than two hundred Native Americans in seven states have been interviewed or surveyed to date. I have gathered information about the prevalence, dynamics and local contexts of ethnoviolence, as well as reporting practices of victims. One of the predominant themes that has emerged thus far is the extent to which visible and vocal Native Americans are subject to varied forms of reactionary violence. As stated by one participant, “You don’t wanna stand up, like I always do, or you get trouble.” In other words, efforts toward empowerment are commonly met with equally steadfast reactionary mobilizations. To paraphrase, from the perspective of those sympathetic to the anti-Indian movement, the only good Indian is a quiet Indian. Should Native Americans step outside the permissible boundaries that define “a good Indian”, they become vulnerable to retaliatory violence. Seen in this light, hate crime can be seen as a reactionary tool, a resource for the reassertion of whiteness over color.

James F. Quinn
University of North Texas

“The Warrior Mentality as a Primary Force Shaping the 1% ("Outlaw") Biker Subculture”

This paper describes how warfare among the large 1% motorcycle clubs has changed over the last 35 years and how it, in turn, has shaped that subculture. Based on LeShan's social Psychology of War, it describes how internecine conflict interacts with self-image and group structure. This framework is used to challenge the assumption that these clubs are aggregations of sociopaths by outlining how a war mentality suspends mores, strengthens group ties and focuses attention on collective goals. Most critically the concept is used to explain the evolution of these clubs from near groups to gangs and finally, in at least some cases, to sophisticated criminal syndicates.

Trina Rose
Colorado State University

“Women In State Police Departments in the United States”

Since the passage of the 1972 Amendments to the Civil Rights Act, all state departments have included the equal opportunity employer clause in their recruitment materials. However, the effects that this rhetoric has had on the “real” numbers of women in state and highway police departments have remained uninvestigated. This research aims to examine 1) differences in recruitment policies for males and females 2) differences in testing policies for males and females and 3) whether and/or how these policies affect the numbers of sworn female officers the 49 United States highway patrol departments. Preliminary analysis indicates that there are very few state departments that have more than 10% female force, and many departments have less than 2%. Those departments that actively recruit females tend to have higher percentages of sworn female officers. Given these findings, I will discuss the idea of rhetoric versus reality

Erica Schmitt
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Connie M. Jorstad
National Alliance of State and Territorial Aids Directors
Suzanne Leland
University of North Carolina at Charlotte

“Recidivism of drug offenders released from prison: the impact of innovations in drug laws”

This paper explores the impact and context of innovations in drug laws on recidivism rates of drug offenders released from prison. The study employs a comparative case study methodology, examining changes in drug laws in three states over two time periods. The drug offenders examined in this analysis are a representative sample of all drug offenders released from State prisons in three participating States in the years 1983 and 1994. Each released offender was tracked for three years following their release from prison in order to document any rearrest, reconviction, or return to prison that

occurred during that time period. Utilizing a pre-test post-test design, an integrated model was constructed based on criminological and economics literature in order to examine the impact of new, more punitive drug laws enacted between 1983 and 1994 on recidivism rates of drug offenders released from prison.

Kurt D. Siedschlaw
University of Nebraska at Kearney

“Initial Costs and Results of a Work Ethic Camp”

Nebraska opened a Work Ethic Camp in the spring of 2002. This highly structured, short-term facility is used as an alternative to prison and as a component of intensive supervision probation. The author and Dr. Beth Wiersma completed an evaluation of the program in October 2004. This paper presents initial findings in regard to dynamics of the Work Ethic Camp program including initial costs and outcomes.

Paul Steele
Nell Damon
University of New Mexico

“Sexual Abuse on New Mexico Tribal Land (1999-2004)”

New Mexico has the fifth largest Native American population. Thus, any issues impacting Native Americans have a significant impact in the state. In recent years, researchers have produced several landmark studies on Native Americans and crime. Data indicate that Native Americans suffer victimization at higher rates than the general population. Where victimization rates are high, women and children often suffer the worst. Child sexual abuse is one of the most underreported crimes—across ethnic groups. Here, we analyze the Albuquerque Safehouse dataset, comparing tribal and non-tribal cases. We are able to look at differences in characteristics of the abuse episode, relationship to offender, residence of the child, and disclosure of abuse. The Safehouse data illustrate the characteristics of Native American child sexual abuse cases that come to the attention of authorities. As such, our research provides unique insight into a traditionally under-studied crime!

Michael Weinrath
University of Winnipeg

“Inmate Behavior and Correctional Officer Attitudes”

Correctional officers have considerable contact with inmates on a day to day basis and so are thought key to maintaining safe, humane environments for offenders, and also are viewed as an untapped resource in behavioural change efforts. To contextualize the correctional officer experience and to assess their orientation to prison operations, researchers have examined correctional staff attitudes along dimensions of punitiveness, security emphasis, offender empathy, support of rehabilitation, and perceptions of safety. Less is known about the influence of inmate behaviour on staff attitudes, particularly

more serious violent events. Much of the research to date has involved static, one time local analysis of staff survey responses, limiting generalizability of results. In this multi-site study, we examine 40+ federal correctional facilities, and assess the impact of frequency and severity of inmate misbehaviour in 1995 on staff attitudes reported in 1996. The study links Correctional Service of Canada official records of inmate incidents in 1995 with CSC Staff Survey data of 1996. Results indicate an association between inmate misbehaviour and staff attitudes, although not along all dimensions evaluated. Policy implications and directions for future research are discussed.

Beth A. Wiersma
Kurt D. Siedschlaw
University of Nebraska at Kearney

“An Evaluation of a Work Ethic Camp: Offender Perceptions of the Program”

The Work Ethic Camp at McCook, Nebraska is a new and innovative program. Offenders must be convicted as an adult of a felony offense and are sentenced to successfully complete the Work Ethic Camp as a condition of Intensive Supervised Probation. The philosophy of the Work Ethic Camp is that behaviors and attitudes that reflect positive work ethics can be learned and transferred to all areas of an offender's life. As part of a comprehensive evaluation, offenders completed a survey at the time of their release from the Work Ethic Camp. They identified what they viewed as the strengths and weaknesses of the program, how the program benefited them personally, and what they viewed as changes to be made. The offenders also rated various aspects of the program including education, substance abuse education and treatment, job skills training, cognitive restructuring and the aftercare program.

Darryl Wood
University of Alaska Anchorage

“The Validity of Trauma Registry Statistics as Criminological Indicators: Lessons from the Study of Violence in Rural Alaska.”

The difficulties of finding valid indicators of criminal behavior have long plagued researchers who study crime at an aggregate level. Understanding inter-community variations in violent behavior among isolated Alaska villages is all the more problematic given their small population sizes and the lack of local police services in many, but not all, communities. This paper considers the use of records from a statewide injury recording system -- the Alaska Trauma Registry (ATR) -- to measure the incidence of intentional violence in those villages. A main benefit of the trauma registry is that its records are generated without victim or criminal justice agency personnel initiative or presence, thereby reducing the likelihood of underreporting. However, as an analysis of ATR data presented in this paper shows, their use can be problematic when making inter-community comparisons because of ethno-racial differences in medical service use and because of geographic barriers to accessing medical care.

Warren Wylupski
University of New Mexico

“The Challenge of Creating Digital Crime Standards”

The United States Department of Commerce’s most recent estimate of U.S. retail e-commerce adjusted sales for the third quarter of 2004 was \$17.6 billion, an increase of 4.7 percent from the second quarter of 2004. Total retail sales for the third quarter of 2004 were estimated at \$916.5 billion, an increase of 1.4 percent from the second quarter of 2004. Year-to-date e-commerce adjusted sales were \$50,521 billion or 1.8% of \$2.7 trillion in total retail sales (United States Department of Commerce News 2004). E-commerce and other business utilizing computer technology have come under more frequent attack by way of hacker intrusion, computer viruses and Internet worms. Using the case-study analysis of Information Technology security, the process of preventing, detecting and reporting computer attacks is reviewed. Tracking and documentation of digital crime is examined along with standards of preserving digital forensics and prosecuting these crimes.

Kun Xiang
New Mexico State University

“Juvenile Delinquency and Its Prevention in China”

Through a review of the research on juvenile delinquency in China, this paper describes China’s delinquency prevention and control policies and theoretical explanations for delinquency in China in the context of wide scale social change. Due to the limited theoretical and systematic research and analyses of juvenile delinquency in China, these control policies are by no means sufficient. The gaps and limitations of this body of research are discussed. More theoretical studies are strongly suggested to fully understand the roots of delinquency, its characteristics and prevention.

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

“Toward a Theory of Neighborhood Community Policing Program Effectiveness: A Conceptual Model”

The paper presents a framework for evaluating the effective outcome of community policing initiatives. Several elements relating neighborhood community policing program application are examined as to their usefulness for both defining community policing, and predicting its successful outcome. Data from a 2000 survey of residents in

Ponca City, Oklahoma in connection with the implementation of neighborhood community policing is utilized. A theory of neighborhood community policing effectiveness is proposed. The theory identifies several dimensions (i.e. elements) predicted to influence neighborhood community policing outcomes. We apply Analysis of Covariance Structures (Lisrel) in estimating the causal model of the several dimensions explaining neighborhood community policing outcomes. We also assess the overall goodness of fit of the proposed model.

Economics (Association for Institutional Thought)Section Coordinator: Richard V. Adkisson, New Mexico State University

AFIT ABSTRACTSWilliam Barnes
University of Portland

“Applying Institutional Economics to Environmental Sustainability: A Reflection on Theory and Tools”

There is a pressing need for pragmatic, evolutionary problem solving as our understanding of sustainability matures. Yet neoclassical economic approaches to the environment tend to lock decision makers into a static cost benefit theoretical framework where the “rational” present choice becomes apparent. This type of analysis relies on extremely difficult to quantify present valued benefits and costs of decisions and elevates the ability of markets to self-solve environmental problems if externalities could be properly priced. The real world, however, is replete with examples of institutional rigidity and habitual behavior that may or may not change for the better through market incentives. Institutional theory recognizes the fact that individuals are creatures of habit embedded in constructed economic and social settings. This paper analyzes how institutional theory can help us to identify and overcome barriers to successful sustainability practices.

David J. Berri
California State University – Bakersfield
Rob Simmons. Lancaster University

“Race and the Evaluation of Signal Callers in the National Football League”

Until recently, the position of quarterback in the National Football League (NFL) was not an option for black athletes. Today many teams employ black quarterbacks, a development that suggests race is no longer relevant when it comes to the evaluation of signal callers in the NFL. The quarterback rating system, though, ignores a quarterback’s ability to run with the football, a skill found in abundance among certain black signal callers. Consequently, the contribution of these black quarterbacks may still be undervalued in the NFL. To examine this contention, this brief essay will explore the relationship between player salary, performance, and race at the quarterback position.

Steven R. Bolduc
Minnesota State University - Moorhead

“Ceremonial Encapsulation, Double Diversion, and the Clean Air Act of 1970”

Like much legislative activity of the early 1970s, the Clean Air Act of 1970 reflected a new balance—through creation of a new mechanism for public interest advocacy—between local community control and federal regulatory responsibility. Subsequent amendments reflect increased reliance on free market principles—namely, in the use of emissions permits and the cap-and-trade model. Building on the institutionalist theory of ceremonial encapsulation and drawing on recent work in environmental sociology, in particular William Freudenburg’s Theory of Double Diversion, I propose examining how the amendments have undermined the goal of effective ecological protection as well as the legitimacy of the governance process. The argument builds on the idea of a double diversion: corporate and government elites divert to their own use the privileged access to rights and resources and, at the same time, divert the attention of potentially countervailing institutions or otherwise undermine their voice in the policy process.

Richard L. Brinkman
June E. Brinkman
Portland State University

“Cultural Lag in the Tradition of Veblenian Economics”

In relating cultural lag to Veblenian economics, this paper will address four issues: I. A clarification of the concept and theory of cultural lag; II. A compilation of references to cultural lag which have already appeared in the literature of Veblenian economics; III. A demonstration of the connection of cultural lag to the Veblenian dichotomy: and, IV. The relevancy of cultural lag to the formulation of policies directed to the real-world problems now facing humankind in the twenty-first century. The basic overall problem of cultural lag relates to the need to synchronize the disparate parts of culture moving forward at different rates of acceleration. There is a need to formulate and innovate a social DNA to perform the function of a synthesis of the disparate parts of culture in the dynamics of culture evolution similar to that which is provided for by biological DNA.

Luis F. Brunstein
Rowan University

”The 1964-74 Expansion in Argentina”

Recent efforts by the growth literature call for a historical analysis of the causes behind periods of rapid growth in each country. In this spirit I have focused on the causes behind the 1964-74 expansion in Argentina. I conclude that industrial policy implemented between 1958 and 1962 altered the capital accumulation process in Argentina leading to the posterior expansion. Moreover, such policy was designed by a government that, ironically, failed to muster popular support underscoring the importance of the historical processes, embedded in the behavior of institutions, and their impact on policy formation. The results also suggest that both institutional factors and economic policy live symbiotically within a complex set of historically shaped relations that can

only be characterized on the country by country basis. Hence, the answer to shaping growth policies that have a higher likelihood to succeed lies deep within the history of each country.

Dell Champlin
Eastern Illinois University
Janet Knoedler
Bucknell University

“Faith-Based Economics: The Role of Government in the Moral Economy”

Religious beliefs play a prominent role in American politics. Slavery, war, abortion, capital punishment, and welfare are typically viewed as fundamentally moral issues. On the other hand, issues such as interest rates, taxes, government finance, and trade policy are economic issues. When moral arguments are made regarding these economic issues, they are often discounted or even viewed with suspicion. For example, moral arguments against international labor standards have been dismissed as disguised protectionism, while arguments about tax fairness have been dismissed as class warfare. Where is the dividing line between social policy, in which religion and ethics have a recognized role, and economic policy, in which religion and ethics are considered to be irrelevant? We propose to explore this question by reviewing the recent debate on the role of religion in public life. We will examine alternative visions of the moral economy and beliefs regarding the appropriate role of government.

Paula M. Cole
Colorado State University

“Variations in State Childcare Policies”

The 1996 restructuring of the United States welfare system gave states the opportunity to develop assistance programs to fit their needs. One clear need for many low-income families is that of childcare. This need has become even more apparent with the increasing emphasis on moving welfare recipients into work. The following paper examines what is being done in California, Colorado, New York, Texas, and Wisconsin to meet the childcare needs of low-income families. These five states have varying populations, policies, and institutions. Discussion focuses on understanding the challenges faced by each of these states and how they have succeeded and failed in assisting low-income families with childcare. Childcare is a necessity for working families and having a clear understanding of current policy is essential in adding struggling families.

J. Douglas Compton
Cuddy, Kennedy, Albetta & Ives LLP
Nina H. Compton
New Mexico State University

“Denial of Equal Protection Opportunities in Intercollegiate Sports”

Congress enacted Title IX of the educational amendments in 1972. This title mandates equal treatment and benefits for athletes associated with intercollegiate sports programs. Schools providing stipends for male student athletes are mandated to provide a proportionate number for women athletes. In the event female students are underrepresented in athletics, their interests must be accommodated unless the institution can show continuous expansion of sports programs. In practice, an institution does not have to create more opportunities for females, but may reduce those for males in order to be equal. This has created an argument for a reverse discrimination concern. Under the Equal Pay Act, females seeking employment opportunities in college sports receive similar protection against discrimination in the area of wage disparity. (truncated)

Gladys Foster
University of Colorado

“An Application of Institutional Value Theory to Politics”

The criterion of judgment of institutionalist economic thought is seemingly firmly embedded in our thinking in our professional lives. But it has not penetrated into political thinking in the general community even though it would likely be readily accepted if it were available. Seemingly it would be helpful to promote it in existing outlets, say in journals such as *The Atlantic Monthly* and *Harpers*. As a first step, this article attempts to apply institutionalist value theory, as expressed by Thorstein Veblen, John Dewey, Clarence Ayres, J. Fagg Foster, Marc R. Tool, and others, to the political philosophies of the two major political parties in the United States. As it turns out, the philosophies of the two parties rest on quite different theories of human nature, and many policies are based on that.

Dan Friesner
Gonzaga University
Dan Axelsen
ERS Group

“Evolutionary Game Theory as an Institutional Pedagogical Tool”

Evolutionary game theory challenges neoclassical economics on two major grounds; the assumption that all individuals are perfectly rational and the propensity to create theories using static models that take as given (and usually ignore) important, exogenous factors influencing decision-making processes. Game theory was developed by mathematicians and has been adapted in a variety of disciplines (including anthropology and evolutionary biology) where static models are not commonplace, thus it addresses how history, experience, and culture interject to shape social and economic processes. More specifically, evolutionary game theory allows decision-makers to exhibit “bounded-rationality” – that is, to make mistakes or act on impulse, but subsequently learn from those mistakes and make better (self-interested) decisions over time. For the teacher,

many evolutionary games can be presented in a simple format and introduced into pedagogy at a very basic, undergraduate level. (truncated)

Scott Fullwiler
Yuliana Musalimova
Wartburg College

“Perverse Incentives, Perverse Outcomes: Some Observations on Healthcare in the U.S.”

The purpose is to discuss some of the legal, regulatory, and structural incentives in the U.S. healthcare system and also some of the outcomes that result from these incentives. Particular attention is given to the promotion of monopoly power via patents and subsidies in government policy via legislation and regulatory actions. The prescription drug industry—where rising prices and duplicative rather than innovative products are the norm—is a prime example of perverse incentives creating perverse outcomes. The methodological approach follows that developed by F. Gregory Hayden (1977, 1982). First, we use the social fabric matrix to determine the primary beliefs, rules, and regulations and how they structure incentives in the U.S. healthcare system; then, following Hayden’s research on social indicator creation, we develop indicators of outcomes in the system. Finally, we discuss policy proposals for reforming U.S. healthcare within the context of the methodology used.

Mark Gaber
St. Norbert College

“The Politics and Economics of Alternative Fuels”

Affordable access to oil is critical to the world transportation sector. However, based on consumption projections over the next several decades, it is estimated that the world's supply of oil will be depleted by 2040. Reliance on middle-eastern oil has resulted in a complex entanglement in middle-eastern affairs and has serious security implications for the United States. Additionally, environmental problems like smog, global climate change, and oil spills result from oil use. To address the problems of oil dependency, this paper evaluates the potential for alternative fuels in the transportation sector, including hybrid technology, ethanol, hydrogen fuel cells, natural gas, and propane. The California programs, CAFE standards, and the Bush administration National Energy Policy are evaluated and recommendations are made for an energy policy that incorporates increased fuel emission standards with further alternative fuel research, development, and implementation.

Douglas Gegax
Larry Blank
New Mexico State University

“Base-Load Baseball Fans and Attendance: A Useful Measure of Die-Hard versus Casual Fans”

This paper examines the factors which explain attendance to major league baseball games. An important aspect of a team's attendance characteristics is the proportion of so-called "die-hard fans" to "casual fans." For the die-hard fan there are few substitutes for a baseball game while for the casual fan there are many entertainment alternatives. Attracting casual fans requires an investment in ancillary entertainment options that are linked to attending the game. The problem with incorporating the die-hard/casual split in attendance models is that obtaining direct measures of each is extremely difficult and the usual indirect measures found in literature (e.g., season ticket sales) arguably serve as poor proxies. This paper imputes a die-hard/casual split by appealing to standard analyses used in the electric utility industry for determining the optimal mix of base-load and peak-load generation technologies. (truncated)

Michael K. Green
State University of New York – Oneonta

"Methodological, Teleological and Formlogical Social Ontologies"

This paper derives four social ontologies from established methodological and logical principles and discusses their significance for social theorizing. The mechanistic ontology employs the following fundamental principles: analysis, substantiality, homogeneity, independence, closure, linear causality, equilibrium, external causality, and reductionism. The teleological ontology employs the following fundamental principles: synthesis, process, heterogeneity, interdependence, teleology, self-regulation, temporality, inclusiveness, and unity. The hierarchists ontology relies upon: analysis, heterogeneity, independence, levels of superordinates and subordinates, and constraints. The formological ontology employs the following fundamental principles: synthesis, process, heterogeneity, dependence, openness, nonlinear causality, non-equilibrium, internal causality, conservation of form, path-dependence, context dependence, concreteness, and holism. The significance of these approaches to social theorizing is then discussed.

Winston H. Griffith
Bucknell University

"Size and Development"

It used to be argued that economic size was an important determinant of a country's development; the larger the country, the greater the potential for development; the smaller the country, the lower the potential for development. This paper contends that, whereas it can influence development, economic size does not have to be a constraint on a country's development. Specifically, it examines the small countries of the Caribbean and argues that, despite their smallness, they can attain a high level of development even in today's global economy.

F. Gregory Hayden

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

“Modeling of Normative Criteria in Complex Networks”

The purpose of this paper is to accomplish three objectives. The first is to refine the meaning of belief, ecological, and technological normative criteria with the use of real-world examples from the hog production industry. Specific examples will clarify how the three sets of norms function together to finalize the production process. The second is to explain how to model the production process as a complex network with the use of the social fabric matrix and itthink computer program. This will demonstrate how the three sets of normative criteria generate rules, regulations, and requirements that control the production process. The third is to explain the reasons that other kinds of systems modeling are not appropriate network tools for modeling complex networks in the institutionalist tradition.

Jasper Hoek

Thu Thi Thi Hoang

New Mexico State University

“Components of Rising Inequality in Vietnam: The Changing Role of Education”

This paper uses successive waves of the Vietnam Living Standard Surveys to examine trends in income inequality in Vietnam during a period of major market reform. We find that income inequality rose modestly; however, using a simple decomposition of a standard earnings function, we show that the sources of inequality changed dramatically. Vietnam experienced an extraordinary rise in both the average level of education and the returns to schooling. Our estimates of the returns to education are extremely low by international standards. As the average education rose, so did the variance of education, which contributed to rising inequality. However, the coefficient of variation of education fell, indicating that the distribution of education relative to its mean became more equal. Moreover, residual inequality fell dramatically. These findings suggest that transformations in the economy during this period caused a shift in demand from unobservable" skills to those associated with human capital investments.

Clare Hushbeck

AARP State Affairs

“The Aging of America and Its Implications for State and Local Revenues: A Summary of Survey Findings”

How do people view their state governments? When things are good, as they were for much of the nineties, people tend to take government competence for granted. Belt tightening brings increased public cynicism and difficult fiscal policy choices. Because of how critically important state spending is on programs targeted to seniors—especially health and long-term care--AARP undertook a series of surveys in 2001-2003, when states were confronting their worst budgetary imbalances in the post-World War II

period. This paper explores citizens' perspectives on the state budget crisis that began in 2000. It looks at data from national surveys in December 2001 and December 2003, together with results from over 20 state-specific surveys, in which respondents were asked about perceived adequacy towards various strategies for balancing state budgets and maintaining health and long-term care programs. (truncated)

Colleen F. Johnson
Eastern Oregon University

“A Theory of Reasonable (or Unreasonable) Value: Federal Inaction on Minimum Wage Legislation”

The federal minimum wage has been \$5.15 per hour for eight years, since 1997. Previously, the longest period of federal inaction was between 1981 and 1990, a 9-year gap. According to the Economic Policy Institute, “\$5.15 today is the equivalent of only \$4.23 in 1995—lower than the \$4.25 level before the 1996-97 increase. Therefore, the impact of the last minimum wage increase in 1996-97 has been completely eroded by subsequent inflation.” From an institutional perspective, minimum wage legislation is, what John R. Commons called, a “working rule.” Such rules are essential if society is to resolve the inherent conflict that results from scarcity. But Commons also implied that such rules that are legitimized through legislative and/or judicial processes establish “reasonable value,” because they reflect a “consensus of opinion of reasonable men.” (truncated)

Sherryl Davis Kasper
Maryville College

“What Ken Lay Did Not Learn from Adam Smith”

Proponents of capitalism often look to Adam Smith's 1776 *The Wealth of Nations* as the classic justification for reliance on self-interest and limited government involvement as the means to produce the most wealth in a nation. What many ignore is the fact that Smith, a moral philosopher rather than an economist, had a complex understanding of self-interest and its role in moral behavior, including how humans should behave in their economic pursuits. This paper will make explicit the ideas that Smith presented in *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* (1759) to explore what Kenneth Lay and others did not learn from Adam Smith about how to act morally within the capitalistic system.

Robert Kemp
Ohio Northern University

“American Health Economics versus the Economic Evaluation of Health Care Delivery”

Health economics is a sub-field of microeconomic analysis in the American academy and has adapted a conventional theory in line with a neo-liberal perspective. It has been the source of many failed policy prescriptions for health care delivery and health insurance,

including the “Competition Strategies” involving choice health plans and patient cost-sharing proposed by leading American health economists since the 1980’s. On the other hand, the economic evaluation of health care has made considerable contributions to the improvement of health care delivery in national health systems. The evaluative literature uses models of actual delivery of medical care as prescribed by medical practitioners as its foundation. It looks at the economic consequences of medical decisions, rather than using axioms of choice or assumptions from conventional economics that do not apply to health care. The evaluative paradigm is essentially institutional and should be adopted by institutional economists.

Robert Kemp
Ohio Northern University

“The Cost of the Failure to Deliver Public Health Care in the USA”

The cost of health care in the US is much higher than that of any other country. This is due to institutional arrangements of health insurers and providers that allow for market power to be in the hands of the suppliers of the services: drug companies, doctors, hospitals. The factor prices for these goods and services are higher than in countries where they have socialized the demand-side of health care and use the power of government to bargain with the health care providers. Even though approximately half of all expenditures in the USA come from government sources, there is little government power to control the prices paid to the suppliers of goods and services. Using a comparative health care systems perspective, it is possible to quantify the cost of the failure of government to provide or control health care. (truncated)

Thomas Kemp
University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire

“Of Transactions and Transaction Costs: Uncertainty, Policy, and the Process of Law in the Thought of Commons and Williamson”

This paper considers the impact uncertainty in legal decision making plays on the transactional theories of John Commons and Oliver Williamson. It is suggested here that the differences in the treatment of uncertainty in legal process and legal decision making represents a point of critical divergence. In particular this study finds that it is from these differences are the result of opposing ethical viewpoints of the two authors. The result of this difference creates alternative ideas on transactions, the process of law, and economic policy.

Valerie Kepner
Colorado State University

“Welfare Reform and Migration Decisions”

The reforms made to the U.S. welfare system in 1996 were significant and far-reaching with a major goal being reinforcement of a healthy work ethic. With this emphasis, one ramification of welfare reform might be greater migration rates among those living in poverty. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families requires that recipients lose eligibility to receive federal benefits after 60 months, and with this newly imposed time limit, it would be in a family's best interest to search for and, if necessary, move to find suitable employment to avoid the enforcement of the time limit. However, it might also be expected that families do not migrate, as they might lose present support from nearby relatives and friends. Using the National Survey of America's Families, descriptive migration statistics will be presented for the welfare population using the three rounds of the survey conducted subsequent to the reforms made in 1996.

Joelle Leclaire
Corinne Pastoret
University of Missouri – Kansas City

“A Feasible Plan for Prosperity?”

This paper deals with the potential elimination of all federal taxes and borrowing in accordance with Mitchell's free money plan for prosperity. The radical proposition made by Mitchell is the complete elimination of all federal taxes and borrowing. Our analysis is set within the framework of chartalist monetary theory. A brief overview of Mitchell's plan and a summary of the basic propositions of chartalism will initially lay the groundwork for the study. This will be followed by an analysis of the macroeconomic impacts of tax elimination. Initially, the positive aspects of the policy on GDP, employment, debt burdens, will be highlighted. The potential negative aspects on the trade deficit and on inflation, and their mitigating factors will then be detailed. A conclusion of the anticipated impact of eliminating all federal taxes will summarize our findings. Practical implementation strategies and policies for the prosperity plan will be outlined.

Yu-Feng L. Lee
Hien Nguyen
New Mexico State University

“Get Your Degree from Educational ATM: An Empirical Study on Online Education”

This paper studies the modern trend of online education in the United States. Based on a wide range of statistics, over the past one and a half decades, the number of cyberspace courses offered by four-year colleges and universities nationwide has rapidly increased. Under a case study of college of business from a group of ranked universities and colleges, we find that (i) college of business is inclined to provide more online graduate than undergraduate courses. (ii) From the first- and second-tier institutes, one-third of them offer online business programs but only a few of them grant degrees and/or certificates. For the third- and fourth-tier colleges, nearly sixty percent of them provide e-

learning opportunities whereas half of these business schools award degrees/certificates. (truncated)

Yan Liang and Tae-Hee Jo
University of Missouri – Kansas City

“System Closure and Abstraction in Growth Theories: Critical Realist Perspective”

All scientific research by nature is partial; this implies that all theorization predicates abstraction. However, neoclassical economists abstract by means of imposing ad hoc assumptions and conditions to close the system so as to identify causal forces. By contrast, heterodox economists forcefully reject such unwarranted, ad hoc method of doing economics. Rather, they argue that abstraction can be done by identifying and isolating in thought the essential properties and the primacy of the causal structures of the subject matter. Abstraction must be done in a realistic and dynamic way while making theorization feasible. Using some specific examples, this paper aims to critically review orthodox and heterodox methodological abstractions in economics and to suggest how legitimate abstraction can be done.

Yan Liang
University of Missouri – Kansas City

“Polanyi on Money – a Historical, Anthropological and Sociological Approach”

Historical studies of the origin and evolution of money shed great light on the understanding of the nature of modern money. Many Institutionalists have provided historical accounts for money; among them, Polanyi’s outstanding historical, anthropological and sociological analyses of money presented profound challenges to the mainstream monetary theory. By tracing the historical origin of money in primitive and archaic societies, tracking the evolution of money in the course of social transformation, and uncovering the nature of money in the nineteenth-century capitalism, Polanyi has elaborated a radically different, original and realistic account of money. The purpose of this paper is to collect Polanyi’s scattered expositions of money throughout his work and to examine his pluralistic analyses on the origin, the uses and the nature of money. Notably, Polanyi’s historical analysis of money reinforces the State money thesis, which elaborates the social nature and the power relation of money.

Chi-ang Lin
National Chengchi University and Augustana College

“Economic Efficiency and Institutional Change: Analyses and Implications for Public Policy”

Both Original Institutional Economics (OIE) and New Institutional Economics (NIE) have to some extent investigated the relationships between economic efficiency and

institutional change. Their studies, however, have either focused on the critique of the mainstream analysis of economic efficiency or on the significance of institutional change for economic efficiency. This paper suggests an integrated approach and also proposes a new frame of reference for public policy analysis. The major findings of this paper show that a higher (lower) level of economic efficiency could be caused or achieved by a “regressive” (“progressive”) type of institutional change. These surprising findings indicate that the relationships between institutional change and economic efficiency are much more complicated than we have previously understood. From the perspective of public policy analysis, it is very important to fully investigate the potential tradeoffs between institutional change and economic efficiency.

John Marangos
Colorado State University

“An Institutional Approach to the Development of Farming Interest Groups in Australia”

The aim of the paper is, by using an institutional approach, to investigate the development of farming interest groups in Australia. The formation of an interest group is path-dependent. The ideology and thus behavior of interest groups cannot be isolated from history, custom, economic conditions and changing alternatives open to individuals. The National Farmers Federation represents Australian agricultural producers. Curiously, NFF’s dominant ideology promotes free competition and the elimination of agricultural subsidies worldwide. It is my contention that each group tends to continue to display values that were prominent in its formation. The historical context in which a group forms is crucial in understanding the ideology of the group. The initial conditions under which a group forms determines its evolution. The organization tends to “insist” in the original value set. These initial values guide the behavior of groups, independent of the current economic conditions.

Randy McFerrin
Richard V. Adkisson
New Mexico State University

“Quantifying Culture?”

Institutional economists have long recognized the important role of culture in economic life. Conversely, neoclassical growth theory has focused on inputs such as capital, human and physical, and natural resources as determinants of growth. The resulting analysis fails in cases like Russia where there are substantial stocks of human capital and natural resources but anemic economic growth. Theoretical failures to explain a large portion of growth have led researchers to rediscover the importance of institutions and the importance of culture in shaping institutions. If statistical testing of culture-inclusive models is to be undertaken, the problem of quantifying cultural characteristics needs to be addressed. The purpose of this paper is to survey the literature on culture, examine methods currently used to quantify cultural characteristics, assess their effectiveness, and explore alternative methods.

Shaun McQuitty
Doug Gegax
Jeremy Sierra
New Mexico State University

“Testing for a Popularity Bias in National Football League Gambling”

This study arose from a bet between two friends. Each of these individuals had a favorite National Football League (NFL) team, and the bet was that each week, each team would beat its game-time point spread in each of the sixteen regular season games the teams played over one season (a separate bet each week per team). Assuming that game-time point spreads provide an unbiased estimate of a game’s outcome, then over many games the two bettors should break even. However, that assumes that there is no bias in the game-time point spread. One study found biases in the NFL game-time point spreads that is based on winning or losing streaks. We propose to test for the existence of a different form of bias in the NFL game-time point spreads that is based on team popularity. We report the rationale for the existence of such a bias.

Ranganath Murthy
Bucknell University

“The Effectiveness of Mathematics in Physics: Some Object Lessons for Economics”

There is no denying that mathematical methods have been used with great success in physics. What is at the bottom of this effectiveness? Many well-known physicists, including Albert Einstein and Richard Feynman, have weighed in on the subject. Their writings contain many lessons for economics—both for mainstream economics, which for long has uncritically borrowed many of its mathematical tools from classical physics, and for institutional economics, which now increasingly employs such tools.

Sirisha Naidu
University of Massachusetts - Amherst

“Common Property Regimes: Some Empirical and Methodological Issues”

In recent years the 'tragedy of the commons' framework has increasingly been discarded in favour of the collective choice framework (that uses the tools of bargaining and negotiation) to deal with local environmental problems. In trying to understand why some communities are more successful than others in organizing and sustaining collective action in local natural resource systems, I focus attention on the role of markets, and income and socio-economic heterogeneity on group outcomes without aggregating from individual behaviour. Using data collected from forest communities in Himachal Pradesh, India, I explore issues concerning instrumentation of variables and present an econometric framework to analyse common property regimes. The purpose of this paper is to discuss some of the ways that obstacles concerning statistical analysis of institutions can be overcome.

Vange Mariet Ocasio
Colorado State University

“Economic and Legal Interpretations of Antitrust Laws: The Case of Bank Mergers and Acquisitions”

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the context in which bank merger applications and antitrust cases are reviewed by both the Department of Justice and bank regulatory agencies. Intervention from the Department of Justice will occur when market concentration threatens competition. When reviewing bank mergers, bank regulatory agencies focus not on rivalry but rather on the benefits that would result from the existence of a large bank. Hence it is possible for bank regulators to approve a merger based on economies of scale and overall efficiency regardless of potential anticompetitive effects. Such differences in interpretation can create conflict between the agencies involved in bank mergers and can potentially increase the number of antitrust cases brought against large banks. This paper presents a case study of bank mergers and attempts to consolidate the various interpretations of antitrust laws.

Anton Oleinik
Memorial University of Newfoundland

“Transfer of Institutions: Actors and Constraints (Russian case in a global context)”

Modernity is usually thought as a complex society with clearly differentiated spheres of everyday life. It means that rules of the economic game do not interfere with the norms structuring political, social, scientific and other interactions. In an advanced country the process of modernization relies on internal forces, it implies an evolutionary, ‘bottom-up’ development. In a backward country (Russia and Germany in the first half of the 20th century) modernization requires a strong governmental (from the top to the bottom) intervention. Invidious comparison with more advanced and successful countries makes the state officials in backward countries accept the way of reforms. ‘Catch-up’ modernization naturally transforms into ‘Westernization’, the transfer of Western institutions in backward countries. The paper deals with the problems of institutional transfer and with its constraints, imposed upon the key actors of this process, the political elite. A decisive problem of political and economic modernization in Russia is that bureaucrats confront soft external and internal constraints. (truncated)

Anton Oleinik
Memorial University of Newfoundland

“Universal versus specific categories of network capitalism: on the dialectics of the abstract and the concrete”

Social scientists confront the problem of describing specific phenomena in universal terms that can be understood and applicable outside of the narrow area of subject-specific

studies. Both the universalistic approach of the economic imperialism and the ethnographical interest in particularities fail to find a ‘third way’ between the two extreme methodological positions. The Marxian methodology of descending from the abstract to the concrete can be of interest in meeting the methodological challenge. It implies that the most abstract, universalistic, categories are progressively put in a particular context. Concrete, specific categories result from the process of embedding of universal categories. Abstract categories define a general trend, whereas concrete categories explain empirical variability. The case of network capitalism is considered as an example. The concept of network lies at a high level of abstraction, it can produce such diverse phenomena as interlocking directorates, industrial districts, clusters, business groups or even cliques and Mafia. (truncated)

Jairo J. Parada
Universidad del Norte

“The Veblenian’s Theory on Institutional Change: A case study of the Colombian Colonial Institutions”

An up-dated theory on institutional change must take into account all the new developments that recent discoveries in biology, psychology and sociology posit for a theory of evolutionary institutional change. This vision cannot be inspired exclusively on the individualistic rational choice approach (New Institutional Economics). It also needs to avoid the conflation that hermeneutic approaches imply for understanding the dynamic of relationships between structures and individual and collective human agency. In this paper I discuss the results of applying this approach to the study of the evolution of the Colombian Colonial institutions at the regional level. At the end, this paper will show that institutions that have evolved in the region are a consequence not only of cultural developments, but also of an interaction among instincts, geographical conditions, structures and agency.

Janice Peterson
GAO

“Current Issues in Unemployment Insurance Reform”

Unemployment Insurance (UI) is one of the largest and most important social insurance programs in the United States. Since its establishment in the 1930s, UI has largely served two purposes: 1) to provide temporary and partial wage replacement to workers (with prior labor force attachment) who are involuntarily unemployed, and 2) to stabilize the economy during economic downturns. Critics of the current UI system from across the political spectrum note that the structure of the UI system has changed very little since it was established in the 1930s, but the workforce and labor market have changed dramatically since that time. This concern has given rise to a number of UI reform proposals targeting UI eligibility rules, financing arrangements, and reemployment provisions. This paper will provide an overview of recent UI reform proposals,

highlighting those issues and proposals likely to receive attention in the current public policy environment.

Chip Poirot
Shawnee State University

“Can Social Economics be an Evolutionary Science?”

The title of this paper, clearly an adaptation of Thorstein Veblen’s famous essay on the same topic seeks to examine the uneasy relationship between Neo-Darwinian theory and social economics. Social economics is the broad area of the social sciences that cuts across sociology, political science, economics and anthropology and seeks explanation for changes in social and economic change over time. Some philosophers, biologists, psychologists and anthropologists have suggested that modern day neo-Darwinian evolutionary theory should provide the basis for modern day social science. Social economists are often cautious, or overtly hostile to incorporating an explanatory role for biological factors into their models of social and economic change. Similarly, not all social economists accept the premise that the social sciences should model itself on a specific “type” of natural science, and instead argue that knowledge in the social sciences can have a separate foundation. (truncated)

Robert E. Prasch
Middlebury College

“Monsignor John Ryan on the Ethics and Economics of Minimum Wage Legislation”

Monsignor John A. Ryan (1869-1945) wrote one of the first book-length studies of minimum wage legislation by any American author. This book, *A Living Wage: Its Ethical and Economic Aspects* (1906), drew the immediate attention of his peers, including Richard Ely (who wrote its introduction) and launched Ryan into a career as an important, and highly visible, authority on minimum wage legislation. His voluminous writings, along with his extensive activism, and service on expert commissions, greatly advanced the cause of minimum wage legislation during the Progressive Era. This paper surveys and examines the logic and sources of Ryan's arguments, thereby providing a study of Ryan in the context of the economic arguments of his time.

Jack Reardon
University of Wisconsin-Stout

“Quantum Mechanics: A More Realistic Explanation of Market Forces”

Quantum mechanics, first proposed by Max Planck in 1900, asserts that the energy of light waves is emitted in chunks, or quanta, rather than continuous waves. Quantum mechanics blurs the distinction between subject and object, cause and effect, and acknowledges the possibility of multiple outcomes. Quantum mechanics revolutionized physics and underlies most of modern science and technology. Unfortunately,

neoclassical economics has ignored quantum mechanics and has remained committed to the mechanistic metaphor of 19th century physics. This paper will critique supply and demand analysis, the heart of neoclassical analysis, and offer quantum mechanics as a more powerful and realistic substitute. Section one will briefly summarize quantum theory, section two will critique the reliance of supply and demand on 19th century physics, and section three will demonstrate the superior explanatory power of quantum mechanics.

Eric A. Schutz
Rollins College

“Power, Class and Economic Inequality in Neoclassical Terms”

Social power is easily theorized in terms of the neoclassical model of individual choice subject to constraint. "Constraint" must be understood as broadly as possible, i.e., to encompass the opportunity costs of market related and non-market related activities as well as of the informational environment of the individual. One individual has "power" over another by virtue of being subject to a different set of constraints than the other such that he is able to alter the other's constraints or influence the other's preferences and get the other to act in ways the other would not otherwise act. "Class" then may be said to exist when individuals in one group have non-reciprocal power so defined over individuals in other groups. This paper explores some of the ramifications of (a) modeling social power and class this way, and (b) theorizing economic inequality on the basis of such a model.

Peter von Staden
University of the West of England

“Using Case Study to Challenge North’s Risk Calculation: The Iron and Steel Business Promotion Law of 1917”

This paper illustrates both the strength of historical evidence to illuminate weaknesses in theory and the ‘triangulation’ needed to support an argument. North argues that institutions are created to reduce uncertainty. Operating within the rules of a new institution, actors trade off the limitations of the new institutional constraints with risk reduction benefits. This risk reduction calculation is too simplistic as the case study of the Iron and Steel Promotion Law (1917) illustrates. It fails to capture the interconnectivity of institutions, its implied risk, and the role of human agency in an actor’s decision making calculus. Despite the historical *seishō* (political merchant) relationship, government and business used the open forum of the *shingikai* (Councils of Deliberation) to hammer out this critical bill. Evidence suggests that economic uncertainty of the times was important but it was a broader calculation based on the risks posed by other newly formed institutions.

Mayo Toruno
California State University

“Markets, Democracy, and Morality”

This paper explores the arguments that have been advanced to explain why markets are either morally neutral or institutions that encourage moral rectitude. This will allow me to explore those arguments, generally the flip side of the previous ones, which view government as morally deficient. These explorations will occur at two levels: first, at the level of political and economic philosophy; and second, at the level of popular political culture – particularly American political culture. I will then argue that democratic government is morally superior to competitive free markets. This argument will build on the idea that, at the level of society, moral adjustments, attempts to rectify a wrong, can only be carried out through democracy. The market, precisely because it is not the medium through which normative outcomes are debated, is incapable of making moral adjustments. The paper will end by exploring the causes for the belief that markets are morally superior to democratic government.

Eric Tymoigne

University of Missouri - Kansas City

“Chartalism, Stage of Banking, And Liquidity Preference”

Too often the word "chartal" is thought to be synonymous with "state."

This leads some authors to argue that the Chartalist approach of money is a very narrow view of the theory and history of money that applies only to a world configuration based on Nation-States. The paper shows that the signification of the world "chartal" is deeper and more complex. All means of payment are chartal even private means of payment because all means of payments are liabilities: "chartal" means "token."

This has important implications for the understanding of the evolution of money and the theory of liquidity preference. It is notably shown, contrary to what some authors think, that banks never started as lenders of funds and that the liquidity preference theory and the Chartalist approach are perfectly compatible.

Daniel A. Underwood

Peninsula College

“Game Theory, Quantitative Reasoning, and Critical Thinking in the Economics Curriculum”

Economic educators working within the tradition of Institutionalism generally acknowledge the importance of using alternative paradigms to explore the provisioning process. Because the Institutional paradigm is “evolutionary,” Institutionalists often reject general equilibrium approaches and methodological individualism. For this reason and others, Institutionalists have tended to eschew mathematical modeling of the provisioning process. Yet modeling too evolves. Increasingly game theory is used to model strategic behavior which, depending on the nature of the game, leads to conclusions that depart from the standard conclusions of neoclassical economics. This paper explores how game theory can be used as a form of quantitative reasoning and,

when integrated into a multiparadigmatic approach, provides an effective vehicle to advance critical thinking.

Daniel A. Underwood
Peninsula College
Dan Axelsen
ERS Group

“An Evolutionary Approach to Modeling Economic Development”

In an effort to promote the creation of family wage jobs in distressed regions, increasingly local agencies take on a proactive role to encourage entry of new business. Many of these agencies utilize a cluster based approach to development, where key groupings of geographically and economically related businesses are targeted for expansion. The cluster approach is “Institutional:” it uses deliberate action to shape economic and social evolution to sustain community and raise the quality of life. While government policy can take many forms – from tax credits to sale of public properties – ultimately the question remains, “Have these programs achieved their intended outcome?” This paper presents four modes of analysis – location quotients, descriptive univariate analysis, relative change quotients, and dynamic cluster analysis – that can be used to model the evolution of a regional economy and evaluate the effectiveness of a cluster approach. (truncated)

John Watkins
Westminster College

“America’s Perpetual Trade Deficit: An Institutionalist Interpretation”

Traditional economic theory denies that a country can run a perpetual current account deficit. A deficit in one period is followed by a surplus in the next. In contrast to theory, the United States has run a current account deficit for thirty years. The deficit is attributed to any number of causes. This paper takes a Keynesian, institutionalist approach asserting the US trade deficit results in a large part from the various efforts of China, Japan, Europe, and the United States to address their internal problems. The US role in fostering the globalization is to over consume, allowing other countries to over produce. Historically, the US has provided the demand allowing the newly industrialized countries of the world to develop. The decline in the value of the dollar, however, threatens America’s role as the world’s over consumer. How this role will be filled in the future remains unclear.

James Webb
University of Missouri – Kansas City

"Dewey's Inquiry and Empirical Economics"

Dewey's analysis of inquiry provides constructive guidance for practical research issues in institutional economics (and heterodox political economy more generally). In general terms, some pertinent points in Dewey's analysis of inquiry are (1) the nature of logic and its relation with experience (2) recognition of philosophic fallacy in the context of empirical research (3) the continuity and complementarity of the phases of inquiry as discussed by Dewey in "the pattern of inquiry" (4) getting over the alleged dichotomy between deduction and induction. What these general points suggest is not that institutionalist methodology should forbid (or at least strongly discourage) use of specific quantitative research techniques such as econometrics and systems dynamics and other quantitative and formal techniques in their work. Rather the ways in which quantitative and formal techniques are used in orthodox economics typically are not compatible with Dewey's analysis of inquiry. Uses of econometrics and systems dynamics are compatible with pragmatic inquiry are discussed.

Matthew C. Wilson
University of Denver

"Colorado's Constitutional Conundrum"

About two thirds of government spending in the United States is undertaken by state and local governments. Such governmental entities often face balanced budget amendments and other fiscal austerity measures, which force them to cut spending or raise taxes during recessions. The state of Colorado faces some of the most severe fiscal austerity restrictions of any state. Over the past twenty years, Constitutional politics in Colorado have resulted in a series of conflicting amendments and referenda, which have removed much of the state legislature's budgetary discretion. These amendments, combined with the balanced budget amendment that was built into the state constitution back in 1876, force the state into fiscal austerity mode during economic downturns, such as the recession of 2001. The paper will examine how the state constitutional restrictions evolved and what is currently being discussed in the state legislature to resolve the crisis.

Cecilia Winters
Manhattanville College

"The Heartbreak of Hysteresis: The Case of Haiti"

Hysteresis exists when the long-run or final value of a variable depends on the value of the variable in the past. Past values influence the current exogenous variables as well as the attendant structure of equations and coefficients that characterize the system that determines the variable. Thus, the long run value of employment, income or mortality depends on the path taken toward it. Social structures built upon racism, class conflict and outside interference that has served elite interests at the costs of Haiti's development characterize the path followed in Haiti. The cascading damage to the Haitian economy has seemed to go on forever. It is no surprise that during the 1950s and 1960s, a period when the world economy grew at its most rapid rate in history, Haiti experienced little to

no economic growth. A century and a half after it gained its independence Haiti remains mired in poverty.

Jon D. Wisman
American University

“State Lotteries: Using State Power to Fleece the Less Privileged”

Gambling has likely existed throughout human history. It provides excitement; it is an adventure. Yet until fairly recently, in the U.S. religious and moral opposition impeded government participation. However, weakening of this opposition has permitted the development and rapid expansion of state lotteries over the past four decades, providing an increasingly important new source of state revenues. These lotteries are disproportionately played by the financially less well off, placing additional strains on already tight personal budgets. This paper examines the economic consequences of state lotteries for the less privileged. It addresses the issue of why the less well off are especially vulnerable to the siren call of lotteries’ promise of becoming instantly wealthy. It focuses particularly on the manner in which the rise of state lotteries fits into the general shift in political power that has led to government measures that augment increasing inequality in income, wealth, and privilege in the U.S.

Harold Wolozin
U Mass Boston

“The Underworld of Economic Behavior”

In a recent paper, I invoke psychoanalytic theory to probe Thorstein Veblen’s seminal focus on human instincts as prime movers in economic behavior. The highlights of my findings include (1) economic institutions viewed as handmaidens of the super ego (2) the overwhelming role of emotions in economic behavior and (3) the prevalence of unpredictable behavior inherent in the mind’s restlessness, phantasy and irrationality. I propose that this is the underworld of economic behavior--what goes on underneath in the human mind – and the direction for exploring economic behavior! What I propose to do with this paper is to extend my research, which previously focused on psychoanalytic theory applied to Veblenian views. My analysis will also include a review of key past and present economists who have also questioned “surface” models of economic decision-making. (truncated)

Mary Wrenn
Idaho State University

“The Role of Agency in OIE and NIE Thought”

The role of the individual in the decision making process, and more importantly, the individual’s agency (or lack thereof) in making decisions inform the theoretical structure from which any approach to economics is built. This paper seeks to examine and

compare the role of agency in Original Institutional and New Institutional thought. As well, the consequential impact and role that the respective conceptualizations of individual agency have in the theoretical structure and methodological approach of each group of thought will also be explored.

Timothy A. Wunder
Valparaiso University

“John B Davis's 'Theory of the Individual' Applied: Two Case Studies; Thorstein Veblen and Joseph Schumpeter”

John B. Davis's book "The Theory of the Individual in Economics: Identity and Value" created a clear and precise framework from which the conceptual ideas about individuality could be evaluated. This paper will use the framework that was created by Davis to explore two very differing economists' work; Thorstein Veblen and Joseph Schumpeter. Such analysis on Veblen and Schumpeter will make clear certain consistencies of methodology which appear in both their works with respect to the nature of the individual. To be precise this essay will serve to show that, when looked at from the framework as laid down in Davis's book, the individual discussed within the works of Schumpeter and Veblen both represent a methodologically holistic vision of individual behavior. This similarity of Veblen and Schumpeter, with respect to the individual, suggests that perhaps Schumpeter's observations on socioeconomic issues may require a reevaluation within the institutional community. (truncated)

Yavuz Yaşar
University of Denver

“Market Structure and Utilization of Preventive Care: A Multilevel Analysis”

Abstract: The U.S. health care system has been going through very dramatic changes as far as its market structure is concerned. First, managed competition and now the backlash against managed competition. These changes, however, have one thing, if not more, in common: they all aim to reduce over-provision and over-utilization of expensive medical care, and encourage more preventive care. Has this been the case? That is the subject matter that the present paper primarily deals with. This study looks for answers for the question of how health care market structure affects the utilization of preventive care services by employing a multilevel or hierarchical linear modeling technique.

Economics (Business and Finance)Section Coordinator: Kashi Nath Tiwari, KNT's Academic Financial Research

Economics: Finance and Business Abstracts

Germa Bel
Cornell University and Universitat de Barcelona
Antonio Miralles
Boston University

“Machiavellian Taxation?: Poll tax versus less regressive schemes to finance public services”

In this paper, we develop a simple theoretical model in order to explain how politicians choose between progressive and regressive tax schemes that serve to afford some local service production costs. It consists of a bipartisan model in which each party's preferences are lexicographic, giving priority to winning but following ideological preferences given that it wins. Concerning voters, this model distinguishes for the first time in the literature between pragmatic majorities and social ones, and predicts what happens when both majorities have the same ideological sign and what happens when these majorities are in conflict.

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

“The Environment of Accounting: Has It Changed?”

The bankruptcy of Enron Corporation in 2001 with \$62 billion in assets was, at the time, the largest in U.S. history. In addition, Arthur Andersen, then one of the world's leading international accounting firms, ceased to exist after being found guilty of obstruction of justice in the Enron case in June 2002. In July 2002, WorldCom filed bankruptcy with \$100 billion in assets, making the Enron bankruptcy appear small in comparison. These scandals have resulted in changes in the regulatory environment concerning financial reporting. Given the change in the regulatory environment and perceived closer scrutiny of financial reporting, has the environment of accounting departments in public companies really changed? To obtain insights into answering that question, controllers of large and small companies were asked to complete a short survey. This paper reports on the results of that survey. The results reveal that changes within the accounting environment overall have been positive.

Martin Feinberg

Les Rydl
University of Texas-Pan American

"Quantitative Forecasting Methods: Rio Grande Valley/Texas vs. Tamaulipas/Mexico"

Two of the fastest growing regions in population in the U.S. and Mexico are located on the U.S.-Mexico border around the adjoining U.S.-Mexico cities of McAllen -Reynosa and Brownsville - Matamoros. Little research has been conducted on the quantitative business forecasting techniques used in businesses in these regions. A validated survey instrument will be use to acquire data about the utilization of quantitative forecasting techniques such as regression, exponential smoothing, moving average, and Box-Jenkins. Practices in the U.S. and Mexico will be compared.

Robert Howard,
Government of Alberta

"Effective Economic Development Policies in a Mature Economy"

The use of public policy as an explicit instrument of economic development is again controversial as technological changes have made capital more mobile and broadened the geographic areas over which firms may operate. This has intensified competition for investment among jurisdictions. Spending on economic development has three effects: spending on the target sector is increased, spending on other social priorities is proportionally reduced, and the funding of fiscal incentives reduces economic growth. Even if an incentive is very effective at improving economic performance, the costs may well exceed the benefits. This paper uses panel data to measures the effect of targeted incentives on economic growth for Canadian provinces. The use of provinces isolates the impact of this factor, because other important factors such as statutory and regulatory regimes, technology bases, and the educational attainment of residents are approximately the same in each province.

Luke Morris
Warner Woodworth
Brigham Young University

"Creation of Local NGOs: A Look at MicroBusiness Mentors of Provo, Utah"

Over the past decade thousands of NGOs have launched into existence in the United States totaling up to the 1.3 million there are today. These NGOs have taken risks with the hope of fulfilling a niche that satisfies a need in a specific community. This paper will analyze the different methodologies concerning the start-up of statewide NGOs. Primarily, it will review the literature regarding NGO creation. Next, it will provide a case study of a local NGO, Micro Business MentorsT (M&Ms) in Provo, Utah. M&Ms serves the low-income Hispanic community by providing business skills training in Spanish, mentors, and small loans. comparison will be made between the steps taken by M&Ms for its

start-up, along with an analysis of how this affected the success of the NGO in its initial phases.

John Riddle
Pennsylvania State University at Fayette

“Impact of Monopolistic Power of Publishers on Creativity and Library Collections”

The paper studies the library management strategies adopted within a monopolistic environment. How the increasing monopolization of companies that control journals (and increasing costs of journals) is impacting scholarly communication and how libraries are finding creative ways to cope?

Jason Alan Snyder
University of California at Berkeley
Dov Rothman
Columbia University

“Does Medical School Debt Affect Young Physicians' Employment Choices?”

This paper examines the effects of liquidity constraints on young physicians' employment choices. We focus in particular on the decision to found a new practice versus buy (or buy into) an existing practice, which we conceptualize as a decision to "make" versus "buy" bundles of intangible assets. Using data from a national survey of physicians, we estimate whether and how a physician's employment choice upon completion of residency training is related to the amount of educational debt he/she had upon completion of medical school. We find that in areas of medicine where purchasing a practice involves acquiring valuable intangible assets such as existing patient relationships, and among physicians who are unlikely to have "social collateral", educational debt is negatively associated with the probability that a physician bought an existing practice relative to the probability that a physician founded a new practice.

Kashi Nath Tiwari
KNT's Academic Financial Research

“Corporate Distress,”

Corporate distress calls could be manipulative or real. Bankruptcy provisions could be viewed as a set perverse options, excessively exercised against the interest of creditors. These provisions are value-generating options to corporations and cost-inflicting obligations to creditors. Investors will refrain from acquiring investment instruments of firms that have greater potentialities to take shelter in these provisions. Start-ups and

well-established firms could avoid using these paths by embracing alternative sources of funding. Input prices could be capped, while output prices could be floored. During the periods of uncertain market conditions, the caps and floors provide value to corporations and their investors. Conversion of bonds into stocks reduces debt-equity ratio, thereby extending an implicit invitation to new investors. Infusion of capital through such strategies appears to be superior to manipulative strategies that attempt to create value through perverse options. Collaboration with the suppliers of intermediate products enhances the chances of success and reduces distress call dependencies.

Kashi Nath Tiwari
KNT's Academic Financial Research

“Accounting Rules: Financial Benefits, and Costs,”

Employee stock options reduce the short-term costs of a corporation, while increasing its long-term liabilities. Observably, this in turn increases the short-term value of net earnings. Informed investors would take into account the long-term effects of employee stock options. After the vesting period, the options could be exercised at the discretion of the option-holders, which enhances the magnitude of the instability parameter. As a result, the effect of the options on a corporation's stock price may be ambiguous. The investors that adopt a myopic view may dominate the investment sector, thereby depressing the prices of the companies that do not grant options relative to the companies that do grant options. Government intervention through additional regulations may be ill-advised as the market forces will establish a stable equilibrium between the two rates of return. Additional regulations will create distortions across sectors that will alter the optimal paths in an undesirable sequential fashion.

Economics (General)Section Coordinator: Jack Hou, California State University -Long Beach

General Economics Abstracts

Katie Baird

University of Washington - Tacoma

“Scholastic Preparation versus College Costs: The Determinants of College Enrollment in the U.S. 1990-2002”

This paper examines the relative importance of cost versus family background and school performance in explaining variation in college enrollment rates by race and state in the U.S. It analyzes annual state-level data from 1990 to 2002 on college enrollment rates by race in public 2- and 4-year institutions of higher education. The purpose of the research is to identify policies that will best improve college access for underrepresented groups.

King Banaian

William Luksetich

St. Cloud State University

“New Interpretations of Indices of Economic and Political Freedom”

In this paper, we model the usual relationships between measures economic welfare and indices of economic freedom dichotomously rather than, as is the usual case, continuous. Our results are interpreted as showing that the relationship between the two are not continuous; rather they show that a minimum level of economic freedom must be attained before substantial improvements in economic welfare are attained. Moreover, most of the components of the economic freedom measure are irrelevant in affecting economic welfare. Indeed, it is only the presence of significant degrees of private property rights that are important in affecting economic welfare.

Shuming Bao

University of Michigan

Jack W. Hou

California State University - Long Beach

Anqing Shi

World Bank

“Migration Scenarios and Western China Development: Some Evidence from 2000 Population Census Data”

The rapid growth of migration in China over the last decade has been coincided with market reforms and deregulation of household registration system (hukou system). There has been a regional disparity in migration within last twenty years: the east region has been primary attraction to the inter-regional migration and experienced continuously increasing net migration, while the central and west China have been experiencing continuous net loss of migration. This paper will conduct a comprehensive study on different migration scenarios in China primarily based on the 2000 population census data and some sample data from previous census and surveys. First, the paper will give an overview of historical distribution of population over last 50 years, especially after 1978. Then, the paper will describe the regional patterns of migration between urban cities, towns and townships based on 2000 Census data. A comparison will be given to changes in spatial pattern of migration by different regions over last 20 years. Third, the paper will apply Roberto Bachi's Migration Preference Index for inter-provincial migration and investigate the changes in the migration patterns in western regions and other regions by grouping all provinces in several regions. Fourth, the paper will build a Narayana migration model. (truncated)

Örn B. Bodvarsson
Hendrik F. Van den Berg
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

“Are Estimates of Immigration's Effects on Native Workers Biased? A Reexamination of the Mariel Boatlift”

Numerous studies conclude that exogenous immigration has very small effects on wages and unemployment. Reasons suggested are that immigration: (a) may be driven by endogenous factors; (b) is likely to cause out-migration; or (c) may induce factor flows across the economy. Surprisingly, few studies consider the possibility that immigrants, being new consumers, will stimulate labor demand. If the demand-augmenting effects of immigration are large, failure to control for them may cause downwardly biased estimates of immigration's effects. We analyze the demand effects of immigration by reexamining a famous natural experiment studied earlier by David Card: the 1980 Mariel Boatlift of some 125,000 Cubans to Miami. Using the Current Population Survey and consumer expenditure data for 1979-85 in Miami and 4 other cities, we analyze: (a) to what extent the Mariel influx stimulated labor demand?; and (b) to what degree failure to control for Mariel immigrant consumption exerted downward bias on estimates of the influx's labor market effects.

Dale Bremmer
Rose-Hulman Inst. of Technology
Randy Kesslering
Arkansas State University

“How the Fed Sets the Federal Funds Rate Target: A Limited Dependent Variable Study”

This paper performs a statistical analysis of the factors that cause the Federal Reserve to change its target for the federal funds rate. A multivariate probit model is used. The dependent variable indicates whether the federal funds target increased, decreased, or remained the same. This vector of dependent variables indicates both the direction and the magnitude of the proposed change. For example, the change in the federal funds rate may have been +25, - 25, +50, or -50 basis points. The explanatory variables include changes in GDP, changes in the unemployment rate, changes in consumer confidence, changes in inflation, and changes in the stock market index. Additional variables include how much the target changed last time and how long ago the target was changed. Regressions using both real-time data and revised data will be estimated, but the use of real-time data is limited because some data series are not available.

Scott A. Carson
University of Texas - Permian Basin

“Chasing the Golden Mountain; a 19th Century Anthropometric History of Chinese in America”

James Marshall’s 1848 gold discovery on Northern California’s American River set into motion on the America’s mid-19th century’s great migrations. Immigrants from around the world converged on the rolling hills of Northern California. Among these immigrants was a sizeable contingent of Chinese sojourn miners who would later construct the Central Pacific Railroad. This paper examines the anthropometric record of those Chinese workers who would later be incarcerated in America’s western prisons. The Chinese always reached smaller terminal average statures than American native-born inmates. Moreover, their average stature demonstrated cycles that were distinctive from their North American counterparts, suggesting the two populations encountered different biological conditions.

Scott A. Carson
University of Texas - Permian Basin

“Institutional Change as the Result of 19th Century Crime in Kansas”

Nineteenth century American political development depended, in part, on criminal environments and the costs that crime imposed on the public. When the social costs to citizens increased beyond some threshold, citizens had the incentive to organize collectively to reduce criminal activity. This paper uses 19th century criminal data from the Kansas state prison to consider the market for crime in America’s developing heartland. Crimes are segregated by severity: theft, physical assault, sexual assault, fraud, murder and desertion from the United States’ Army. A market model is developed to determine the supply of public willingness to abate crime, as proxied by criminal sentencing. Social willingness to avert criminal victimization is proxied by conviction handed down by courts to criminals; society was willing to devote more resources for protection the more severe the criminal act. Alternatively, we would expect that with more severe punishments, rational criminals were less willing criminals were to commit

crime. However, the severity of criminal acts was not influenced by sentencing. Together, society and potential criminals converged on a market equilibrium where the marginal willingness of society to abate criminal activity equaled the marginal criminals willingness to risk additional years incarcerated. (truncated)

Scott A. Carson
University of Texas - Permian Basin

“Technology and Mortality: the Influence of Technological Change on 19th Century Transoceanic Mortality”

The 19th century immigration of Mormon European recruits brought 85,000 immigrants into the Great Basin. This paper examines a sample of 332 ship registries of vessels from Europe with passengers bound for the Great Basin migration. Both 19th century Europe and America experienced high mortality from childhood and adult diseases, such as measles, scarlet fever and tuberculosis. Greater time between Europe and North America ports on immigrant vessels allowed these diseases greater incubation periods and exposed passengers to greater mortality risks. Consequently, this paper considers the relationship between days at sea and the technological innovation and adaptation of ocean going steam powered vessels. Preliminary evidence demonstrates that the length of time on passenger vessels fell 86 percent with the substitution of steam power for wind power. Disease and mortality rates fell as shorter periods on vessels limited passengers' exposure to disease. Therefore, the 19th century adaptation of steam power for wind power technologies had significant effects on distribution and migration but more importantly human on health and mortality.

Scott A. Carson
University of Texas - Permian Basin

“Wealth Accumulation and Wealth Distribution: A Simultaneous Relationship?”

Studies abound of 19th century wealth accumulation among native and immigrant Americans. However, these studies are potentially biased because of the omission of statistically relevant pre-migration wealth. This omission is the result of the paucity of pre-migration wealth information. This paper deals with the 19th century wealth accumulation of international immigrants after their arrival in America's Great Basin. While this paper is also unable to include premigration wealth levels, premigration occupations were significantly related to premigration wealth accumulation and serve as proxies for immigrant pre-migration wealth. European immigrants within the Great Basin demonstrated the well-known life-cycle between age and wealth. Moreover, immigrants who took up Great Basin white-collar and agricultural occupations accumulated more wealth than their skilled and unskilled counterparts. However, it is premigration European occupations that are most illuminating. Only European farmers accumulated significantly more wealth than their European non-farming counterparts.

However, the joint relationship between European and Great Basin agricultural occupations is not significant, suggesting that European farmers may have intrinsically been of a higher quality compared to their non-farming counterparts, making European farmers' wealth accumulation easier after their Great Basin arrival.

Harold R. Christensen
Centenary College of Louisiana

“The United States Government as Rent Collector: the Case of Land Sales Adjacent to the Illinois Central Railroad, 1854-1904”

Land grants were a common method employed by the United States Government to encourage the construction of railroads. The goal of the land grant was to encourage the completion of a North-South route from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico. The hope was that two railroads, the Illinois Central and the Mobile and Ohio would meet at Cairo, Illinois on the east side of the Mississippi River. Congress broke significant new ground and showed remarkable insight in passing the enabling legislation. The grants were made to the states (Illinois, Alabama, and Mississippi), rather than directly to the railroads themselves. This allowed federal/state governments to retain some control over route. The land itself was land that was still unclaimed and thus federally-owned. Along the right-of-way (the route) a checkerboard pattern of railroad land grants was maintained; the railroad owning one side and the U.S. Government owning the opposite side. The theory was that, with the exception of the right-of-way, at least one side of the line would always be available for development. In terms of total acreage, the Illinois Central portion of this land grant ultimately amounted to about 2,500,000 acres. (truncated)

Charles J. Ellard
University of Texas - Pan American

“The Economic and Social Impact of Literature: Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle"”

It is widely acknowledged that the reaction to "The Jungle" by Upton Sinclair was a powerful force in moving toward government standards and regulation in the meatpacking industry in the U.S. In this year we recognize the centennial of the appearance of this novel which had real life consequences. This paper reviews the circumstances of the novel and its author, what the novel was about and not about, and the beginnings of regulation in the meat processing industry. This is not a book review; it is a celebration of a journalistic effort which had real economic and social impact in America.

Charles J. Ellard
University of Texas - Pan American

“The Recession of 1980: Was It Really a Recession?”

The Recession of 1980 was the briefest in the post-war U.S. history and since it preceded by only months the Recession of 1981-82 which was the deepest post-war recession to date, it seems the 1980 downturn was either mistakenly classified or should be considered contiguous with the 1981-82 downturn. Nevertheless, the 1980 recession lays claim to some historical uniqueness which is worthy of description and analysis. The purpose of this paper is to examine the historical context of the 1980 Recession and its preceding recovery and associated policy decisions both by the Ford and Carter Administrations and the Federal Reserve.

Scott M. Fuess, Jr.

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Jack W. Hou

California State University - Long Beach

Meghan Millea

Mississippi State University

“Tax and Spending: Which Causes Which? The Case for Japan”

Economists have long wondered: does government tax first and then figure out how to spend the proceeds or does it first make spending plans and then reckon how to raise funds? Or perhaps government taxing and spending are synchronized, that is, jointly determined. This has added significance when a government faces mounting deficits and is attempting to reduce this deficit via either take hikes or curbing spending. Which method is appropriate depends critically on the direction of the causation between taxes and spending. Focusing on tax-and-spend behavior at the local level, this study will identify the directional feedback and examine whether there is contemporaneous association between prefectural government expenditures and receipts in Japan.

Stephan F. Gohmann

University of Louisville

Myra J. McCricakrd

Bellarmino University

“Health Insurance Affordability and the Uninsured”

Although approximately 15% of the population is without health insurance coverage, not all of these individuals are too poor to purchase coverage. Many uninsured individuals have incomes that are adequate to purchase insurance. An important issue is how the number of individuals who are insured changes over time as economic growth changes. This paper examines how the number of individuals uninsured over the years 1996 to 2001 changes as the economy changes. In particular the paper examines to what extent individuals have incomes adequate to afford insurance coverage over time. We use the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, MEPS.

Wafa Hakim
University of Arizona

“Giving It Away for Free -- Motivations of Open-source Software Developers”

Most open-source software is created by unpaid developers, working in their spare time - a classic voluntary contribution mechanism for a public good. Contrary to theoretical and experimental predictions, there does not appear to be any under-provision of open-source software. Competing hypotheses as to why developers contribute to open-source software include that they are altruistic; that they enjoy coding and do it as a hobby; that it is a form of job-market signaling, or that it is a form of learning by practical experience. These last two motives probably work together, and are what I test. This paper tests complementarity between educational attainment and contributions to open-source software, to see if these contributions substitute for education in the process of human capital accumulation, or supplement it. I consider open-source development in different fields, and levels of education, as practices which can be adopted jointly.

John Harter
Eastern Kentucky University

“Issues with Teaching Microeconomic Principles in a Lab Setting”

Teaching microeconomic principles using hands-on experiments and activities has been shown to promote student learning and enjoyment in economics courses. These exercises can be embedded within the traditional course, but many professors fear losing too much class time and topic coverage. An alternative is to offer these experiments in a separate, laboratory-style course. At my university, we developed just such a laboratory course to accompany the traditional microeconomic principles course and discovered several issues and challenges. Since our course is different from our other offerings, there are questions about faculty loads and the effects of the course on the rewards system. For the course itself, there are potential problems ensuring student enrollment and participation. Also, the selection and timing of the exercises must be considered carefully. I propose to discuss the issues we have encountered, how we have addressed them, and how we might address them better in the future.

Matthew Holliday
St. Cloud State University

“Indexing for Speculative Pressure on an Exchange Rate Regime: A Case Study of Ukraine”

This paper will address the ability to document speculation within a foreign currency, through the use of an index. Specifically can speculative attacks against a currency be documents through the use of an index of economic fundamentals? The index used is a modified version of the ERW index, developed by Eichengreen et al and modified by Banaian and Lo. Within the modified ERW index, nonlinear dynamics in financial data

are assumed, and the three economic fundamentals are indexed. The goal is to develop a leading indicator for transitional economies that can be used to indicate the potential for currency speculation.

Mark Jelavich
Northwest Missouri State University

“Exporting, Inward Investment and Labor Earnings in the US”

Using 2000 state-level data, this study examines how average earnings per worker varies with state exports (as a fraction of GSP), employment in foreign-owned facilities (as a fraction of total state employment), labor productivity, unionization rates, and the percent of a state's population living in rural areas. In particular, exports and inward FDI employment have small but significantly positive impacts on earnings; the rural population percentage's impact is small but significantly negative. Labor productivity appears to have the largest impact on earnings. Some policy implications for state governments regarding international trade and investment are deduced from these findings. Overhead projector: ON

Carsten Lange
California State Polytechnic University – Pomona
Christine Sauer
University of New Mexico

“EMU Enlargement and Seigniorage: Who Will Win or Lose and Why?”

Ten mostly Central and Eastern European countries have just joined the European Union (EU). Eventually they will become eligible to adopt the Euro and thereby transfer their money creation monopoly and the seigniorage revenue derived from it to the European Central Bank (ECB). While the ECB redistributes the seigniorage it collects to member countries according to a distribution key, some of the new EMU-members may win while others may lose seigniorage. This paper considers two common measures of seigniorage to identify i) which countries stand to win and which countries stand to lose seigniorage and ii) which underlying components are responsible for seigniorage gains and losses. Since gains and losses are significant and the current seigniorage distribution key is largely responsible for these changes, the EU may want to consider a transitional seigniorage distribution rule for its new members to ease their short-term fiscal burdens when they officially adopt the Euro.

Richard C. Lin
Soochow University, Taiwan

“Recent Severe Unemployment in Taiwan: A Critical Realist Approach”

Mainstream economics has produced many theories to account for the recent severe unemployment in Taiwan. These, resting on empiricism, closed system analysis, and event regularities, have provided logically sufficient conditions to the considered event, but are inadequate because unemployment is complicated in nature. This article utilizes the critical realist approach to uncover its ultimately generative forces, be they empirical or transcendental, which is believed to provide efficacious theory and effective policy implications. The hedonic social structure and the post-industrial economy were found the governing structures of the event that entailed causal mechanisms such as the fashions of the 'more pay, less works' and the job-hopping, and the enforcement of the Labor Standard Law. Together with reinforcing forces, i.e. massive outward investments, poor economic performance, and others, these natural necessities gave rise to the current state of the studied event.

Echu Liu
Cheng Hsiao
Shinyi Chou
University of Southern California

“Maternal Full-Time Employment and Children’s Body Mass Index”

This paper uses mother-child data from the 2000 wave of the U.S. National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) to investigate the effect of the mother's working status on children's body mass index (BMI). We propose an endogenous switching regression model to account for the fact that a mother's working status may fundamentally change the relationship governing children's BMI as well as the sample selection effect between the control group and the treatment group. Various specification analyses are conducted. It is found that the semiparametric estimates of our model yield the most reliable average treatment effect of a mother's full-time employment on children's BMI of 1.075. Translating our estimates into the conventional dichotomous classification of overweight or not overweight, we find that on average children whose mothers work full time are 7.5 percent more likely to become overweight than those whose mothers do not work full time. Contrary to the findings of early studies, these results suggest that children with full-time employed mothers may face a higher risk of becoming overweight.

Craig R. MacPhee
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

“Why Is the Post-Soviet Transition So Slow?”

Although the Russian economy received shock therapy in the early 1990s, post-Soviet incomes, productivity and employment have still not recovered after more than a decade. The explanation for this lack of progress involves several weaknesses in the reform process. These are described and illustrated with specific examples from the former Soviet Republic of Georgia.

Akbar Marvasti
University of Houston- Downtown

“U.S. Academic Institutions and Foreign-Born Faculty Perceived Effectiveness”

This paper tests current perceptions of the effectiveness of foreign-born faculty at US universities in order to provide suggestions to support useful institutional change in this arena. An institutional perspective allows an understanding of how academic institutions have affected the performance of their members and how these institutions can make effective change. The ethnic and racial composition of the population in the US has been changing dramatically. As a result, the make-up of the student population and the academic labor market has shifted. The question is whether academic institutions are ready for the new face of America. This paper examines the patterns of migration and changes in the composition of the foreign-born population in the country to better understand concerns about the English proficiency of the foreign-born population in academic institutions. Since foreign-born faculty are often former foreign-born teaching assistants, various studies of language barriers among TAs in US academic institutions are reviewed. This paper then focuses on faculty surveys, including two extensive surveys by the US Department of Education, to support a discussion on the role of academic institutions in adaptation to the evolving composition of students as well as faculty and in promoting diversity on campus.

Pallab Mozumder
University of New Mexico

“Natural Disaster and Sickness Shocks: Evidence of Social Insurance from Bangladesh”

Bangladesh is very prone to large scale natural disasters with consequent impact on human health and survival. In 1998, Bangladesh experienced the “flood of the century”. Households exposed to flooding had major crop failure, suffered from various water-borne diseases, lost shelter, assets and ability to meet their basic needs. Based on the multiple rounds household survey data collected after 1998 flooding from rural Bangladesh, I investigate the factors that contribute to recover from sickness shocks after a massive natural disaster. I find that social cohesion built on shared values and liabilities serve as an informal social insurance to recover from sickness shocks. I explore the policy implication of my findings in a developing country context where sickness significantly impacts household welfare and no formal health insurance system exists.

George E. Muncrief
Western New Mexico University

“Economic Impact of the Arts in Grant County, New Mexico”

Galleries, artists, workshops, and art events contribute to the economic base of Grant County, New Mexico. The contribution of art to the export base and employment has

not been fully explored. Employment, sales, and sector interactions related to art are difficult to measure. Economic developers, businesses, and civic organizations need reliable low cost economic impact information. Approaches to capturing economic interactions of the art sector "on a budget" will be explored. Estimates sector employment, exports, and an employment multiplier will be developed.

Mani Nepal
University of New Mexico

“The Monetary Approach to Exchange Rates: Forecasting with VAR and VECM”

The paper explores to what extent the yen/dollar exchange rate has followed the predictions of the monetary exchange rate model during the post-Bretton-Woods period (1973-2003). The evidence provides some support for the monetary model. We also estimate VAR models and VECMs to forecast the yen/dollar exchange rate. The findings indicate that the VAR models are more accurate in predicting short-term exchange rate fluctuations than the VECMs.

Alper Ozgit
University of California - Los Angeles

“Posted-Offer vs. Double Auctions Revisited: An Investigation into Online Sports Betting”

The experimental literature on the comparison between posted-offer markets and double auction (DA) institutions is well-established and came to the agreement that DA is superior to posted-offer design, because the convergence to the competitive price is rapid and resulting allocations are highly efficient. The field study counterpart, however, is nonexistent. The organization of online sports betting markets allows us to conduct a field study that fills this gap. In these markets, betting exchanges (DA) compete with traditional bookmakers (posted-offer) to attract bettors. We compile and analyze a dataset of NBA games and find that, the returns on the leading betting exchange (Betfair) are consistently higher than that of the two leading bookmakers (William Hill and Ladbrokes), a confirmation of the experimental results in the field, but a violation of market efficiency! Late betting corrects these inefficiencies to some extent, but significant differences in returns remain.

Leila J. Pratt
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

“Public versus Private Provision of Public School Bus Transportation in Louisiana”

This paper reports comparative results for in-house versus contracted production of school bus transportation in Louisiana. A translog cost function is estimated using data

from school systems producing bus transportation in-house. This function with its estimated coefficients is then used to determine the in-house cost for systems contracting bus transportation. These two cost estimates are then compared to determine which producer, public or private, offers student transportation more cheaply.

Elizabeth L. Rankin
Centenary College of Louisiana

“State-Funded Scholarships and NCAA Athletics: The Case of Baseball in the Southeastern Conference”

Last summer baseball coaches from some of the Southeastern Conference (SEC) schools, proposed legislation at the league meetings that would require that state-funded academic scholarships received by baseball players at SEC schools be counted in a school’s maximum financial aid limit under NCAA bylaws. Currently, the NCAA limits baseball scholarships to 11.7. The coaches from states without state-funded academic grants complained that the scholarships put them at a disadvantage in recruiting students and therefore their benches are not as deep. When in-state students who are being recruited for baseball are offered money from the state based on their academic ability, the school does not have use their allotted funds and can save those funds to recruit the best from other states. This paper examines this complaint using combined cross-section, time-series data for the baseball teams in the SEC. Of the 12 schools in the SEC, seven are in states that do not have state-funded academic scholarships.

Caroline Roberts
University of New Mexico

“Costs and Benefits of Dollarization in Mercosur”

While limited dollarization exists in the Western Hemisphere and there has already been much talk of monetary union between the NAFTA members, a more widespread dollarization scheme is being discussed in Latin America, specifically in Mercosur. This paper assesses the costs and benefits of dollarization by examining trade flows, currency fluctuations, macroeconomic performance, and the complicated dynamics of the Mercosur region. Even though the economic advantages of dollarization may far outweigh the political disadvantages, significant negative sentiment to losing symbols of national sovereignty is likely to prevail for some time to come.

Xioamin Ruan
University of New Mexico

“A Macro Framework for Service Outsourcing”

The literature on service outsourcing typically focuses on its microeconomic effects (e.g., relative wages, trade patterns, firm level uncertainty) in the outsourcing and importing countries. This paper takes an international finance perspective and develops an open economy macro framework to analyze the effects of service outsourcing on the balance of payments, exchange rate, output, and interest rates. The results imply that service outsourcing causes relative prices and interest rates to fall in the outsourcing country; the effects on output and the exchange rate are ambiguous.

Bill Schramm
Ken Rebeck
St. Cloud State University

“Server Gender, Attire and Tip Rates”

Much of the economic research that has been published on the social institution of tipping has concentrated on the customer’s experience and attributes of the customer, and how those affect the amount of tip that is left. This study focuses on the influence of server traits on tip rates. Daily information on server gender, server attire, and other factors was collected from one restaurant in a medium-sized town over the summer of 2004. Among other findings, results suggest that traits that present a server as relatively "modest" might be associated with greater tip rates.

Poder Thomas
University of Clermont, France

“Social Capital, Income Inequality and Health in Guatemala”

This paper confirms groups of hypothesis about the relationship between social capital, income inequality and health. The first group of hypothesis asserts that social capital influences health through two mechanisms: a biological one and a behavioral one. To verify this, several dimensions of social capital will be considered. The second group of hypothesis concerns income inequality and its channels on health. The idea is that income inequality has an impact on health through four main channels: income, infrastructures, biology of stress, and social capital degradation. This study used survey data of 5339 Guatemalan children under five years old. The dependant variable is an indicator of children’s slow development constructed according to WHO. The econometric method is ordinary least square with a cluster correction (Moulton, 1990). Beside the relevance of a large number of “traditional” determinants, our results show that some social capital’s dimensions have impacts on children’s slow development. Concerning income inequality and health, we have no evidence of any specific channel, but proof of many interaction effects.

Yinglee Tseng
George Mason University

“Building a Competitive Fiscal Environment for Economic Growth: The Evidence of FDI in China”

Numerous evidence has shown that foreign direct investment (FDI) is widely recognized as an efficient instrument for countries to accelerate economic growth and nation's wealth. Many developing countries have created fiscal incentives to attract foreign investors. Building an investment-friendly environment has become a major development policies. Among which, Tax incentives are still the major factor to affect investment decision. Tax reform has become the main activities for building up a competitive fiscal environment. China, as the rapidly emerging economy, has enjoyed the continuingly rapid economic growth during the past decade. How has China, as the second largest recipient of FDI in the world, successfully operated preferential policy such as tax incentives to attract FDI to boost its economy? This paper aims to introduce Chinese tax reform and evaluate the impact of fiscal policies on FDI. This study can provide the implication on how to design optimal incentive policies to attract FDI to developing countries.

William Vasquez
University of New Mexico

“Central Bank Intervention and Exchange Rates: A Case Study of Guatemala”

The paper studies whether exchange rate volatility responds to interventions by the Central Bank of Guatemala and to what extent exchange rate volatility affects the Bank's decision to intervene in the foreign exchange market. Results suggest that the Bank's interventions reduce the probability of high exchange rate volatility without affecting the long-term trend in the exchange rate. However, the evidence fails to support the Bank's claim that its interventions are a response to exchange rate volatility.

John R. Walker
University of Wisconsin - River Falls

“Determinants of Earnings Differences between Self-employed Women and Men in St. Croix County, Wisconsin”

Using survey data collected on a sample of self-employed in St. Croix County, Wisconsin the study examines the determinants of earnings differences between women and men in the self-employment sector. The data are unique and allow a direct test of the hypothesis that the lower earnings of self-employed women is due to less effort they expend in their businesses compared to men. In addition, the analysis examines the degree to which different job preferences between self-employed women and men contributes to the explanation of sex differences in earnings.

Kanji Watanabe

Northern Arizona University

“The Correlation between Economic Integration and Human Development”

This paper is the quantitative and empirical study, which researches the correlation between economic integration and human development. The aim of this paper is to test the neo-liberal free trade assumption that economic integration is good for all and leads to conversion among and within states and elimination of poverty. Two research questions examine the legitimacy of this assumption: To what extent does economic integration generally affect human development in the whole world? To what extent do the degrees of the impacts of economic integration on human development vary in different economic situations, such as the developed, semi-developed, and developing economies?

John H. Wicks
University of Montana

“Direct Measurement of the Comparative Values of a City’s Amenities”

Previous studies used hedonic regressions to determine lower wages and/or higher land values (compensating differentials) caused by a city’s favorable amenities compared with amenities elsewhere. Omitted variables and a necessary equilibrium assumption have plagued these studies. This paper avoids these problems by directly measuring Missoula, Montana’s comparative amenity values with interviews of 500 randomly chosen residents. Each respondent estimated the increase or decrease in annual income from all money sources required to make her willing to move to another city randomly chosen from a list of 30, assuming that all moving costs were paid. The questionnaire provided comparative information about Missoula and that city. The mean of the annual value of Missoula’s amenities measured this way was \$18,323. Respondents then apportioned their valuations among the most influential causes from a list of 19 amenities. Family and friends and outdoor recreation – variables generally omitted from hedonic regressions – had the highest values.

Environmental Policy and Natural Resources ManagementSection Coordinator: Peter Jacques, University of Central Florida

Environmental Policy and Natural Resource Management Section Abstracts

Sayeed Iftekhhar Ahmed
Northern Arizona University

“Privatization of Water Resources and the Question of Sustainable Development”

The increasing role of the private sectors in distributing water resources, both in the North and the South, brought forth the issue of equitable distribution of water, a prerequisite for sustainable development. Applying Amartya Sen's Theory of Entitlement, this article discusses that due to the policies of private sectors, the privatization of water resources resulted in a "demand failure" instead of a "supply failure," which reduces public command over water, especially in the South. This paper presents a cross-country study of Philippines, Indonesia, Argentina, and Morocco to show how the policies of water privatization reduced people's command on water which is not conducive with the idea of sustainable development. The paper also argues that although the idea of sustainable development does not negate the hegemony of global capital, it might ensure more community control over water resources than the management of water sectors by private companies.

Jeffrey S. Ashley
Michael L. Woods
Eastern Illinois University

“Interstate Water Compacts and Water Quality”

Literature has shown that establishing interstate compacts are an effective way of solving banking, insurance, and driver's licensing problems. Interstate compacts are also cited as an effective and efficient way of managing interstate waterways. With some interstate water compacts being established as early as 1930, the concept of water management compacts has a long-standing tradition and interstate water compacts have become the most frequently used method of allocating water. The Bear River Compact and the Delaware River Basin Compact, the Susquehanna River Basin compact, Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa River Basin Compact, and the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint River Basin Compact are just some of the many examples that can be found. Unfortunately, while being heralded as the approach of choice for water allocation, some questions remain as to the effectiveness of interstate compacts when it comes to promoting water quality. By examining existing compacts across the nation with an eye specifically toward water quality in the compacting areas, we hope to fill a void in the literature which fails to address this ever increasingly important topic.

Audie Blevins
Katherine Jensen
Michael Coburn
Scotty Utz
University of Wyoming

“The Role of Sociology in Assessing Impacts of Natural Resource Extraction: A Case Study of Sublette and Sweetwater Counties, Wyoming”

A combination of new technology, high natural gas prices and high demand has recently led to the rapid development of gas natural reserves in Sublette County, Wyoming. Leases, located mostly on BLM land, were let as early as 1955, but were not developed because of technological constraints. With the development of new drilling technology, there has been a rush to develop the extensive reserves of natural gas. The Jonah Field, developed in 1997, was in an isolated area of the southern part of the county. Then with the BLM Resource Management Plan of 2000 the development of the Pinedale Anticline Project Area (PAPA) began. Unlike the Jonah Field, the PAPA is visible from highways 191 and 189 as well as from Pinedale and several smaller communities. BLM placed winter drilling restrictions on the PAPA because of wildlife habitat and wildlife winter migration routes. Consequently, for the past several years drilling on public lands began on April 1 and ended on November 15, causing substantial instability in local economies. This paper examines the socio-economic impacts of these restrictions and the changes associated with possible BLM policy shifts regarding drilling restrictions.

MaryAnne Borrelli
Connecticut College

“Reclamation as Re-Creation, Zion in the American Southwest”

Throughout the EuroAmerican history of the American southwest, three themes have dominated assessments of the landscape. Whether settling or passing through, building an empire or establishing a community, commentators have variously stressed that this region was a wasteland, a desert that could be made to bloom, or a strikingly unique setting. This paper examines the second of these themes, studying the early experiences of the Day Saints to understand the significance of reclamation for EuroAmericans, for the environment, and, by extension, for the peoples who had already experienced this place as their homeland. Parallels between the nineteenth century perceptions of the Latter Day Saints, and the twentieth century conceptions of the Army Corps of Engineer and Bureau of Reclamation dam-builders are given careful consideration. While there are important differences between their historical circumstances, powerful commonalities suggest that EuroAmerican perceptions of this landscape have been remarkably consistent. The environmental effects have been correspondingly profound, both for their creativity and their destructiveness.

Nina Burkardt

U.S. Geological Survey
Sandra K. Davis
Colorado State University

“The Dynamics of Choosing Coalition Partners in Environmental Conflict Resolution Processes”

Researchers at the U.S. Geological Survey developed a model, the Legal-Institutional Analysis Model (LIAM), to help parties assess the institutional and political dynamics of environmental disputes. The LIAM provides a means of diagnosing conflict by analyzing the likely roles of involved parties. Roles are based on a combination of an organization’s preference for type of process (a continuum from a brokered process to an arbitrated process) and preference for type of outcome (from status quo to dramatic change). In the process of updating the model, researchers determined that the dynamics of coalition formation were not adequately addressed in the model, and that the model would be more valuable if users were provided with a guide for determining which organizations would be potential partners. Based on an analysis of the literature on networks, partnerships, and coalitions the LIAM was expanded to include a method for evaluating potential partners. This paper documents the process of adding coalition assessment to the LIAM.

Bridget Bush
Northern Arizona University

“Living With Uncertainty: Linking Industry, Agriculture, and Population to U.S. Water Resources”

This manuscript attempts to clarify the relations among water quality and various socio-demographic variables by using a model of toxic releases. In particular, it examines the relationship between three variables (industry, agriculture, and population) in regard to water quality in the United States. The objectives of this study are three-fold: (1) examine the relationship of these three variables to water quality in the United States and note the significance of these three factors; (2) test the state of water quality in the United States with respect to the 528 pollutants of the EPA’s Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) and three toxic agricultural chemicals used in the U.S. as listed in the National Agricultural Statistics Service’s (NASS) Database in 1990, 1995, and 2000; and (3) and present policy suggestions and future research to resolve water quality deficiencies in the United States. Methods: Multiple linear regression models were used to establish relationships between industry, agriculture, and population and water quality in the United States. Results: Industry, agriculture, and population had significant impacts to water quality in 1990, 1995, and 2000. Results show that as each increases, the quality of water in the United States decreases. (truncated)

Bridget Bush
Northern Arizona University

“Let Them Eat Waste: Equity, Justice, and Environmental Risk in the United States”

This manuscript attempts to clarify relations among environmental equity and various socio-demographic variables by using a model of toxic exposure. In particular it examines what the existing literature labels as the primary disparities in regard to environmental equity and risk: minority population, poverty level, income, and manufacturing activity. The objectives of this study are four-fold: (1) examine the relationship between minority population, poverty level, income, and manufacturing activity in regard to environmental risk and identify the significance of these factors; (2) clarify the relation between these socio-demographic characteristics and the distribution of environmental quality throughout the nation; (3) test the distribution of environmental quality with respect to the EPA’s Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) in 2000 and the suitability of counties as a unit of analysis in analyzing the distribution of environmental quality; and (4) present policy suggestions and future research to resolve the environmental justice debate. Methods: Multiple linear regression models were used to establish relationships between minority population, poverty level, income, and manufacturing activity and environmental risk in the United States.(truncated)

Amanda Cronin
Northern Arizona University

“Native American Tribal Participation in Collaborative Watershed Management: A Comparison between the Southwest and Pacific Northwest, United States”

Over the past decade, there has been a fundamental shift away from top-down, bureaucratic planning towards collaborative decision-making for natural resource management. One form of cooperative decision-making is manifested in thousands of small watershed planning initiatives nation wide. Much has been written about the pitfalls, and successes of collaborative watershed initiatives. However, fewer attempts have been made to examine the stakeholders, actual or potential as the case may be. The participation of Native American tribes is less common, who in many cases have considerable stake in the watersheds on the table. The success of collaborative planning groups relies on representative stakeholder participation, yet watershed collaboratives may be at a loss as to how to include Native American tribes. Leaving people out of the process necessarily limits accomplishments. Using case study methodology, our research compares Native American tribal participation in collaborative watershed management in the Pacific Northwest and the Southwest.

Stephen L. Eliason
Montana State University-Billings

“Sneaky Thieves: A Descriptive Analysis of Elusive Poachers”

State conservation officers are law enforcement agents responsible for enforcing fish and wildlife laws. An important aspect of their job is the apprehension of poachers. This descriptive study sought to identify, from the perspective of conservation officers, the

most elusive poachers. In order to elucidate the vagaries surrounding this type of illegal activity, Kentucky state conservation officers were asked to identify the most difficult type of poacher to apprehend, and a typology of elusive poachers was created based on their responses. Categories included the back door hunter/poacher, the experienced/habitual poacher, the opportunist poacher, the trophy poacher, the poacher who mixes up his schedule, the quiet one, and other.

Stephen L. Eliason
Montana State University-Billings

“Who Poaches? Conservation Officers' Perceptions of the Social Class of Poachers”

The theft of natural resources is a significant problem in society, yet little scholarly research has been directed toward the study of poaching and poachers. In attempting to answer the question of who poaches, this descriptive and exploratory paper took a qualitative approach to data collection and examined social class variations in poaching behavior. Because of their frequent interaction with offenders, Kentucky conservation officers were asked to identify the social class of poachers. Although poachers were found among all social classes, conservation officers reported that in general poaching was heavily concentrated among lower and working class individuals. However, poaching was species-relevant to some extent as those offenders of higher socioeconomic status were reported to disproportionately engage in dove and waterfowl violations.

Grenetta Thomassey Fink,
University of Minnesota, Duluth

“A Matrix for Understanding Groundwater Policy in the 50 US States.”

This work provides a current, up to date reference table listing groundwater doctrines in all 50 US states, which fills a gap in existing literature. Research has been done on groundwater law and policy, but very little offers a comprehensive look at all 50 states. This paper uses results of a survey conducted for a comparative analysis of US groundwater management practices, in addition to an exhaustive state by state search. The reference table presents a useful tool for policymakers, attorneys, hydrologists and academics interested in groundwater management policy issues.

Janine Fitzgerald
Fort Lewis College

“Natural Ecology of the HD Mountains”

This presentation examines how the landscape of the west has changed as a result of patterns of settlement and social disruptions. Specifically I examine how attitudes towards the landscape of the west impacts how the environment is treated and ultimately shaped. Early attitudes resulted in massive erosion and a complete change in the flora

and fauna in the HD Mountains in Southwest Colorado. More current pressures include the drilling of coal bed methane and growth and development.

Adolfo Jose Garcia
University of New Mexico

“Conflict Diamonds in The Democratic Republic of the Congo: The Fight Over Natural Resources”

The publicity surrounding the exportation of diamonds from Africa to fund conflict can be used to further awareness of the ongoing devastation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Ideological or religious reasons are often given for the continuance of violent conflict but this paper gives evidence that prolonged conflicts are centered on conflicted ownership over natural resources.

Current initiatives by the international community have not lessened conflict. This paper furthers efforts by detailing specific recommendations that the diamond industry, governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGO's) can further do to stop illicit diamond trade. The publicity surrounding illicit diamond mining must be used as momentum to create further awareness that illegal diamond mining plays a major role in sustaining violence in DRC.

Dayle Hardy-Short
Northern Arizona University

“The Human Hand in Wild Fires: A Rhetorical Assessment of Arson Narratives in Public Culture”

A major element in the social construction of wild fire in the United States concerns the role of human-caused fires. In 2002 Arizona's worst fire, the Rodeo-Chediski Fire (in terms of acres burned and economic losses) was the result of two acts of arson, one a part-time firefighter seeking to create work and the other a lost tourist who started a signal fire. These actions, combined with the 2002 fire set in Colorado by a Forest Service employee, opened up an ongoing discussion of the history, motivations, and scope of human-caused fires in the West. While some authorities claimed that one out of five wild fires have human origins, others have claimed that number was exaggerated. In this paper, the author explores the way in which human-caused fires is presented in news accounts, public testimony, historical and contemporary books, novels and other public texts that present the story of fire to a public audience.

Rusty Hawkins
Texas Tech University

“Watering the West: The Canadian River Municipal Water Authority”

Water is a precious possession, and times when it is has been available in plenty stand in stark contrast to times when it has not. In "Watering the West" a path is traced from times

of want to times of sufficient supply through a compilation and exposition of the records of the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of the Army, the City Council of Lubbock, the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority, (CRMWA) and oral history interviews of the CRMWA's founding directors. Thanks to the municipal supply lake and aqueduct system built in the early 1950s by the CRMWA, the desert and semi-desert regions of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and West Texas have had, and continue to have, water for their faucets, showers, and baths. While not an apologia, "Watering the West," highlights the value of this water supply and the promises made, and kept, by the CRMWA at its formation.

Judith Hendry
Janet Cramer
University of New Mexico

“The Logic of Colonization in the ‘What Would Jesus Drive?’ Anti-SUV Campaign”

Amidst the soaring popularity of sports utility vehicles, there is increasing criticism from environmentalists and other anti-SUV groups. This essay examines the Evangelical Environmental Network's (EEN) "What Would Jesus Drive?" anti-SUV campaign through the lens of the logic of colonization. The authors argue that when interpreted within the larger context of environmental discourse, this anti-SUV campaign rhetorically constructs a dualistic framework that reifies the human/nature split which grounds our environmental crisis. This dualistic framework reinforces what ecofeminist, Val Plumwood, terms a "logic of colonization" by which greater value or status is given to one component of the dualistic pair over the other, thus rationalizing the domination of the greater over the lesser, the superior over the inferior. As such, this campaign offers little challenge to the dominant perspectives that overdetermine humans' relationship to the natural world.

Peter Jacques
University of Central Florida

“How Ideological Conflict is Changing Environmental Policy: An Analysis of Environmental Skepticism”

Environmental Skepticism is the doubting of most or all ecological science, particularly ecology which has a global perspective. I first provide an accounting of environmental skepticism and the growing literature that surrounds it. I find that nearly all environmental skepticism fits within contemporary conservative ideology, and that this conflict is ideologically driven. This shared ideological commitment has united think tanks in their effort to provide structural opposition to global ecological consciousness and science which is successfully redefining several environmental debates. Using Schattschneider's model for conflict and a social construction analysis, I explain why skepticism has been able to affect domestic and global environmental policy by introducing high levels conflict into knowledge producing systems.

Peter Jacques
University of Central Florida

"Environmental Skepticism and its Threat to Indigenous Peoples"

In this paper, I provide an analysis of environmental skepticism as it relates to development politics and indigenous peoples. Skepticism is a political movement affiliated with contemporary conservatism. I describe its role in development politics as a rear guard defense of modernity from systematic challenges brought by advances in ecology. In its defense of modernity, skeptics idealize industrial development as progress they assume is universally desirable and transferable. In the process (directly and indirectly) skeptics have argued that traditional indigenous social organization, and the indigenous people themselves, are undeveloped and are equally responsible for ecological decline as industrial states (which they then say is not very profound or important). I find that this aspect of skepticism poses a political threat to both environmentalists in general and indigenous peoples, thereby creating a cautionary but common cause between them.

Kathy Jespersion
National Environmental Services Center
R. Ivan Pinnell
West Virginia University School of Journalism
National Environmental Services Center

Outline of a social marketing project developed to adjust behavior overtime of individuals dependent upon illegal or inadequate wastewater discharge systems (straight pipes and failing septic systems). The target audience for the initial study and plan were state environmental wastewater regulators throughout the U.S. Initial results indicate an opportunity to modify the behavior of both state regulators and those who depend upon improper sewage disposal.

Carol A. Johnson
City of Prescott, Arizona & Northern Arizona University

"Legal Constraints of Water Transfers, Arizona Case Study"

Often times, the supply of water is not located where there is demand. People live in areas where there is not enough water for the population. In some instances, groundwater can be extracted and transferred from one watershed basin to another. The possibility of transferring water has created challenges and conflicts between jurisdictions. This paper will discuss the laws and legal constraints associated with water transfer currently enforce in the State of Arizona. The City of Prescott, Arizona is in the process of transferring water from the Big Chino to the Little Chino basin, a distance of approximately 50 miles. The Center for Biological Diversity has put the city on notice of its intent to sue. This paper will discuss this case in detail. Other southwestern States will be briefly examined

for comparison. The paper will conclude by summarizing the legal constraints and challenges of water transfer in Arizona.

Kristine A. Kelly
Empire State College, SUNY

"Interstate Cooperation: the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative"

The federal Clear Skies Initiative was not passed by the Congress in part because of its silence on carbon dioxide emissions. In the absence of federal legislation to control this contaminant, New York State invited the Northeast states to participate in discussions on controlling carbon dioxide. This resulted in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, a cooperative effort by those states to reduce carbon dioxide, the most prevalent of the greenhouse gases that cause global warming. The initiative's action plan begun in 2003 consisted of three phases, a learning phase and two program development phases. This study examines the learning phase portion of the initiative. It looks at whether the first phase met its major goals: identification of stakeholders; exchange of technical experiences on controlling carbon dioxide emissions; and design of a cap and trade program for power plants. It concludes with observations about intergovernmental cooperation.

Dwight C. Kiel
University of Central Florida

"Rawls and Environmental Justice"

This paper examines recent attempts to use John Rawls' theory of justice to make claims about environmental justice. I argue that it is a mistake to use the difference principle as a basis for environmental justice, and instead we might look to his views on "just savings." Just savings may give us a principled argument about wilderness preservation and other intergenerational environmental issues. I close by rejecting Ronald Dworkin's claim that liberals must be neutral on the issue of environmental policy.

Glen S. Krutz
The University of Oklahoma

"Congressional Leaders and Legislative Winnowing in Environmental Policy"

In order to facilitate collective action, congressional chambers delegate authority to party and committee leaders. One important duty delegated to leaders is the processing of legislation and leaders have used especially creative means, some would say, in moving along (or blocking) important environmental items, such as through the use of omnibus legislation (Krutz 2001: *Hitching a Ride: Omnibus Legislating in the U.S. Congress*, Ohio State Univ Press). This research project examines leadership activity in the earliest step of the process—deciding which bills get committee consideration in the first place. The vast majority of bills (80-85%) are "winnowed out" in this agenda-setting stage; yet

our scholarship about leaders and lawmaking typically examines later stages. Why do some bills advance while most fail? To bring some theoretical clarity to the question, I develop a framework that incorporates the roles and preferences of two groups of stakeholders—committee leaders and bill sponsors. The project includes data collection on all bills introduced in the environmental policy domain in the United States Senate and House of Representatives from 1987-2002, together with elite interviews conducted with environmental committee staff on Capitol Hill. (truncated)

William R. Mangun
Janae M. Marotta
East Carolina University

“A State-by-State Comparison of the Implementation of Coastal Nonpoint Source Provisions of the Coastal Zone Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1990”

CZARA of 1990 required states to develop and implement coastal nonpoint source control programs to reduce degradation of coastal waters and habitats. Thirty states have Coastal NPS programs. Implementation efforts vary considerably. Factors that influence state and local policy implementation of CZARA are addressed. States were surveyed to assess how program budgets, levels of cooperation, and political culture affect program implementation. Existing statistical databases were also used to assess effects of other socioeconomic variables on program implementation. A successful Coastal NPS Program typically has a larger budget on a per capita basis, a supportive and trusting relationship with USEPA and NOAA, and a higher level of professionalism in the state legislature. More progressive states implement federal policy more promptly and have a greater desire to do so. A state's political culture has a strong bearing as well. Preliminary analysis reveals that state fiscal health, amount of environmental spending, and environmental group membership also affect likelihood of prompt and meaningful implementation of coastal NPS programs under CZARA.

Jacey McCurtain
Northern Arizona University

“The Environmental Costs and Benefits of Southwest Wind Energy”

Today, society is faced with increasing energy prices, global warming, destruction of fragile ecosystems, threats to human health, depletion of natural resources, and electrical power grid failures. The conversion of wind energy by wind turbine generators to produce electrical power results in minimal disturbance to the environment. Wind energy from the southwestern United States is capable of supplying five times more electrical energy than the current consumption and is a viable alternative to coal-fired power plants. The environmental costs and benefits of harnessing wind energy will be examined including aesthetics, wind energy turbine designs, population and community affects, impacts on flora and fauna, and impacts on the sustainability of the greater Colorado Plateau region. These variables will be analyzed to determine the current and long-range benefits for consumers and producers of wind energy.

Jaina Moan
Northern Arizona University

“Perspectives on Environmental Life Cycle Assessments”

Environmental life cycle assessments (LCAs) traditionally examine the impact that an entire production process may have upon the environment. This approach has two inherent problems: (1) values of environmental impacts are qualitatively different for different industries and products and (2) LCAs are limited to the anthropogenic process and do not consider physical, chemical or biological processes that may impact the “life” of individual pollutants. These flaws discourage the use of LCAs in public policy and industry practice. This paper examines the relevance of LCAs to public environmental policy by coupling two diverse perspectives that define the impact of anthropogenic products in the environment. Specifically, the effects of mercury pollution from coal-fired power plants are examined within both regulatory and scientific frameworks. This analysis reveals that alternative management strategies derived from LCAs may be more practically applied to industry practice when these perspectives are included in the analysis.

Steven Parker
University of Nevada Las Vegas

“Sharing the Waters: Public Policy on the Colorado River in a Time of Drought”

The worst drought in recorded history currently holds the American Southwest in its grip. According to calculations done by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, a continued drought will mean that Lake Powell will be functionally empty by the year 2007. Similarly, the ability of Lake Mead to continue delivering water and / or power to places like Los Angeles, Phoenix, Tucson and Las Vegas will be severely compromised. In response, the states that depend on The River have devised numerous plans to deal with the situation. Answering any question about when the drought will end is dependent upon forces of nature beyond our control. However, the question of how to best deal with this same drought is preeminently a matter of policy. The Lower Basin states of California, Arizona and Nevada have generated numerous policies and strategies aimed at mitigating the drought's impact. These include water transfers, land fallowing, proposals to build new pipelines, conservation and water banking. Each of these approaches will be examined in the paper as will the effect of the drought on The Law of the River.

Sharon Ridgeway
University of Louisiana, Lafayette

“Ethics and Environmental Skepticism”

Robert Combs contends that unquestioned beliefs are the ‘real authorities of culture’. This paper will examine the unquestioned beliefs and assumptions undergirding

neoclassical environmental economics as presented in the work of environmental skeptic, Bjorn Lomborg. When you assume, as does Lomborg, that the only truly scarce good is money, it leads to a specific type of rationality that values the natural world in the amount of money a particular resource can produce in a market. This form of abstract rationality is not the only form of rationality available to value the natural world. I argue that once the assumptions underlying various forms of rationality are unearthed, it becomes a matter of ethical choice which rationality is privileged.

Brant Short
Northern Arizona University

“Montana’s Quiet Conservationist: Senator Lee Metcalf and the Construction of Environmental Politics in the 1960s and 1970s”

From 1953 to 1977 Lee Metcalf represented Montana in the United States Congress, serving in the House from 1953 to 1961 and the Senate from 1961 until his death. Metcalf never achieved the public notoriety of his colleague, Senator Mike Mansfield in the 1960s, but a review of his record suggests that Metcalf was the Senate’s leading voice in helping transform the conservation movement of the 1950s to the ecology movement of the 1960s and ultimately to the environmental movement of the 1970s and beyond. Metcalf was a tireless advocate for the many issues that foreshadowed the direction taken by environmentalists. He advocated federal studies of pesticides in the mid-1950s and created a climate that paved the way for Rachel Carson’s *Silent Spring*. In the late 1950s he helped prepare the Wilderness Act and spoke of the need to control air and water pollution in an effort that prophesized the function of the Environmental Protection Agency. In the 1960s and 1970s he broke from the traditional practice of supporting logging and dam construction as a given and authored key legislation that set limits on such practices. (truncated)

Stephanie M. Stander
Idaho State University

“LDS Environmental Attitudes”

While research has been done regarding religion and the environment in general, there is little research specifically regarding Mormons and the environment. Keyword searches and content analysis were used within the LDS Church Magazines database to examine the environmental attitudes promoted by the LDS Church leadership. The study results supported the hypothesis that the Mormon Church's leaders have in fact expressed environmentally friendly views through General Conference talks and articles published in the church-published magazines examined for this study.

Melanie A. Stansbury
Cornell University

“The Socio-Economic Impacts of State Water Management on Rural Native American and Latino Communities in New Mexico”

Persistent drought, unprecedented population growth and development, and water rights contestation in the Southwest have made it clear that sustainable water resource management will be of primary importance to the cultural, economic, and political future of the region. In the 1930s and 1940s the states of New Mexico, Texas, and Colorado signed into federal law a series of interstate river compacts that have come to govern nearly all surface water management in the state of New Mexico. In this paper, I will show how Native American and Latino communities, who legally held senior water rights to much of the water allocated under these compacts, were excluded from participating in compact negotiations, and how this exclusion has led to significant cultural and economic displacement for many of them. I will also discuss the socio-economic impacts that state water management under these compacts continues to have on these communities today and on the future of the state.

Rachel A. Steagall
Northern Arizona University

“Investigating the Formation, Justification and Rationalization of Regulatory Policy: Determining how Science is used to Determine Accurate Mercury Emission Standards in Air Pollution”

One of the most critical relationships in environmental science is the interaction between science and policy. The policy formation process is often difficult to decipher because scientists are unsure how to present their information, and the policy formation process seems to completely ignore the recommendations of scientifically-based data. The Federal government has been studying mercury levels in both water and air for decades, and has yet to set appropriate limits for mercury emissions from coal fired power plants. This paper will investigate the chronology of events leading to new standards, paying particular attention to the extent science is used to determine those regulatory processes. Within the context of mercury emission in air pollution policy, the paper seeks to shed light on the relationship between science and policy in the formation of environmental policy.

Ian Urquhart
University of Alberta,

“Northern Peoples, Northern Pipelines: What's New in the Politics of Exploiting Canada's Arctic Gas?”

Canada, through the proposed construction of the 1,000 mile, \$7 billion Mackenzie Valley pipeline appears to be on the verge of entering the ‘northern frontier’ era of energy development. For those familiar with the political history of Canadian Arctic gas development the project is especially noteworthy because it includes a significant aboriginal corporate partner - the Aboriginal Pipeline Group. Canada's northern

aboriginal peoples, peoples who universally and successfully opposed similar plans in the mid-1970s, now regard the construction of a northern gas pipeline much more favorably. My paper will compare the positions/arguments aboriginal peoples took during federal pipeline development hearings in the 1970s with those being advanced today. I am particularly interested in the contribution that extensive aboriginal political development in Canada's north during the past twenty years (land claims settlements, self-government agreements and associated institutional capacity building) have made to this shift in the aboriginal perspective.

Sondra Venable
Columbia University/ Brooklyn College

“Can the World Save Lake Baikal? International Participation and Russian Environmental Policy”

Siberia's Lake Baikal, with its enormous mass of fresh water and unique ecosystem, is an object of considerable environmental concern both in Russia and in the international community. In this paper, I examine the participation of international organizations and NGO's in efforts to protect Baikal from pollution and to conserve the biodiversity of the surrounding taiga, mountain, and steppe ecological zones. I show that the effectiveness of such participation depends on the resources of international actors and their relations with Russian actors in the policy process, particularly at the regional and local levels.

Tracy Williams
Utah State University

“Social Constructions of the American West and Implications for Public Lands Management”

Defining the American West is not an easy task. However, it is frequently characterized by such traditional images as wide open spaces, rugged lifestyles, and an ability to make a living off the land. Linked to these images, the public lands play a large role in shaping western communities, both economically and culturally. In the face of current demographic, economic and social change in this region, this paper will examine the correlations between social constructions of the American West and residents' attitudes toward public lands management. Utilizing survey data from five counties in southern Utah, then, it addresses how residents (i.e. newcomers, longer-term residents and seasonal homeowners) define the West today as well as how they envision it in the future. Lastly, this paper will address the implications of these constructions for public lands management.

GeographySection Coordinator: John C. Stager, Claremont Graduate University

Geography Abstracts

Nadia Abu-Zahra

[St Antony's College, Oxford](#)

“Maps, Courts, Inclusion and Exclusion: The Case of the West Bank”

In relations between states and indigenous peoples, the use of maps in courts is crucial. Surveyors' maps, for example, are used in local and national courts, while GIS maps are used in state-to-state negotiations and the International Court of Justice. This paper compares the outcomes thus far of various scales of litigation and mapping, using the case of the West Bank. Based on interviews and observation in villages where land is being expropriated - as well as among organizations participating in map-making, litigation, and negotiation - the paper examines why and how various map scales and court levels are chosen. It considers whether state courts are attempts to forestall international courts, and the degree to which state courts include participants and pre-determine decisions. Among its conclusions is that not only do certain court proceedings range in their inclusiveness or exclusiveness, but the map-making associated with these proceedings also ranges in similar ways.

Adesina Adedayo

University of Ibadan

“Sustainable Management of Urban Fringe Environmental Quality in Nigeria”

There has been increasing scientific evidence that, human induced environmental changes have intensified dramatically over the last two decades. The United Nations General Assembly report, (Istanbul+5 editions UNCHS June2001) aptly describes the explosive growth of cities in developing world. This expansion and population dynamics experience in the city has culminated into encroachment on rural hinterland near the city edge, called urban fringe zones. Urban fringe is a problem environment because it attracts various and sometimes-incompatible land uses which though necessary for and indeed generated by urban centres. This paper espouse the need to gain a better understanding of consequences of both direct and indirect impact of urban development on environmental quality in urban fringe areas.

Laura R. Barraclough

University of Southern California

“Rural Urbanism: The Cultural Politics of Land Use in Western Suburbia”

“Rural Urbanism” builds a model of twentieth century western regional urbanism that is contextually situated within the emergence since the mid-twentieth century of color-blind ideologies and spatial practices. Following the work of urban historians of the U.S. West, who have argued that the region’s planners and developers explicitly constructed cities that avoided the “mistakes” (such as poverty, racial mixing, and mixed land use) of East Coast cities, I argue that the suburban sprawl and zoning policies of western cities constitute the contemporary enactment of extended western legacies of racial privilege. Using my ethnographic, archival, and spatial analyses of a Los Angeles horse community, I demonstrate how suburban sprawl taken to the extreme – in this case, activism and land use policies that preserve horsekeeping – relies upon the fundamental symbolic importance of land and white exclusion in the western imaginary to preserve racial and class privilege, even as fair housing and non-discrimination laws have allegedly repealed barriers to housing equality.

Kenneth J. Bindas
Kent State University

“Contradiction of Identity: The Rise of Swing and Hillbilly Music in the 1930s”

The Depression era saw the rise and expansion of Swing and Hillbilly popular music. Despite their obvious differences, both used similar tactics to facilitate their growth, rooted in modern technology and marketing approaches. And, despite obvious differences in form and content, the context of Swing and Hillbilly outline the very nature of American modernity: on one hand urbane and sophisticated; and, on the other, rural and traditional. This paper will examine the how each used the ideals of modernism to accomplish their musical feats and how each took a different path as to the definition of modernity. For as swing became the progenitor of other urban popular music, like rock, soul, and even rap, with its appeal to diversity and innovation, hillbilly chose to travel down the more traditional path becoming country-western and emphasizing homogeneity and replication. In each we are witness to the challenges that faced the very definition of modern America. 153

David Correia
University of Kentucky

“From Agropastoralism to Sustained-Yield Forestry: Industrial Restructuring, Rural Change, and the Land-Grant Commons in Northern New Mexico”

In 1948, The United States Forest Service established the Vallecitos Federal Sustained Yield Unit (VFSYU) on the El Rito Ranger District of the Carson National Forest in northern New Mexico. Based on the 1944 Sustained Yield Management Act, the sustained yield timber unit was intended to increase wage-labor jobs as an alternative to subsistence agropastoralism, which local rangers viewed as causing environmental degradation. This paper examines the contentious history of the Unit. Through an empirical review of the administration of the VFSYU, the paper demonstrates how the Forest Service regulated nature and labor in service to the industrial production of timber

in northern New Mexico. Access to cheap labor was guaranteed through the application of labor standards that placed locals in a dependent relationship to commercial timber producer. Access to timber was guaranteed by restricting competition, removing economic barriers to production, and defining sustained yield solely in economic terms.

Richard P. Greene
Northern Illinois University

“Ex-urban Development Patterns around Albuquerque and New Mexico’s Other Metropolitan Areas”

Ex-urban development in the western United States is on the rise and the land-use transitions associated with this development is very diverse. This paper investigates ex-urban development patterns and associated land-use change for the five metropolitan areas of New Mexico: Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Santa Fe, Farmington, and Clovis-Portales. Land use change patterns on the fringes of these metropolitan areas are compared to the micropolitan and non-metropolitan counties of the state. Population change and job center commuting patterns will be used to explain an expansive ex-urban hinterland. An analysis of small area data for the state will identify far flung exurban development. The intensification of agriculture occurs at the same time that ex-urban growth penetrates the region. The land-use transitions throughout the entire state are all induced by the interconnections between the major urban centers and the ex-urban areas.

Walter L. Hixson
The University of Akron

“Rethinking the ‘Isolationists’: Anti-Interventionist Discourse and the Coming of the War”

Isolationism" has been one of the most important, yet misunderstood, terms in U.S. cultural and diplomatic history. Yet the cultural imperative of effecting a "usable past" to justify contemporary policies has led to a derogatory, essentialist depiction of "isolationism." Although stereotyped in discourse, "isolationists" actually represented a striking diversity of non-interventionist perspectives on the coming of World War II. Moreover, and especially obscured, is how much "isolationists" had in common with interventionists. As both embraced mythic discourse of "America" as an exceptional, chosen nation, "isolationists" and "interventionists" quickly found common ground during the war and in the ensuing Cold War.

Richard Lycan
Portland State University

“So You Want to Help Your Local School District Plan”

The Population Research Center at Portland State University has provided demographic services for a number of school districts in Oregon and southern Washington. A key

service that we provide is an enrollment forecast. Developing such a forecast for a district or for small school attendance areas involves learning a great deal about the economic and social structure of the community. For a large metropolitan district this may involve understanding how older neighborhoods are turning over. For a smaller district outside of the metropolis it may involve understanding changes in migration, labor markets and new housing developments. This paper will draw from experiences in working with the large but shrinking Portland School District and with a district in the growing community of Bend in central Oregon. The author is interesting in sharing his experiences with others who have done similar work or who may be interested in helping their local school district with its planning needs.

Mary Sue Passe-Smith
University of Central Arkansas

“Tornado Alley: Risk Perceptions and Actualities in a ‘Non-Alley’ State”

When evaluating personal risk of experiencing a natural disaster, the public's usual information source is the national media, such as The Weather Channel, USA Today, or publications such as Time or National Geographic. These sources produce maps which, when delimiting “Tornado Alley,” normally exclude the state of Arkansas, which has the second highest per-capita and third per-tornado fatality rates in the U.S. Past efforts to explain these high rates using geographic methods concluded that many of Arkansas' population centers are, evidently coincidentally, located in local 'tornado alleys,' but I argue that this uneven distribution simply reflects a bias in reporting due to the rural nature of the state. Instead, I propose that a combination of physiographic features can be identified that result in higher tornado numbers and, as a result, more deaths; utilizing Geographic Information Systems (GIS), layers of topographic data, and tornado touchdowns, a model can be constructed and tested in areas where population is low, thus avoiding reporting bias, and then used to estimate the actual number of tornadoes in areas devoid of population. This model would allow a more accurate picture of true risk can be constructed, which could result in lower death tolls.

Paula Rebert
Independent Scholar

“Maps and Views of the Gadsden Treaty Line, 1857”

The U.S.-Mexico boundary was surveyed and established in the years 1849-1857 by boundary commissions from the U.S. and Mexico. They completed manuscript boundary maps in 1857, when the U.S. Commission also published its final Report. The Report presented a comprehensive scientific investigation of the borderlands, and was highly illustrated. It included a set of sixty-four drawings representing the portion of the boundary delimited by the Gadsden Treaty of 1853. The views may be correlated with the boundary maps to confirm the topography of the Gadsden Treaty line. The U.S. and Mexican commissioners, empowered to interpret the boundary treaties and demarcate the line, agreed that the maps and views were to be the legal evidence of the location of the

boundary. Although valuable as scientific illustrations complementing the essays in the final Report, the views were unlikely to have served as the legal documents the commissioners intended.

F. Andrew Schoolmaster
Eastern Kentucky University

“A Recreational Use and User Study of the Kentucky River”

The tourism and travel industry contributed over \$9.1 billion to the Kentucky economy in 2002, making it the third largest overall revenue producing sector in the state. Kentucky’s abundant and diverse natural resources play a major role in attracting tourists. Water-based recreation activity is particularly important to the tourism economy. Four of the largest river systems in the United States; the Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio, Mississippi, and Kentucky have more running water than any other state with the exception of Alaska. While various state agencies including the Kentucky Geological Survey, Cabinet for Economic Development, Kentucky Department of Tourism and Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife provide promotional information in support of water-based recreation such as boating, canoeing and fishing, little is known about the user and users of Kentucky’s rivers. This paper reports on the development of a pilot project that will assess the recreational use and users of the Kentucky River. The Kentucky River was selected because of its central location in the state, running some 256 river miles from its headwaters near Beattyville to where it joins the Ohio River at Carrollton, Kentucky. (truncated)

John C. Stager
Claremont Graduate University

“Geography of the Digital Divide”

What factors are involved in the placement of digital firms? Is it related to aridity of the land? Is it a rural/urban question or based on population? Might it be, as Richard Florida suggests, related to loci of creative people? All of these ideas are examined utilizing US Census and Economic Census information within a GIS.

History

Section Coordinators: Patricia Loughlin and T.H. Baughman, University of Central Oklahoma

History Abstracts

Anne Allbright

University of Central Oklahoma

“Oscar Jacobson: A Swedish Cowboy that Encouraged American Indian Art”

Oscar Jacobson, a Swedish immigrant, has deep roots in American history. Early on in Jacobson’s academic career The University of Oklahoma asked him to develop the School of Art. Jacobson quickly realized the importance of collecting art and encouraging local artists to contribute to the developing art collection. Jacobson put his job and reputation on the line when he asked five Kiowas to formally take art classes at the university, making them the first American Indians to attend an American university. The Kiowa students become well known as the Kiowa Five. Eventually, this garnered The University of Oklahoma positive international recognition. Jacobson also received many accolades as an artist, including a third place finish at the Worlds Fair art competition. Giving many lectures around the United States on art, personal stories of Northern Africa, and American Indians earned him an immeasurable reputation. During World War II Jacobson gave a series of propaganda speeches and designed camouflage patterns for the United States Armed Forces. Jacobson’s house is a national historic house and is currently used as an art exhibit for American Indian artists. (truncated)

George F. Botjer

University of Tampa

“The United States and the Development of Iraq's Oil Industry”

This is a study of the American role in Iraq's oil industry.. It begins with the first discovery of oil near Kirkuk in the 1920s. The partnership of Exxon, Mobil and British Petroleum in the formation and growth of the Iraq Petroleum Company is examined, with particular attention top the effect this had on Iraq's economic development. The impact of the oil nationalization in the early 1970s is also examined, mainly in economic terms, but with some reference to its effects on Cold War diplomacy in Iraq. The paper ends with a review of the effects of the post-Gulf War oil embargo on U.S. petroleum interests, and an examination of Washington's assumption that oil will pay for Iraq's post-Hussein rehabilitation.

John Gaines

Texas Tech University

“Prostitution and the United States Army: A Frontier Relationship”

As frontier towns grew up catering to the needs and desires of soldiers stationed at frontier posts, they often gained a reputation as dangerous centers of debauchery. Gamblers, saloon owners, and prostitutes were often among the merchants of such debauchery. Unfortunately, by categorizing such characters in frontier towns as unscrupulous scoundrels seeking to (in the words of Dr. Carl C. Rister) “fleece the unsuspecting and to ply their unholy trade,” the true desperation and conditions that many of these people confronted is overlooked. Though some of the unsavory characters in the West probably made conscious decisions to steal from and defraud the naïve it is very likely that most prostitutes entered the profession as a means of survival. The intention of their paper is to document the survival efforts of frontier prostitutes and their unintended effects on military personnel.

Don Geesling
University of Tulsa

“The Cherokee and Seminole Freedmen in Indian Territory”

That the 5 Southern Tribes had adopted slavery by the 1830s and then transported the ‘peculiar institution’ into Indian Territory upon their removal from ancestral homelands is a lesser known facet of U.S. history. The extent to which slavery impacted the fledgling Nations in the new territory is an aspect often overlooked in many Native American and African-American history surveys. The presence of African slaves among the tribes, particularly in the Cherokee and Seminole Nations, gave rise to internecine divisions and struggles that continue to bear on tribal politics, identities and communities in Indian Country well into the 21st century. For my presentation I will focus on the somewhat disparate experiences of the Cherokee and Seminole Freedman during the antebellum and Reconstruction periods of the Civil War era with an emphasis on the key events and extant factionalist forces that influenced and largely circumscribed the course of Freedman-Tribal relations for the next 150 years. Utilizing primary sources such as unpublished diaries and photos along with missionary commission reports and WPA Indian Territory slave narratives I will highlight the backgrounds and struggles of the Cherokee and Seminole Freedmen of Indian Territory in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Sheryllyne Haggerty
University of Liverpool

“Concepts and Culture: Liverpool Business in the Eighteenth-Century Atlantic”

This paper will apply specific social-science theory to the case study of eighteenth-century Liverpool (England), and in particular, merchants working within the Atlantic economy. It will be argued that whilst some terms used by twentieth-century social-scientists are anachronistic, many of the concepts are not. For example, 'networks' would

be described by eighteenth-century merchants as 'associations', or 'our friends'. Furthermore, concepts such as relational cohesion help to explain why merchants continued to do business with certain people even when more profitable options were presented. At the same time, impersonal trust helps us to understand how merchants did business at long distances with people they had never met, in such an unregulated of eighteenth-century trade and business culture, but those that are help to provide a subtle analysis and a more precise language.

Phillip Jay High

University of Central Oklahoma

“November Gales: The Death of the Edmund Fitzgerald”

The wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald roused many minds throughout the years. With multiple theories and a variety of explanations, this paper explored the investigations by the United States Coast Guard, National Transportation Safety Board and followed the alternate proposals set forth by the Lake Carrier’s Association. The night of 10 November 1975 cost twenty-nine men their lives and raised a multitude of questions. Folklore, myth and a desire to portray the men in a better image prompted Gordon Lightfoot to write a song entitled The Wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald in 1976. The song, along with no survivors allowed for the Coast Guard to use innuendo and speculation in their summaries and arrived at the wrong conclusions. The investigations by the United States Coast Guard, National Transportation Safety board and the inquires made by the Lake Carrier’s Association concerning the wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald covered up inadequate policies which protected political agendas.

Wallace G. Lewis

Western State College of Colorado

“The Case of Doty et al v Bunker Hill-Sullivan: An Early Legal Struggle over Resources and the Environment in Northern Idaho”

Between 1907 and 1910 ranchers along Idaho’s Coeur d’Alene River sued upstream mining operations for damage done to their lands by mill slag contamination washed down the river and deposited during floods. Flooding became aggravated by construction of Washington Water Power’s Post Falls hydroelectric dam on the Spokane River. As Silver Valley mining and milling companies came to rely on this new source of power, their interests converged with those of WWP. Both the Mine Owners Association and the power company sent spies among the river landowners to learn their intentions and to avoid having to pay compensation by buying them out. In 1910 a final trial ended the ranchers’ lawsuit. By then only a handful of the original plaintiffs remained on the Coeur d’Alene River. The lawsuit and the events surrounding it reveal not only environment-altering practices in the Pacific Northwest at the time, but also the dynamics of resource development and control in a highly contested region.

Peter S. Linder

New Mexico Highlands University

“Civilizing Carnival: Popular Culture, Social Class, and Political Power in Maracaibo, 1870-1900”

The Venezuelan state of Zulia is a particularly promising venue for a study of the relationship between public celebration, elite attitudes, and political power. With a racially diverse and stratified population, the state was and is known for many distinctive forms of public celebration. One key popular celebration in Maracaibo--as well as elsewhere in Venezuela--was Carnival. Celebrated immediately prior to the start of Lent, Carnival has been for centuries an important celebration in many parts of the Catholic world. In addition, it was also frequently an opportunity for members of the lower classes to protest and satirize the elite in a given locality. Carnival in Maracaibo was traditionally a raucous and plebian observance, but at the end of the nineteenth century, Maracaibo's elite and government officials undertook the "reform" of Carnival. They prohibited disorderly activities, and sought to transform the celebration into a showcase for the modernity and civilization of the city. The elite and the authorities in Maracaibo and in Zulia generally evolved because of the spread among the region's upper class and officials of a new ethos stressing modernity, order, and progress. (truncated)

John F. Lyons
Joliet Junior College

“Integrating the Family and the Community into the History Classroom: An Oral History Project”

In the U.S. since 1865 course I teach at Joliet Junior College in Illinois, I help students understand the value of history, and make connection with the local community by assigning an oral history project. I get students to conduct a tape recorded interview with their oldest living relative and with the information they obtain they write an essay that seeks to show how their family shaped, or was shaped by, U.S. history. In the process, this project helps the students to understand how the past has influenced them. This project also helps me fulfill a vital mission of community colleges which is to make connections to the local community. This oral history paper is part of a project I am carrying out with the Joliet Area Historical Society. The cassette recordings are deposited in the society's archive and are available for use by other researchers.

Jose Moreno
Northern Arizona University

“Mexican and Mexican American Resistance and Reform Struggles In the United States, 1900-1965: The Quest for Social Justice and Equality”

This paper will examine the Mexican and Mexican American resistance and reform struggles from 1900 to 1965. It will provide an overview of the formation of organizations, struggles and events during that period. This paper will be divided into three sections. The first section of the paper will examine early 20th Century precedents to the Mexican

American Civil Rights Movement period from 1900 to 1945. It will discuss the key social, political, labor and educational struggles that occurred during that period. Therefore, it will highlight the significance that this era of resistance had on the development of the Mexican American Civil Rights Movement. The second section will discuss the rise of the middle class within the Mexican origin population from 1945 to 1960. This section will examine the key middle class organizations during that era and highlight the significance these groups had on efforts to reform the system. The third section will examine the rise of Mexican American Electoral Politics from 1960 to 1965. This section provides an overview of the Viva Kennedy Campaign and other electoral politics campaigns during this period. (truncated)

Luis Moreno
California State University Northridge

“Chicano Studies and Community Activism: A Struggle for a Community voice in Southern California 1968-1978.”

This paper will strive to answer the following questions in order to develop an understanding of the relationship between Chicano Studies and community activism. The following questions are; (1) What was the role of the community activism in the development of Chicano Studies? (2) What did the “El Plan de Santa Barbara” state about the role of the community and university?, (3) What led to the decline of the community activism in Chicano Studies?, and (4) What has been the role of community activists and organizations in the struggle to gain a community voice in Chicano Studies? The field of Chicano Studies needs a full-length study to examine and analyze the relationship between Chicano Studies and community activism. Within Chicano Studies scholarship, individuals have little knowledge of the role community activists and community-based organizations played in the development of this field. This paper will examine the relationship between community activism and Chicano Studies from 1968 to 1978, in order to gain and developed a better understanding of the role the community has played in the development of Chicano Studies in Southern California, especially Los Angeles. (truncated)

Kathleen Nehls
University of Central Oklahoma

“Dallas Blachly’s War: A Doctors Life in the Home Front Medical Corps, 1917-1918”

Charles Dallas Blachly, a physician from Drumright, Oklahoma served on the home front in the U.S. Medical Corps during WWI. Blachly’s almost daily letters home to his beloved wife Lucile offer an engaging narrative of daily life in the stateside camps, inform the effects of military expansion just prior to the war, and document the fluidity of medical professionalization reflected in questions concerning government responsibility when engaging highly educated professionals to serve a modern war machine. Details of Blachly’s account are found in his voluminous letters contained in the Charles and Lucile Blachly collection, housed in the Western History Collections at the University of

Oklahoma, and are supplemented by additional Blachly papers housed at the Oklahoma Historical Society. Context is provided by published first-hand accounts of other physicians, Congressional hearings, contemporary medical journals and WWI era publications from the surgeon general's office.

Elaine M. Nelson
University of New Mexico

“‘That Praying Man is coming’: The Omahas and Lagunas Before and During the Arrival of the Presbyterian Missionaries, 1848-1892

William Hamilton and John Menaul maintain that, as Presbyterian Missionaries, their services achieved a degree of success in their goals to civilize, Christianize, and even Americanize the Omaha tribe of the Great Plains and the Laguna tribe of the Southwest. However, a closer look at the history of Omaha and Laguna peoples suggests otherwise; first, only a minority of people in these tribes accepted the Protestant message; and secondly, these “converts” were not exclusively influenced by the Presbyterian missionaries' efforts. Instead, a series of events and circumstances that had occurred before Hamilton's and Menaul's arrivals made the tribes all the more susceptible in embracing certain aspects of Christian practices and civilization. In particular, the extended legacy of mixed-blood marriages and tribal divisions were factors that significantly affected Omaha and Laguna tribal societies and made them appear “progressive” to outsiders, well before Hamilton and Menaul entered upon their scene.

Michael Neufeld
Smithsonian Institution

“Space Superiority”: Wernher von Braun's Campaign for a Military Space Station, 1952-53”

During 1952-54, Wernher von Braun was the key participant in one of the most successful campaigns to sell spaceflight ever attempted, a series of articles in Collier's. The subsequent literature on the history of spaceflight much of written by von Braun enthusiasts, has depicted this campaign almost exclusively as a forerunner to later programs for the peaceful and scientific exploration of space. Yet the centerpiece of von Braun's 1952 plan was a space station which could serve as an orbiting military reconnaissance platform and battle station for achieving “space superiority” over the Soviet Union. One of its roles could be the launching of nuclear missiles. When challenged as to the station's defensibility, von Braun even posited preemptive strikes from space as a response to the development of a hostile anti-satellite capability. For von Braun, the space station was the “ultimate weapon” which could impose a Pax Americana on the USSR.

Samuel Prose
Texas Tech University

“Penny Rains and Garza County Ranch”

This paper argues that women on West Texas ranches during the 1920s through 1930s were the equals of men. Although Fredrick Jackson Turner, in his 1893 Frontier Thesis claimed that the frontier no longer existed, it seemed to have lingered on in rural Garza County well into the 1930s. The Texas frontier forced women, by necessity to extend their sphere of influence beyond the Victorian era Cult of Domesticity, as survival was paramount. Penny Rains, who is now ninety-six years old, was interviewed. The information gathered by the interview was corroborated through sources at the South West Collection and various books such as Virginia Branscum’s “Life of Women in New Mexico and Texas,” Charles Didway’s “The Beginning and Before, Wagon and Wheels.”

Monica Rhodes
University of Tulsa

“Double Consciousness: An Examination of the Southern Woman”

During the ante-bellum period the relationship between slave women and their mistresses were very different, however the two women shared many similarities in the interactions with society at large as well as within the confines of plantation life. My paper will investigate the relationship between the mistress and the slave woman during the ante-bellum south. The day to day interactions of both characters will be displayed as well as their position in society. My paper is influenced by books and articles to better explain the dilemma between these two characters as well as The American Slave Narratives, giving a more composite view of the interactions of slave women and their mistresses.

Sara Robinson
University of Wyoming

“Chinatown: A Window into the Nature of a Community in Butte Montana”

Gold, copper and other riches were a universal attraction to the Montana region beginning in the 1860's. Chinese commingled with Europeans and complex communities soon evolved that included merchants, laborers, and attendant industrial workers. This study focuses on the Chinese community of Butte in the 1890's and seeks to clarify the nature of that community. In contradistinction to traditional histories of Chinese communities in the U.S. West, I propose that the Chinese community of Butte was not a monolithic entity, but was instead composed of a spectrum of class and gender interests. This study uses sources that document the Chinese population of Butte Montana during the late 1800s. I will examine occupation groups and roles within the Chinese community during the time labor conflicts surrounding a boycott of Chinese laborers in Butte in 1890 as a window onto the specific nature of the Chinese community of Butte.

Fredrick Sanchez
University of New Mexico

“The Presbytery in the Valley of the Holy Eucharist: A Discussion of the Presbyterian Missionary Movement in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries in Jemez, New Mexico”

With the opening of the Santa Fe Trail trade route and the coming of the railroad, more Euro-Americans made their way west; some into the isolated Jemez Valley in north central New Mexico. One element of nineteenth century western migration and settlement was the influence assorted religious groups had on the social and cultural development of frontier communities. One religious group in particular, the Presbyterians, focused on the conversion of indigenous and local people in New Mexico. This paper will discuss the Presbyterian missionary effort and impact in New Mexico in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and the establishment of the Jemez Pueblo mission school by means of the journals of Doctor John Shields. The final portion of the paper is an interpretive account of Mary Stright, who left her home in Pennsylvania, traveling west to Jemez, New Mexico as a missionary teacher for the Presbyterian Church.

Bradley G. Shreve
University of New Mexico

“Of Gods and Broken Rainbows: Native American Religions and the Tragedy of the First Amendment”

This paper is an analysis of the federal government’s treatment and interpretation of Native American religions in the late twentieth century. During that period the federal courts chiseled away at the foundation of Indian religions, namely the preservation of sacred lands. Congress, on the other hand, scrambled to protect what it saw as an attack on the First Amendment by passing legislative measures such as the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 and the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1994. Despite Congress’ intentions, the problem could not be remedied so easily. Indeed, for all intents and purposes, the courts interpreted the First Amendment exactly how the Constitution’s framers intended. Hence, the problem was not with the logic of the decisions that were handed down, but with the Constitution itself. For the free exercise of Indian religions was dependent upon the preservation and protection of land; however, such safeguarding required federal assistance, which, in turn, violated the establishment clause of the First Amendment. For the practitioners of Native religions, it was a tragic flaw in the nation’s most sacrosanct document. A flaw, which through lobbying and litigation, they vainly tried to remedy.

Christopher M. Sterba
University of San Francisco

“The Trial of Alfredo Cocchi and the Significance of "Ethnic Crimes" in Early 20th Century America”

A lurid homicide case captured the front-page headlines of every New York daily in 1917. Alfredo Cocchi, an Italian immigrant, murdered a young American girl on the eve of U.S. intervention in the First World War. For several months the investigation and trial provoked ugly stereotyping and charges of white slavery and immigrant disloyalty, all of which were fiercely denied by the Italian community. Close attention to this forgotten case, I argue, can help us to reinterpret other, better known "ethnic crimes" of the period, by underscoring their role in shaping racial and immigrant identities. This paper examines how such famous events as the trials of Sacco and Vanzetti, Bruno Hauptmann, and the Scottsboro Boys have for the most part not been viewed from the perspective of the ethnic communities involved. Yet these events illuminate the status and strength of each group in incisive ways, involving highly-charged accusations and defenses of their presence in a multiethnic society.

Chadwick Vaupel
University of Wyoming

“Fly Boys of Wyoming: A Brief History of the Flight Training School”

World War II witnessed the dawn of a new era of heroes, as pilots tamed the vast expanses of the heavens as their predecessors the cowboys had rambled the wide and lonely range. Flight training in the United States prior to and during World War II was provided in many different locations. One program that has received little attention is the University of Wyoming flight training program. Although it shared some methods and goals with other programs across the country, it also had some unique goals, since it focused so heavily on training rural males as pilots. The Wyoming "fly boys" were in some senses unique among their peers. This paper uses archival sources located in the American Heritage Center Archives at the University of Wyoming as well as other information from government sources, and examines the history of this program and the men who participated.

Doug Werden
West Texas A&M University

“Stereotypes, Lies, and Crass Humor: When Men Write About Women Homesteaders in Oklahoma”

Debbie Michalke in her historical study of Oklahoma women homesteaders (women who filed homesteads whether single, divorced, widowed, or separated) “Fortunate Enough and Plucky Enough: The Unattached Women of the Cherokee Outlet” postulates that the entire Cherokee Outlet had approximately twenty percent women homesteaders (64). Although many male neighbors actively supported these women, when male writers wrote about women homesteaders, they mock them. To explore this, I will analyze three sources about women homesteaders written by men: “How a Woman Took a Ranch/Claim: Novel Experiences” a series of six letters; “The Town Without Men!: A Community of Women Who Wanted No Male Companionship Had a Brief and Mysterious Life in the Cherokee Strip”; and “Woman Lot Jumper” an article facilitating a

male scam artist. These works reveal a male fear of women's autonomy, a backlash to force women homesteaders back into traditional roles of domesticity.

Cecilia Wygant
Texas Tech University

“The Visual Artistry of Nationalism”

This presentation compares and contrasts the uses of visual nationalist propaganda to inspire or manipulate the populations of Germany and the USA during WWII. Examples and analysis of visual art from World War II posters offer images of women and children as symbols of purity, and present questions of how this influence shaped the nations' wartime efforts at unity. Images used in German posters reveal the shaping of a “Volk” that Hitler so desired, and posters of the USA reveal hauntingly similar efforts that draw nationalist commonalities among the two enemies. The artwork presented serves as a small sample of the many facets of visual art and its influence upon nationalism. These wartime posters not only demonstrate the intent of the propagandist, but also that the definition of nationalism is not defined in a particular grouping or subculture, but is as limitless as those who are exposed to it.

James Wylie
University of Tulsa

“Socialism in Wood's County, Oklahoma”

In the first two decades of the twentieth century the Oklahoma Socialist Party saw surprising success and managed to elect many of its candidates to state and local offices. At times it almost managed to edge out the Republican Party as the main opposition party in state politics. My paper will examine the broader themes of Oklahoma socialism in the microcosm of a single county, Woods County, from 1910 to 1914. The main resource will be the Woods county seat, Alva. Special emphasis will be on the paper's editor S.A. Beauchamp and his run for county office, the stockholder corporation formed to support the paper, and its bid to wrest control of the state socialist paper, The Oklahoma Pioneer, from the control of the state party.

Nat Zappia
University of California, Santa Cruz

“The Old Spanish Trail: An Indigenous Guide to a Borderland Region”

Between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries, Spain dreamed of implementing the "Old Spanish Trail" between two peripheral colonial centers of their American empire-- Los Angeles and Santa Fe. Ultimately, their efforts failed, and the Spanish Empire evaporated from the harsh American desert. While Mexican Merchants briefly established a viable trading route between New Mexico and California, they too failed to

take control from the major players of the region-the Quechans, Mojaves and other groups. Ultimately, it took the power of the locomotive steam engine to disrupt the native dominance of regional trade. While many historical studies refer or even highlight events involving the role of these native groups in the trail's development, they fail to present the central influence they had. Highlighting the region's native and non-native players, this paper will reexamine the role that native communities played in the demise of the Spanish Empire in the Americas.

Latin American Studies

Section Coordinator: Professor Ignacio Medina, ITESO Jesuit University

The Latin American Studies Section will meet in 2005 with the Association of Borderlands Studies as a single section. The LAS abstracts are included in the ABS abstracts.

Mass Communications,

Section Coordinator: Gil Fowler, Arkansas State University

Mass Communication Abstracts

Sheri Burnham

Northern Arizona University

“Hegemony, Patriarchy and Traditional Culture: An Ideological Critique of Eyedazzlers: The Two Century Romance of Navajo Weavers and Germantown Yarn”

As part of a Rhetorical Studies of Gender, Media and Popular Culture panel, Burnham examines a historical study of how traditional practices among Navajo weavers, primarily women, were affected by the rise of Germantown weaving practices in Pennsylvania in the later 19th century. Burnham argues that the re-birth of Germantown weaving helped emancipate Navajo weavers from a century of oppression and cultural degradation.

Amber Davies-Sloan

University of New Mexico

“Feminism, Ethnic Identity and Advertising: A Rhetorical Analysis of Advertisements in Korean-American Magazines”

As part of a Rhetorical Studies of Gender, Media and Popular Culture panel, Davies-Sloan examines the rhetorical messages of advertisements in Korean-American popular magazines and considers the norms of beauty and ethnic identity that are presented in such magazines. She argues that a westernized/Caucasian “appearance” is privileged in such advertisements and is counter to the magazines’ goal of promoting the values of Korean heritage.

Kara N. Dillard

Eastern New Mexico University

“Understanding Rhetorical Concepts of Fear Appeals, an Overview from Aristotle to Burke”

As part of a panel discussion on Use of Fear Appeals in the 2004 Election, Dillard provides an overview of how emotional appeals are identified and analyzed in rhetorical theory with specific reference to current thinking on the topic.

Kara N. Dillard
Michael C. Souders
Eastern New Mexico University

“Cathartic or Effective?: The Get Your War On Comic Series as a Rallying Point for the Liberal Left”

The tragedy of September 11, 2001, brought about the death of political humor and the death of communicative uses of irony and satire. On October 9, 2001m irony made a comeback in a very in-your-face way with David Rees' Get Your War On comics. A two to three panel cartoon made using corporate clip-art with workers shouting profanity; these comics were intended to convey Rees' frustration about the war on terror and to attack the Bush administration using urban slang and American values, but later transformed into a rallying point for the left liberal populous. But was the transition effective? This paper studies comic theory as well as ironic communication methods to determine whether Get Your War On is merely cathartic or an effective tactic to energize a liberal base.

Daniel Foster
Northern Arizona University

“How to Perceive Feminine Beauty: Criticism Derived from Jean Kilbourne’s Critical Studies of Women and Advertising”

As part of a Rhetorical Studies of Gender, Media and Popular Culture panel, Foster uses Jean Kilbourne’s popular video, *Killing Us Softly* (which examines the prevailing sexism in contemporary portrayals of women in advertising) and creates a communication theory to apply to other texts in popular culture besides advertisements. He presents this model and applies it to a popular magazine, *Maxim*, which has grown in popular in recent years among men in the 18—35 age group.

Gil Fowler
Arkansas State University

“Using Grant Money to Broaden Student Learning: ASU Media Students Travel to Learn About International Media and Middle-Eastern Culture”

In September/October 2004, four communications students travel to Kuwait to learn and international communication and to practice their Public Relations skills. Two media teams, one broadcast and one print, spent 10 days in Kuwait learning about international media, colleges and studying in another culture. Discussion will center on selection of media team, development of media opportunities, and follow-up in home country.

Lianne Fridriksson
Baylor University

“Challenging the Pulitzer Prize: Ukrainian-American Protest over Stalin's Apologist”

It was an unprecedented challenge to one of journalism's sacred cows-the Pulitzer Prize. And though it failed, it brought renewed attention to the flawed reporting of The New York Times' Moscow correspondent Walter Duranty and how that reporting contributed to a massive famine in what is now Ukraine. So tainted was Duranty's coverage during 1932-1933 that he wrote in The Times, "There is no famine," even as tens of millions starved to death at the hands of Josef Stalin's regime. Privately, though, he knew he was fraudulent in his work. A grassroots movement begun in 2003 sought to have Duranty's Pulitzer Prize revoked-unsuccessfully. But Ukrainians and Ukrainian-Americans have not forgotten Duranty's betrayal. This research addresses the grassroots efforts by Ukrainian-Americans to challenge Duranty's Pulitzer and how that challenge was met by the Pulitzer Prize Board.

Tamar Ginossar,
University of New Mexico

“Passionate Import: Consumption of Latin Soap Operas in Israel”

One of the consequences of privatization of television that occurred in the last decade in Israel was the new import of Telenovelas, or Latin American Soap Operas. Globalization of the media, and particularly the monopoly of the United States as a global entertainment-media provider is often referred to as cultural imperialism (Malhotra & Rogers, 2000; Matelski, 2002). In contrast, this study addresses a less-investigated media phenomenon of globalization; the flow of Latin American cultural products to other countries around the world, by examining the consumption of Telenovelas in Israel. This analysis reviews (a) the production and export of Telenovelas in Latin America, (b) the Israeli context and the process through which Telenovelas were imported to Israel, and (c) their impact on the local market from structural as well as cultural perspective. This analysis concludes with the implications of this consumption on the future of media globalization in "peripheral" countries.

Rae Gross
Eastern New Mexico University

“Gender Differences in Courtship Handbooks”

As part of a panel on Internet Gaming: Influences and Trends, Gross says Gender differences have been written about for many generations. This study focuses on gender differences in courtship manuals; her insights are pertinent to the differing emphases in media artifacts in general

John A. Hansen
Eastern New Mexico University

“Blogs and their Coverage of the War Often from the Front Lines”

As part of a panel on An Analysis of the media’s coverage and messages of war, Hansen discusses a description of blogs, or weblogs, as a commentary on the war and actual messages from the front line to family and friends back home. Most blogs are of a political nature and the war which is the focus of this presentation. The blog form is unique to the Web, highly addictive with many critical comments about the war and the handling of the war effort.

John A. Hansen
Eastern New Mexico University

“Text Messaging and Relationships”

As part of a panel on Internet Gaming: Influences and Trends, Hansen says text messaging has increased to a phenomenal proportion. This paper focuses on the increased use of text messaging in relationships and its impact on those relationships.

Dayle Hardy-Short
Northern Arizona University

“The Human Hand in Wild Fires: A Rhetorical Assessment of Arson Narratives in Popular Culture”

As part of a panel of Media, Public Policy and Natural Resources, Hardy-Short says a major element in the social construction of wild fire in the United States concerns the role of human-caused fires. In 2002 Arizona’s worst fire, the Rodeo-Chediski Fire (in terms of acres burned and economic losses) was the result of two acts of arson, one a part-time firefighter seeking to create work and the other a lost tourist who started a signal fire. These actions, combined with the 2002 fire set in Colorado by a Forest Service employee, opened up an ongoing discussion of the history, motivations, and scope of human-caused fires in the West. While some authorities claimed that one out of five wild fires have human origins, others have claimed that number was exaggerated. In this paper, the author explores the way in which human-caused fires is presented in news accounts, public testimony, historical and contemporary books, novels and other public texts that present the story of fire to a public audience.

Judity Hendry

Janet Cramer
University of New Mexico

“The Logic of Colonization in the ‘What Would Jesus Drive?’ Anti-SUV Campaign”

As part of a panel of Media, Public Policy and Natural Resources, Hendry and Cramer examine SUVs. Amidst the soaring popularity of sports utility vehicles, there is increasing criticism from environmentalists and other anti-SUV groups. This essay examines the Evangelical Environmental Network's (EEN) "What Would Jesus Drive?" anti-SUV campaign through the lens of the logic of colonization. The authors argue that when interpreted within the larger context of environmental discourse, this anti-SUV campaign rhetorically constructs a dualistic framework that reifies the human/nature split which grounds our environmental crisis. This dualistic framework reinforces what ecofeminist, Val Plumwood, terms a "logic of colonization" by which greater value or status is given to one component of the dualistic pair over the other, thus rationalizing the domination of the greater over the lesser, the superior over the inferior. As such, this campaign offers little challenge to the dominant perspectives that overdetermine humans' relationship to the natural world.

Myleea Hill
Arkansas State University

“It's Like Making an Analogy: Using the Synectics Instructional Model to Enhance College Student Creativity in Developing Integrating Ideas for a Marketing Mix”

This study explored the use of the Synectics instructional model, which emphasizes analogies, on the creativity of college advertising students. Creativity, defined as "developing mental flexibility and capabilities" (Bendinger, 2002, p. 106), was measured by observation, review of produced ideas, and interviews. Eight students enrolled in an advertising copywriting course participated in the study. In two separate class periods, students were assigned to develop a marketing mix based on an integrating idea. Direct instruction and guided response were used in the first setting, while students collaborated using the Synectics model in the second setting.

The results revealed that the Synectics model enhanced student creativity and confidence. Students were more interactive, produced an increased number of ideas, and more adequately completed the marketing mix. The author will share examples of integrating ideas and student comments. Also, the author will offer suggestions for the use of the Synectics model.

Suet-mui Lam
Chinese University of Hong Kong

“Can there be 'Professional Amateurs'? A Case Study of Dojinshi (amateur comics) Writers in Hong Kong”

Stebbins (2002) argues that 'amateurs' occupy a 'marginal' position as they are in between dabblers and professionals in a particular field. However, after interviewing a group of dojinshi (amateur comics) writers in Hong Kong, the author found that a more flexible view should be adopted to understand the dimensions of being 'amateurs'. The author further argues that a better understanding of 'leisure' is possible by blurring the boundary between 'professional/amateur'.

Paul N. Lee
Maryville University

“Adapting a Strategic Planning Model to Assess the Efficacy of an Extension Web Site”

In 2001, this researcher served as managing editor of agricultural publications and electronic documents for an extension service at a land-grant university. Publications on the Web site were difficult to find even when the publication number, title and author, and originating department were known. The committee created to study the problem adapted a strategic planning model developed by John Bryson at the University of Minnesota to assess the efficacy of the Web site. The model includes eight steps: 1) initial agreement, 2) mandates, 3) mission and values, 4) external environmental, 5) internal environmental, 6) strategic issues, 7) strategies, and 8) description of the organization in the future. Nine recommendations to improve the Web site were made in four areas: 1) provide adequate resources, 2) improve the ability to search and browse, 3) market to targeted audiences, and 4) improve the technology. Many of the recommendations were implemented in 2004.

Blair Lieberman
Northern Arizona University

“Images of Women in Advertising: An Ideological Critique of Elle and Vogue Magazines”

As part of a Rhetorical Studies of Gender, Media and Popular Culture panel, Lieberman is interested in identifying the ideological issues related to gender and sexism in contemporary women's magazines and analyzes selected advertisements in two major magazines.

Sheree Martin
Oklahoma State University

“Diversity in Broadcast Radio Music Programming”

This study was designed to explore the issue of content diversity in broadcast radio programming by comparing songs played across popular music formats to identify format similarities. A literature review revealed that, except for a few recent studies, a station's self-ascribed programming format has typically been used as the primary indicator of diversity in radio program content. The limited number of more recent studies that did

considered the similarities and differences between and among the formats relied on limited data sets. To address some of the weaknesses of this earlier research, the present study analyzed Radio & Records National Airplay Overview Charts for all chart weeks in the month of April for seven consecutive years, 1996 through 2002. The results of this study offer strong evidence that certain music formats are quite similar, particularly Active Rock & Rock, Alternative & Active Rock, CHR/Rhythmic & Urban, and CHR/Pop & CHR/Rhythmic. These findings support those of other studies that have identified several formats with substantial rates of song duplication. The percentage of common songs in these formats has increased, in most instances. Among formats with moderate song duplication, a slight but steady shift toward greater song duplication was detected.

Beverly G. Merrick
University of Nebraska at Kearney

“Editor Mary Lou Brown: Gadfly of Plains, Georgia”

During the Carter presidency, Mary Lou Brown, a country writer from Kentucky, was appointed by pornographic publisher Larry Flynt to the editorship of *The Plains, Georgia, Monitor*. The so-called porno king had grown up in the same county in Kentucky as Mary Lou. He wanted her to become a gadfly to the Carters. Mary Lou became that and more. The *Monitor* carried the first black wedding in Georgia. The story of a black woman sharecropper was featured alongside the report of a Carter get-together. Ironically, Flynt had appointed a feminist editor, who didn't mind saying the American white male had too much privilege at the expense of women and blacks. She also went on the bandwagon for prison reform, carrying the articles her brother sent from behind bars. Gloria Spahn, Carter's sister, commissioned Mary Lou to write a book about Miz Lillian. After the ghostwriter refused to cut out two chapters which told of Carter's father involvement with the Klu Klux Klan, Mary Lou was suddenly paid off. This research is a review of review of her editorials and other coverage, telling also about how the country editor established a first-name basis with reporters of *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post* and others covering the Carter presidency.

Beverly G. Merrick
University of Nebraska at Kearney

“Using and Being Used: The Mass Media Disseminate Real Issues in the Election Process”

This is an examination of the ethical conundrums that professional journalists typically encounter on their jobs while reporting on the presidential elections. Through experience as a political officeholder and teacher, the professor tells how she helps students develop analytical skills, raise moral sensitivity, minimize harm and examine the guiding principles practiced by professionals toward diverse publics that concern the political decision-making in presidential elections. Through exploring these methods, professors are given useful tools that help students become familiar with the moral dilemmas that confront media, and seek to understand ways of doing ethics and creating their own

“moral compasses” in coverage of political issues and the election agenda, providing inclusiveness for culture, ethnicity and gender.

Beverly G. Merrick
University of Nebraska at Kearney

“Walking Through the Minefield – Fortunately, Without a Misstep”

One of the most difficult positions for a faculty person in mass media is that of newspaper adviser. She plays the critical role of coordinating the publishing efforts, Web management, and the hopes and desires of upwards of three to four dozen individuals, including students, staff and faculty involved in publishing for the college press. This research integrates methods of building a support network for a newspaper adviser, incorporating sound media management methods to coordinate the efforts and communication of the department head, the department journalism support staff, Web managers, video managers, and on the newspaper side, the editors, photographers, news reporters, advertising staff and others involved in putting out a product that promotes the democratic function of the press.

Kevin Mitchell
Eastern New Mexico University

“How the Candidates Discussed the CIA Misinformation about Iraq and WMD”

As part of a panel on An Analysis of the media’s coverage and messages of war, Mitchell says throughout the 2004 Presidential campaign, both candidates referenced CIA material in their discussion of foreign policy. Given that the CIA evidence was not shown to the public, it is important to use analyze how the candidates interpreted this information for audience. An analysis will be given of how each candidate chose to link this evidence with their arguments in an effort to support their positions.

Yoko Namita
The University of British Columbia

“Commercializing the Classroom: The Influence of Corporatized Media on Media Education”

The objective of this presentation is to illustrate the current trend of the media industry's active involvement in media education and critically analyze the pros and cons of the partnership between media educators and media industry. A comparison will be drawn between the entrenchment of Channel One in U.S. schools with the failed entry of Youth News Network (YNN) in Canadian schools, and the strategic treatment of media literacy by major media networks will be examined, in order to assess the media industry's impact on curriculum.

Lea J. Parker

Northern Arizona University

“Education for the Environment: An Analysis of the Television Series “Captain Planet””

Television is the most pervasive and persuasive of the mass media. Social critic Michael Novak has claimed, “Television is a molder of the soul’s geography. It builds up incrementally a psychic structure of expectations. It does so in much the same way that school lessons slowly, over the years, tutor the unformed mind and teach it how to think. Novak’s statement alludes to the value of television as an educational tool. With environmental issues increasingly impacting the lives, and especially the health, of people worldwide, it behooves us to take a look at the role television is playing in education for the environment. This research paper will examine the television series “Captain Planet” for its environmental content, accuracy, and relevance to current issues as well as to the young audience for which the shows are intended.

Richard A. "Tony" Parker
Northern Arizona University

“Should the First Amendment Protect Commercial Advertising for Illegal Products and Services?”

In 2003, the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) seized \$3 million which Internet site PartyPoker.com had paid to the Discovery Channel as an advance for future television advertising. The DOJ asserted that the federal government has the right to seize revenues when the funds are intended to advertise an illegal activity: soliciting poker players via an interactive website. This paper reviews the arguments for and against two provocative legal questions. First, should/do current statutes render Internet gambling illegal? Second, should/does commercial speech that promotes illegal activity constitute a categorical exception to the First Amendment guarantee of free expression? An exploration of probable legal and ethical answers to these questions provides insight into the functions of the First Amendment’s proscriptions of governmental restraints upon free expression and the scope of the Central Hudson test (see *Central Hudson Gas & Electric Co. v. Public Service Commission of New York*, 447 U.S. 557, 1980) for determining the constitutionality of commercial speech.

R. Ivan Pinnell
David Scott Castleman
West Virginia University

“A Content Analysis of Sex, Violence and Drugs in Country Music”

This paper is an extension of the 2004 WSSA Conference presentation on Violence, Sex and Drugs in Rap Music. This paper is a content analysis of references to sex, violence and drugs in country music. Sixty of the top 100 country songs of the past 10 years were analyzed. Results indicate a predominance of references to alcohol use and to violence over references to other negative variables.

Camille Robinson
Mary Jackson-Pitts
Arkansas State University

“Jamaican Newspaper Coverage of Sports: A Content Analysis of the Jamaica Observer's and Jamaica Gleaner's Web Coverage”

The purpose of this paper was to examine the kind of sports coverage that is found on newspaper websites in Jamaica. Research focus was directed toward the type of sports that received the most attention on the websites, gender issues related to sports coverage and the differences between local and international coverage of sports. Using the Jamaica Observer and the Jamaica Gleaner websites, the researchers content analyzed stories from the two websites over a one month period. From the one month period a constructed week of stories was sampled. The researchers found that soccer and cricket were featured most often in the coverage, and coverage of women was sparse.

Janet Roehl
Eastern New Mexico University

“Word Choices and the Media's Coverage of the Iraq War”

As part of a panel on An Analysis of the media's coverage and messages of war, Roehl says for generations politicians have used the media as an avenue to reach the general public in an attempt to convince them on the rightness of a national policy regarding waging war. Through language and word choice, they have attempted to control this all-important public dialogue. This presentation will look at the words politicians are using and the media is repeating in covering the Iraq war. A major element in the social construction of wild fire in the United States concerns the role of human-caused fires. In 2002 Arizona's worst fire, the Rodeo-Chediski Fire (in terms of acres burned and economic losses) was the result of two acts of arson, one a part-time firefighter seeking to create work and the other a lost tourist who started a signal fire. These actions, combined with the 2002 fire set in Colorado by a Forest Service employee, opened up an ongoing discussion of the history, motivations, and scope of human-caused fires in the West. While some authorities claimed that one out of five wild fires have human origins, others have claimed that number was exaggerated. (truncated)

Steve Schild
Saint Mary's University of Minnesota

“Winning the Opinion Page, Losing at the Polls”

A substantial majority of letters to the editor about a school-funding referendum favored passage, but the referendum lost 55-45 percent. This finding supports previous research about letters to the editor that has generally shown that the opinion they express is not representative of opinion in the community at large. This finding also supports previous

research that has shown the chances of letters accurately reflecting broader public opinion are greatest when there is a large volume of letters; in this case the volume of letters was small, perhaps due in part to the referendum being announced less than two months before election day. This finding contradicts previous research that has shown many, if not most, letters to the editor are "anti" something; the paradox in this case seems to be that the side that won handily at the ballot box remained essentially silent, at least in public, before the vote.

Anthony B. Schroeder
Eastern New Mexico University

“A Students Perception and Understanding of Fear Appeals, Results of a Survey in the Middle of the Campaign”

As part of a panel discussion on Use of Fear Appeals in the 2004 Election, Schroeder provides a summary of the results of the survey and interpretation of the data as it pertains to understanding fear appeals.

Anthony B. Schroeder
Eastern New Mexico University

“Use of the God Term to Justify the War”

As part of a panel on An Analysis of the media’s coverage and messages of war, Schroeder looks at application of Kenneth Burke's rhetorical concepts about the use of the God term in Bush's speeches concerning the war in Iraq. The presentation will focus on the rhetorical theory, make an application to various speeches and discuss how the media failed to analyze the use of the God term to justify the attack, and his re-election.

Marlin Shipman
Arkansas State University

“Presidential Executive Orders and Information Flow”

This is a study comparing the executive orders of George W. Bush to those of Bill Clinton, inasmuch as those orders affect the media or the flow of information to the public. The philosophies of the presidents about information flow to the public, as spelled out in executive orders, often is mirrored at lower levels of government

Reuven Shlozberg
University of Toronto

“Judgement and the Democraticness of the World Wide Web – Reconsidering the Democratic Desirability of Unlimited Freedom and Equality in Cyberspace”

This paper will argue that the Internet's potential for providing full freedom and equality, lauded within academic Internet debates, may entail some grave dangers, when considering its relationship to the human capacity most essential to choosing, and therefore most essential to democracy, the capacity for judgment. This debate frames the key concepts of freedom and equality as the absence of barriers to access (freedom) and of any hierarchy (equality). But some hierarchy of judgment is inherent to the fact of human diversity and plurality. And some barriers to access are necessary exactly for cultivating judgment, the capacity to navigate the sea of human plurality, which entails discerning and hierarchizing its diverse components. This does not mean freedom and equality are not desirable, but it forces us to recognize that reaping the benefits of the Internet requires the cultivation of judgment outside and prior to it.

Brant Short
Northern Arizona University

“Montana’s Quiet Conservationist: Senator Lee Metcalf and the Construction of Environmental Politics in the 1960s and 1970s”

As part of a panel of Media, Public Policy and Natural Resources, Short says from 1953 to 1977 Lee Metcalf represented Montana in the United States Congress, serving in the House from 1953 to 1961 and the Senate from 1961 until his death. Metcalf never achieved the public notoriety of his colleague, Senator Mike Mansfield in the 1960s, but a review of his record suggests that Metcalf was the Senate’s leading voice in helping transform the conservation movement of the 1950s to the ecology movement of the 1960s and ultimately to the environmental movement of the 1970s and beyond. Metcalf was a tireless advocate for the many issues that foreshadowed the direction taken by environmentalists. He advocated federal studies of pesticides in the mid-1950s and created a climate that paved the way for Rachel Carson’s *Silent Spring*. In the late 1950s he helped prepare the Wilderness Act and spoke of the need to control air and water pollution in an effort that prophesied the function of the Environmental Protection Agency. In the 1960s and 1970s he broke from the traditional practice of supporting logging and dam construction as a given and authored key legislation that set limits on such practices. In this essay the author explores Metcalf’s public advocacy, through speeches, interviews, and his book on utilities regulation, and his role as the nation’s leading voice for conservation and natural resource management.

Michael Souders
Eastern New Mexico University

“Using Fear Appeals in Advertising, A How To”

As part of a panel discussion on Use of Fear Appeals in the 2004 Election, Souders’ analysis will discuss specific uses of fear appeals used in advertisements for Lyndon B. Johnson, Ronald Reagan, and George Bush.

Jenny Starkey

Northern Arizona University

“Cutting Up Pieces: A Feminist Look at Women’s Reaction to Mediated Messages of Beauty”

As part of a Rhetorical Studies of Gender, Media and Popular Culture panel, Starkey analyzes the growing popularity of reality television programs that promote surgery and extreme makeovers as a requirement for women in contemporary society. Using selected theories of rhetorical criticism, she describes several programs and provides a critical review of the programs.

Christopher Stasheff
Eastern New Mexico University

“A Brief History of Internet Gaming”

As part of a panel on Internet Gaming: Influences and Trends, Stasheff has watched interactive gaming develop from the inception of the Dungeons and Dragons phenomenon, through Dragon’s Lair to the development of website-based gaming. One of his science fantasy novels was adopted as the basis for an interactive children’s novel and been through preliminary discussions about writing a novel based on a game.

Christopher Stasheff
Eastern New Mexico University

“How has the Electronic Media Covered the War?”

As part of a panel on An Analysis of the media’s coverage and messages of war, Stasheff says the broadcast media have labored under considerable handicaps in their attempts to cover the War in Iraq, most notably the embedding process. The military let it be known that the armed forces could not guarantee the safety of any journalist not embedded with a military unit, the journalists covering the invasion of Iraq have shown considerable courage in showing the negative side of the war, and some have paid with their lives. In the post-war coverage, however, the press has been able to be more balanced, most notably with the exposing of the Al-Gherib scandal. Nonetheless, the forces attempting to channel war reporting are persistent.

John Temple
Maryanne Reed
Ralph Hanson
West Virginia University

“The Journalists and the Cancer Patients: Ethics and Sources in Immersion Journalism”

While some journalists disregard the needs and wants of their sources, a more collaborative journalist-source relationship distinguishes many immersion journalism

projects, including a large student-faculty project at West Virginia University. This paper explores how some immersion journalists approach and educate sources and how these journalists make decisions about when to intrude and whether to show sources their work before it is published or aired.

Michael Thompson
Eastern New Mexico University

“Gender Differences in Online Gaming”

As part of a panel on Internet Gaming: Influences and Trends, Thompson asks if gender differences are revealed in games? This study looks at online game changes as increasing numbers of women begin to participate

Mary Tolan
Northern Arizona University

“Media Blackout of a Prison Hostage Scenario: A Test of Journalists' Ethical Codes”

The journalist's dilemma of attempting to follow ethical tenets that often cannot coexist was reflected in the Arizona media's coverage of the Arizona State Prison hostage scenario in January 2004. While the Society of Professional Journalists' Code of Ethics demands that journalists Seek Truth and Report It, it also requires that they Minimize Harm. When two prison guards were held hostage for two-plus weeks outside Buckeye, Arizona, the media was asked not to publish names and details of either hostages or inmates. The Arizona media complied, creating a virtual media blackout that left the public in the dark about this critical news event. Journalists agreed to do so after being warned by prison officials that releasing any detailed information could harm or even kill the hostages. Harm was minimized, but was the event fully reported to the public? Through extensive interviews of working journalists, plus research on media coverage of a 10-year-old prison takeover with a deadlier outcome, this paper examines how journalists balance these ethical tenets during on-deadline, dangerous news events.

Joseph C. Walters
Martin D. Sommerness
Northern Arizona University

“Public Communication and the Tariff Crisis 1818-1836”

As a revenue measure for the war of 1812, Congress doubled the duties on imports for the duration of the war and for one year thereafter. By 1816, the coffers of the federal treasury were figuratively overflowing. A depression and subsequent price declines, along with concomitant bankruptcies and assorted failed business ventures, caused a clamor from some states for increased protectionism. The calls for protective legislation were met with objections from a decidedly anti-tariff South. The sectarian economic debate presaged the Civil War a generation later. This paper examines the public

communication surrounding the tariff crisis, including the debates in the U.S. House of Representatives between those legislative lions Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, along with the reporting, analyzing and editorializing of the press of the day. Although the conclusion of the controversy staved off sectarian violence, it only delayed the coming bloody storm. The 19th Century debate is instructive for decisions about 21st Century economic public policy. It also offers insights into public commentary about such current issues. (truncated)

Amanda Watlington
Arkansas State University

“Pitt News v. Pappert: Law Banning Liquor Ads Ruled Unconstitutional”

In 2004, the Third Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that a law prohibiting liquor advertisements in a university student newspaper was unconstitutional. According to the court, the advertising restrictions failed to satisfy the Central Hudson test. The Pennsylvania law burdened lawful and nonmisleading commercial speech, and Pennsylvania failed to demonstrate how the advertising ban would combat alcohol problems such as underage drinking. The advertising ban also was ineffective in combating alcohol problems because the ban targeted a narrow segment of the media – media associated with educational institutions. The purpose of this paper is to examine the Pitt News v. Pappert case and compare this ruling to other cases involving commercial speech restrictions on “vices,” restrictions on advertisements in student media, and free speech on campuses.

Jonathan Weems
Eastern New Mexico University

“Fear Appeals in the 2004 Campaign Rhetoric”

As part of a panel discussion on Use of Fear Appeals in the 2004 Election, Weems provides an analysis of how Vice-President Cheney and President Bush used fear appeals with reference to another 9/11 attack on the United States

Davin White
R. Ivan Pinell
West Virginia University

“The Effects of Positive and Negative Framing on Seven American Newspapers During the Persian Gulf War in 1991 and the Iraq War in 2003”

This paper evaluates and compares the positive and negative aspects of major US newspaper coverage of Gulf War I and Gulf War II. The presumption that coverage by embedded journalists in 2003 was more positive than by press pool coverage in 1991 appears to have not been supported, with coverage in 2003 appearing to be more "neutral."

Kimber R. Williams
Arizona State University

“Campaigning for Fear: The Discourse of Fear in Judicial Television Ads”

Increasingly, judicial candidates face election, and television advertising becomes more prominent. This paper documents ways in which such advertising employs a fear discourse. Combining quantitative and qualitative methods, the project analyzes content of 52 political ads aired in three states, identifying three trends. First, judicial campaigns are increasingly politicized and television-dependent; expenditures in this small sample were \$6.3 million, and airings totaled 16,000. Second, a fear discourse is prominent; 65% contained language evoking fear. Third, narratives are gendered; women candidates overcompensate perceived softness by using the "fear tool" twice as often as men. Yet, women face the double bind of appearing tough without becoming an "inappropriate" woman. One candidate invoked the nickname "velvet hammer" to traverse this dilemma. This research underscores the eroding of impartiality, a Constitutional design to protect judges from political influence. Increasingly, judicial candidates adopt extreme positions, designed not to effectively decide cases but to win elections.

Manley Witten
Daily Sundial

“On Foreign Soil: Reporting the Mexican-American War, 1846-1848”

This thesis project uses historical analysis to examine the role of American reporters in the Mexican-American War, the first foreign war reported extensively by American journalists, from 1846-1848. The war produced the first identifiable war correspondents and coincided with advances in printing and distribution, including the printing press, telegraph, steamship, mail, and pony express. Distribution of war news was aided by the rise of cooperative news gathering in the United States. The advent of the "penny press" satisfied the public demand for eyewitness accounts of the battles. New Orleans became the communications hub for the nation's war effort, and the city's leading penny press newspapers, the Picayune and the Delta, sent the three most important eyewitness reporters to the front: George Wilkins Kendall and Christopher M. Haile for the Picayune, and James L. Freaner for the Delta. U.S. actions, before and during the war, reflected popular American perceptions of Mexicans.

New Zealand and Australia Studies

Section Coordinators: William C. Schaniel, University of West Georgia
and
Dave Theissen, Lewis-Clark State College

New Zealand and Australia Studies Abstracts

Rebecca Durrer
Columbia College

“Tale of Two Settlements: Wellington and Canterbury “

In 1839, the first settlers of Wellington possessed knowledge of colonization only from the Company. In contrast, the 1848 settlers of Canterbury possessed knowledge from prior settlers, the British Government, and a magnum of printed public resources. The discourse carried out through the 1840s characterized the development of New Zealand while also creating interest in British imperial policy. When Canterbury, the last settlement of the New Zealand Company was established, the Company and the British Government put to use all the knowledge they had gained. While Canterbury illustrated the success of New Zealand settlement with government support, it also represented significant modification of Wakefield’s model of colonization. As a result, the first years of the Canterbury settlement were considerably easier and more productive. By examining both settlements, the mobilization of public and political support demonstrated how the power of public opinion shaped British imperial thought.

Richard Gaskins
Brandeis University

“Risk, Responsibility, and Community”

What kinds of community bonds enable modern societies to address complex risks of injury and incapacity? How will societies in the twenty-first century mobilize to control new risks to personal health and safety? These questions guide my analysis of the New Zealand National Injury Prevention Strategy, which is currently taking shape within the framework of that country’s unique policy (ACC) for addressing injury prevention, compensation, and rehabilitation. This paper examines ongoing New Zealand debates over principles for guiding this strategy, all sides of which profess some allegiance to the interests of “community.” My socio-legal analysis considers four working definitions of “community,” based respectively on traditional obligations, contracts, torts, and networks. These four models of community relations may account for competing

approaches to injury prevention across the history of ACC, and for tensions likely to emerge within the National Prevention Strategy.

Tom Isern
North Dakota State University

"Agricultural History in New Zealand: An Academic Muster"

In a 1996 paper the author provided a survey of the agricultural and pastoral historiography of New Zealand; the study concluded that "agricultural history in New Zealand is an important, but to this point not particularly coherent, endeavor." The country possessed a rich store of popular writing on its agricultural past, along with a strong selection of scholarly studies, but there was no synthesis, nor was there a community of interest in the subject. This new paper returns to the same ground with a systematic muster of the same ranges, describing and evaluating accretions to the literature and assessing the state of agricultural history in New Zealand. The paper partakes somewhat of a travelogue, as it recounts visits with historians from Dunedin to Auckland. It also suggests it is time for the synthesis of the field to begin.

Robert Kemp
Ohio Northern University

"Public Power and Private Profits: The Tale of Two Systems of Pharmaceutical Pricing"

The institutional arrangements for the delivery of patent medicines in Australia and in the USA are compared. The comparison of methods for marketing and pricing pharmaceuticals in Australia and in the USA is supported by empirical evidence. The Australian government acts as a monopsonistic purchaser of drugs from the major pharmaceutical companies. The Australians are able to free-ride on global pharmaceutical research and development. The public health system monitors the appropriate use of prescription drugs. Australians have ready access to most patent medications at an expense of roughly half of the US expenditure. Due to their alignment with insurers, wholesalers, and medical doctors, and the legal restrictions put on Medicaid, drug companies are able to follow a system of price discrimination in the USA. Many do not have access to medications. Many of those who are the least able pay the higher prices. Nevertheless, approximately 60% of the profitability in the industry is derived from the US market. There is widespread off-patent use of medications. With the rest of the world following monopsonistic pricing and improving utilization review, the ability to exercise corporate power in the USA is crucial for the industry.

William C. Schaniel
State University of West Georgia

"Thomas Kendall: A Man and a Land in Transition"

Thomas Kendell came to New Zealand to compile a Maori dictionary, and oversee the translation of the New Testament to Maori. While he was successful in both, he died defrocked and in disrepute. This paper will explore his personal changes and in the context of the changes that were on-going in Maori society.

Oneroa (Sandy) Stewart
Bay of Plenty Polytechnic, Tauranga, NZ

“Beyond the Bake Sale”

Parents with children attending New Zealand schools have always been officially encouraged to take part in their children’s education. Frequently this means to be as supporting various teacher lead events, attending to policy formation, but staying well clear of management issues – the sole prerogative of the principal. This paper looks at some parent participation projects within both countries and asks why parent influence rarely goes “beyond the bake sale” (Joyce Epstein). A case study using Treaty of Waitangi principles for principals is given. The author is concerned with the continuing low outcomes for Māori students in our New Zealand high schools.

Philosophy

Paul Tang, California State University, Long Beach
and
David A. Freeman, Washburn University

David A. Freeman
Washburn University

“Spinoza on Self-Consciousness and Political Discourse”

In this essay I focus on the concept of self-consciousness and political discourse as developed in Spinoza’s physics and psychology of man. Spinoza is a 17th century thinker who advances a unique interpretation of man that is firmly grounded in the rich and varied modes of philosophical self-consciousness. I shall argue that Spinoza, following the principle of metaphysical concreteness, advances a view of self-consciousness and political discourse that is necessarily grounded in the truth of human nature as it exists in the “order of things.” This truth consists of the logic of human nature as it is firmly rooted in the Idea Dei and as a consequence, it has interesting implications for political discourse today.

Ryan Litsey
California State University, Northridge

“Virtue and Human Nature: A Classical Vs. Modern Examination”

Human nature is a complex and varied topic crossing numerous ideas of right and wrong, good and bad. However, through highlighting some of the nuances that separate different understandings of human nature, a comparison between different types of virtue can be made. This article highlights how virtue influences our lives by understanding human nature. Using human nature to clarify different conceptions of virtue is a useful tool. Virtue is a variable idea that has changed from ancient Greeks to the Renaissance and through to the present day. Human nature is a good method of analysis through which we can best evaluate those changes in understanding virtue through time. Human nature, while on the whole is complex, works well to highlight the shifts in virtue and other ideas that compose the larger discussion of human nature. The conclusions are shown that an understanding of virtue can help us understand our conceptions of right and wrong and good and bad, as well as how they have developed to the present day.

Andrea Reynolds
California State University, Long Beach

“On the Concept of Performance Art”

Performance art, an extension of visual arts, has traditionally played with the line between art and life, attempting to eliminate it altogether. The problem arises that erasing this line eliminates the meaning of the term 'art'. In my paper, I conduct a Kantian and Goodmanian analysis of performance art. Using Kant's *Critique of Judgement* and Goodman's essay *When is Art*, I establish five criteria by which we might judge performance art: disinterest, beauty, finality without end, cognitive free-play and symbolic function. I use these criteria to determine first, whether works of performance art are indeed art; second, to distinguish good performance art from bad; and third, to deal with problem cases, works that try to eliminate that line between art and life. The question will arise as to whether performance art is successful in any case in attempting to change either the meaning of art or of ordinary life.

Michael Rings and Paul Tang
California State University, Long Beach

“A Solution to Nelson Goodman's Wrong Note Paradox in *Languages of Art*”

Nelson Goodman's theory of musical scores has been widely criticized for claiming that a perfect note-for-note compliance must hold between score and performance in order for that performance to count as a genuine instance of a given work. This result is counterintuitive to what most musicians and musical audiences would hold, giving rise to what Stefano Predelli calls Goodman's “wrong note paradox.” We discuss the criticisms raised by Predelli, Anthony Ralls, and Lydia Goehr. We propose to resolve the paradox, first by articulating the problem in terms of the incommensurability of paradigms (viz. incommensurable notions of “performance”) and then by making a semantic ascent to distinguish two senses of “performance” and “identity” such that the more familiar senses used by the music world are justified by such principles as entrenchment, projectibility, and codification of practice, principles borrowed from Goodman's own philosophy of science. We claim that, with Goodman's overall philosophy, the wrong note paradox can be resolved.

Satish Sharma
School of Social Work, UNLV

“The *Sahaj* Philosophy of the Bauls of Bengal”

The Bauls of Bengal occupy a unique position in the rich cultural and philosophical traditions of India. These mystics, naturalists and wanderers from the lower rungs of the Hindu and Muslim populations accept no social barriers and have no faith in social divisions, sectarian religion or orthodox scriptural philosophies. Their way of life is simple, natural and unbounded by normal rules and regulations. They follow the *sahaj* (naturalistic and simple) philosophy of life and other-worldly goals. There seems to be something in common between their life's philosophy and the older philosophies of the Lokayata Schools, Jainism and Buddhism in that they do not accept the authority of scriptural injunctions. They also seem to have something in common with the Bhaktas and Muslim Sufis in terms of their mystical and devotional lifestyle. But for the most part

their life's philosophy stands on its own and is influenced by the earlier *tantric*, mystical, and naturalistic practices of the hoary past. This paper presents and discusses the *sahaj* philosophy of the Bauls of Bengal.

Paul Tang and Daniel Deen
California State University, Long Beach

“The Mind-Body Problem Revisited: A New Look at the Ontological Problem”

After a brief review of the traditional problem of the ontological status of mind and body, we develop an argument based on the philosophy of language to show that both dualists and materialists implicitly use a theory of meaning as reference when dealing with ontology. We argue that the ontological problem is related to the semantical problem but in the reverse order that is usually presented in the history or philosophy. In particular, we argue that it is language that “drives” ontology, not the other way around. Then, using Quine's arguments from underdetermination and ontological commitment, we further argue that the ontological question can never be resolved in an absolute and final way.

Alex Wilson
California State University, Long Beach

“Ceteris Paribus Generalizations and Psychology”

Traditionally, psychology has been seen as a “soft” science while physics has been seen as a “hard” science.” One reason this dichotomy existed is because physics was supposed to describe nature as it is, whereas psychology used idealized examples to describe people's behavior. However, Nancy Cartwright, in her essay “The Truth Doesn't Explain Much” has shown us that physics also uses idealized examples in describing the behavior or natural objects. These idealized examples are known as “ceteris paribus” generalizations. I shall compare Cartwright's example of Snell's Law as a ceteris paribus generalization in physics with the description of a borderline personality type as a ceteris paribus generalization in psychology. I shall discuss how both examples do not accurately describe the phenomena they intend to describe. I propose to help dissolve the traditional dichotomy between physics and psychology by showing that since both sciences employ idealized examples in accounting for phenomena, neither science is better or worse where the accuracy of their generalizations is concerned. I claim that as a result of physics and psychology both having this feature in common the traditional dichotomy will be harder to maintain.

Political Science

Section Coordinator: Theo Edwin Maloy, West Texas A&M University

Milagros Alvarez
Cornell University and Universitat de Barcelona

“The European Union Strategy Against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction: Is It an Effective Strategy?”

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction constitutes a huge risk for International Peace and Security, and its significance has increased in recent times. The conventional international mechanisms that control this type of weapons rely on the State, since it is the subject responsible for guaranteeing the conventionally designed obligations. The efficiency of these mechanisms faces three specific challenges: (1) the absence of universal international obligations on this issue; (2) the deficiency of the existing mechanisms for control and verification, and (3) international terrorism. Within this context, the paper analyzes the EU strategy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, approved by the European Council in December 2003. The EU strategy is based upon three basic axes: effective multilateralism, promotion of a stable international and regional environment, and close cooperation with key EU partners. On this basis, the EU strategy has resulted in an action plan with specific measures. Through these measures, the EU tries to prevent, to deter, to stop and, if possible, to eliminate proliferation programs that cause concerns at global level. Finally, the paper assesses the suitability of the EU strategy to deal with the specific challenges mentioned above.

John R. Baker
Wittenberg University

“The Ties that Bond and Bridge: Social Capitalists and Variations in Social Capital Among Small Town Activists”

Recent scholarship dealing with social capital has criticized Robert Putnam's "underdevelopment" of the concept of social capital, and has pointed out the need to study the context in which social capital is created. Utilizing data from a survey of small town board members in 60 cities across 6 states, I construct an individual-level measure of social capital and attempt to explain the variation in that measure utilizing individual and contextual level variables. Conceiving of small town board members as "Social Capitalists," I find that contextual factors are significantly explanatory of social capital creating activities in small towns. The results have important implications for the debate regarding the causes and consequences of social capital.

Ezequiel Barragan
California State University, Northridge

“Politics, Economics, Society, and Subsistence: How to Democratize a Country”

The political process that develops in a country after its independence should theoretically be guided by the economic role that it assumed prior to its independence. Although economic advancement is a desired effect of independence and democratization, it should be second to coalition building among the ethnic, cultural, and religious groups of the state. While under the control of another state, colonies don't have to directly deal with the issues of communalism that hinders coalitional and thereby democratic development. The problem of unequal representation hampers the advancement of democracy in former colonies seeking to become "westernized" independent states. Democracy in these states faces a second obstacle: creating a sense of economic and political evolution; of progress without regression. The following essay will firstly analyze the context of democratic development in "third" world countries as proposed by Arend Lipjhart in *Democracy in Plural Societies* and Alan Ware in *Political Party and Party Systems*. Secondly, taking into account the socio-political and economic needs of developing democracies, this paper will analyze the theory proposed by S.N. Sangmpam in *The Overpoliticized State and Democratization* to conclude that newly developing democracies cannot yet foster the needed economic and political needs of the state because of the social inequalities that exist within the former colonies.

Filomeno G. Batayola Jr.
California State University-San Bernardino

“Enhancing East Asian Alliances through Ballistic Missile Defense”

Deploying the Ballistic Missile Defense System in East Asia will enhance the force protection capabilities of the United States military. The ability of American forward deployed forces to quickly aid its East Asian allies during regional crises is now challenged by the missile arsenals of North Korea and China. The theater defense capabilities of the Ballistic Missile Defense System will address those challenges.

Kira Russo Bauer
Zachary Smith
Northern Arizona University

“Estimating Value in Water Resources Management: What is Water Worth?”

Western water managers tend to limit their views on the value of water. There are volumes of works that strictly estimate the monetary values of water, and this market orientation is useful for many managers; however, intangible values of water are often overlooked in this field. In fact, water managers rarely take into account values that are derived from political and social considerations. Should we change our definitions of price elasticity to include spiritual worth for social beliefs by communities such as Native Americans and Hindus? Should worth represent the aesthetic value, including its impact on conservation? And should value represent the quality of water, together with its

influence on health or the lack thereof? The paper we will present at the WSSA conference will explore the meaning of value as it relates to the varying utility of water in different social, economic and cultural settings. We believe that this understanding can create a positive influence for future independent decision making by water managers. We will also explore the implications of our conclusion for future privatization efforts in the less developed world.

Melissa J. Buehler
Anthony Marcum
Purdue University

“The Effectiveness of Pre-Election Coalition Formation in Eastern Europe”

Scholars argue that pre-election coalition formation is a strategy for political parties to maintain electoral support. Coalition building can also demonstrate an increasing stability for a political system. This study demonstrates empirically that coalition parties lose electoral support as fast as or faster than non-coalition parties through an investigation of elections across ten countries over fourteen years.

Melissa J. Buehler
Anthony Marcum
Purdue University

“Globalization versus Regionalization? A Comparative Analysis of NAFTA, EU, and ASEAN”

The current trends in the market include the integration of economies across states, both globally and regionally. Throughout the literature, several scholars argue that the trends of regionalization and globalization exist in opposition to one another. The purpose of our study is to argue that these two trends do not compete, but instead compliment each other. To demonstrate the endogenous relationship between regionalization and globalization, we compare three regional trading agreements on five variables, and establish the common goal of member states to improve their position among geographic peers and in the world market.

Vasudev Das
African Thinkers University

“Mediation, ‘SPIRIT’ and Adjudication: Towards Effective Management of Conflict in Nigeria”

Mediation and adjudication are age-long processes of conflict management. In mediation both parties have right but fight for interest whereas in adjudication right(s)/personhood has been trampled upon or something is lost and right(s) sought through a judicial redress. Professor Anih's African Thinkers Community of Inquiry (ATCOI) grand norms are Simplicity, Purposefulness, Innovativeness, Reliability, Immediacy of action, and

Truthfulness (SPIRIT). The study brings to bear six anecdotes to elicit the true meaning of each letter in the acronym SPIRIT and paints a picture of how Nigerians settle their problems through adjudication. The study maintains that the most effective way to resolve conflict is the humble sage approach.

Francois de Soete
No Affiliation Listed

“Modern Police Power and Fanon's Account of Colonialism: Understanding Police Power in the United States as a Post-Colonial Phenomenon”

This presentation will analyze police power, in the context of the racial tensions found therein, as a post-colonial phenomenon. Drawing on Frantz Fanon's examination of colonialism, many similarities between the United States/Canada and other post-colonial settings can be found, with these comparisons shedding light on the methods by which policing can impact certain groups more heavily than others in a post-colonial context. The colonial relationships depicted by Fanon prove quite similar to the relationship between “whites” and racialized minority groups who were subjected to European interests during the colonial/slavery era in the United States and Canada today. As such, Fanon's account contributes to a better understanding of contemporary police power in the United States and Canada at the conceptual level by not only addressing the racial dimension that often proves significant in policing, but also by explaining how! the prevailing social order can tacitly maintain past colonial interests through the exercise of police power.

Katie Desmond
Northern Arizona University

“The Anti-Corporate Globalization Movement and Global Trade Standards”

Facilitated in important ways by the very dynamics of globalization, groups, and organizations have resisted the negative effects of global capitalism and its neoliberal policy implications. Presented here is a study of the anti-corporate globalization movement, its politics and its effects on policies leading to the questions: are these politics something new or different from previous social movement or protest or politics; and can changes in global trade and investment policies be directly traced to the anti-corporate globalization movement? Part of the uniqueness of the anti-corporate globalization movement is related to the increase of global trade and investment standards - specifically the OECD Guidelines. This research explores the question as to whether or not the intensification of global trade and investment standards is a result of the anti-corporate globalization discourse. Specifically, is the emergence of global trade and investment standards an indication of success of the anti-corporate globalization movement?

Michael Ebeid

Boston University

“Economic Voting in U.S. Presidential Elections: Does the Structure of the State Economies Matter?”

Information about macroeconomic conditions is likely to be most useful to voters when they can reasonably attribute economic outcomes to the policy decisions of incumbent politicians. As other studies have shown, exogenous factors, such as divided government, complicate the assignment of responsibility for economic conditions and can make macroeconomic indicators poor signals of incumbent performance. Our previous research (Ebeid and Rodden 2005) used data from gubernatorial elections in the United States to demonstrate that the structure of the economy is one such factor: the connection between state macroeconomic indicators and the electoral success of incumbent governors is much weaker in states dominated by natural resources and farming, where economic conditions are largely determined by weather, commodity markets and other factors outside the control of policymakers. This paper extends this logic to U.S. presidential elections. Specifically, we test the hypothesis that the state-by-state connection between economic conditions and the vote share of the incumbent president is mediated by the structure of state economies. Our findings help explain why voters in some states judge non-economic issues (e.g., "values") to be more important than economic issues.

Mark C. Ellickson
Southwest Missouri State University
Donald E. Whistler
University of Central Arkansas

“Gender Differences and Similarities in State Legislatures: A Longitudinal Analysis of House Members”

Differences and similarities among female and male legislators are examined across a wide variety of variables including political socialization, political ambition, personality, previous political experience, policy emphasis, success in bill-passage, and institutional leadership to name a few. Moreover, these differences and similarities are examined from a longitudinal perspective based on data collected from a 1991-1992 and 2003-2004 nationwide survey of House members.

Edward A. Fitzgerald
Wright State University

“Lobo Returns from Limbo”

This paper examines the reintroduction of the Mexican wolf into New Mexico/Arizona. The Mexican wolf was exterminated by the U.S. Biological Survey at the insistence of the hunting and livestock industries. The reintroduction of the Mexican wolf pursuant to

section 10(j) of the Endangered Species Act generated controversy. The federal district court in *New Mexico Cattle Growers Association v. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service* determined that the reintroduction of the Mexican wolf did not violate the Endangered Species Act or the National Environmental Policy Act. The paper analyzes the court's decision and concludes that the decision was correct because the issues presented were factual and policy questions, which are within the institutional competence of the federal agency. The litigation is an important victory for the federal government and environmental groups in the ongoing War for the West. The subsequent litigation on the issue, *Coalition for Arizona/New Mexico Counties for Stable Economic Growth v. Fish and Wildlife Service*, is also analyzed.

Charles Funderburk
Wright State University

“Ideology, Optimism and Groupthink: The Assumptions of The Bush Administration's Iraq Policy”

The phenomenon of Groupthink was identified in 1972 by Professor Irvin L. Janis. He described Groupthink as a process of group dynamics producing information distortion, overly optimistic assumptions and conformity to group norms by members of policy-making groups. His analysis suggests that this process is especially troublesome in highly cohesive groups. This paper uses the Groupthink model to analyze the overly optimistic assumptions shaping policy-making about Iraq in the Bush administration. The paper concludes with discussion of the implications of the Groupthink analysis.

Jesse Gamble
Florida Atlantic University

“The 2004 Presidential Vote in Broward County Florida”

In the year 2000, Broward County was one of the three main counties located in the southeastern part of the state involved in the controversial presidential election and vote recount. One of the largest, most diverse, and most important Democratic counties east of the Mississippi, Broward County has had three elections supervisors since 2000 and has been the focus of numerous voting scandals and election reforms. Using exit polls from the 2004 election, this study examines the impact of the 2000 election controversy on voting behavior in 2004.

Iñigo García-Bryce
New Mexico State University

“The Building of a Political Party: Social Origins and Ideology of Peru's APRA, 1931-62”

This paper examines the social origins of APRA over the course of three turbulent decades that included periods of political persecution and periods of democratic rule. It

seeks to understand the way the party built its “mutli-class alliance” in these different settings, and in the context of an ideological shift from the inter-war to the Cold-War period.

Thurman L. Hart
City University of New York

“Whither the Conservative Movement? Mr. Goldwater, We Barely Knew You”

One of the principle jobs of government is to provide for revenues through taxation. In democracies, this ability is limited by popular control through the ballot. The ability of governments to function is therefore limited by their ability to convince the citizens that a given level or type of taxation is justified. A fundamental part of this action is the use of philosophy to frame the taxation question so that it will be received favorably. The proposed paper will examine the issue by reviewing remarks made by major leaders of the American Conservative movement, both governmental and non-governmental, since the mid-1960s. It is posited that a marked shift has taken place from a stance of the typical American Conservative philosophy (good government is small government; therefore taxation should be low) towards that of Objectivism (taxation is theft; therefore no tax is a good tax).

Neil Harvey
New Mexico State University

“Indigenous Rights and Democratization in Latin America”

The paper compares how, since the early 1980s, electoral competition and indigenous peoples’ mobilization have affected each other in Latin America. It uses a small-n comparison to explain variable government performance in the recognition of indigenous rights, while highlighting the debates over autonomy and political representation in the region. The paper draws on this evidence to show how indigenous autonomy can help broaden the scope of democratic politics in multi-ethnic societies.

Bryn Hughes
University of Queensland, Australia

“Democracy and Security Threat: A Framework for Political Violence and Societal Identity Security”

The powerful democratization trend, which now sees the majority of the world's population governed by democratic-style regimes, is justified by benefits of peace and harmony at both inter-state and intra-state levels. Highlighted are liberal democracy's ethos and institutions, credited with bringing about peaceful accommodation of political disagreement. Liberal democracy, in other words, provides a system by which all individuals and groups are able to co-exist peacefully according to liberal democratic ideals and practices. Yet this dominant viewpoint dangerously miscasts a 21st century

liberal democratic notion of how to live together as the universal and timeless notion of how to live together. This paper, therefore, argues that representations of how a particular group should live together – and thus its identity – are central to security analysis within democracies. The likelihood for recourse to political violence is greater for groups which perceive the 'liberal democratic way' as hostile to their way of living.

Alicia Jencik
Judith Seltzer
Stefanie Gordon
Robert P. Watson
Florida Atlantic University

“A Comparative Analysis of Women World Leaders in the Modern Era”

There have been several female heads of government in the period since World War II representing numerous nations and all regions of the globe. Little attention, however, has been paid to the similarities and differences not only between female and male leaders, but among the female leaders themselves. This study offers a model to compare and contrast women world leaders using an array of demographic and political factors.

Alicia Jencik
Robert P. Watson
Florida Atlantic University

“Electing Madam President: Candidates, Campaigns, and Consequences”

Even though many nations around the world have been headed by women, the United States has yet to come close to electing madam president. Using case studies of the women who have pursued the presidency in the United States, this study offers a comparative analysis of the factors impacting their campaigns and provides lessons from these trailblazing but unsuccessful efforts that might prove to be relevant for future female candidates for the White House.

Robert Klotz
University of Southern Maine

“Moral Values and Judges in the 2004 Campaign”

"Moral values" was a principal issue for voters when they cast their ballot for President in 2004. One underlying characteristic of the politics of "moral values" is the critical role played by the judiciary. Rhetoric about the judiciary, therefore, is a compelling place to examine how moral values arose in the 2004 campaign. Which candidates discussed the judiciary and how did they frame the issue? To answer this question, we examine the discussion of judicial nominations by the 68 major-party candidates for U.S. Senate on the World Wide Web. The results show that Republicans were far more eager than Democrats to engage voters on this dimension of the moral values debate. Content

analysis reveals systematic patterns in how the politics of judicial nominations was presented to voters.

Zoran Krstic
University of Iowa

“Issues of Modeling of the Democracy in Contemporary Political Theory and Practice”

This proposal is dedicated to the problem of models and modeling of democracy and democratization in the contemporary political theory and practice. It will be organized into two parts. First, the importance of modeling democracy and identifying some basic theoretical models of democracy as well as their applicability in European post-communist countries. Second, to emphasize some preconditions for a stable and functional democracy. Democracy is spread in recent several decades throughout the world as well as to the ways of understanding and explaining of those processes. It practically means that with the process of wider spreading of democracy our frame of reference and empirical field becomes richer and our researching laboratory more reliable. There are strong reasons for paying much more attention and importance to the question of the modeling of democracy and democratization, especially to democratization in European post-communist countries.

Douglas W. Kuberski
University of Akron

“Ancient Ingredients: An Analysis of the Basque Separatist Movement”

Separatist movements and violent nationalism continue to pose dangerous threats to global stability. Therefore, deciphering the phenomena that have led a certain minority population to resist the unity of a particular state is vital in determining the prospects for a peaceful resolution. The purpose of the research project is to develop a theoretical lens for understanding separatist movements, and to then test that lens through a case study analysis. In this essay, an analysis of the Basque separatist movement will take place. By utilizing an integrated approach that employs methods taken from scholars emphasizing variables in regards to "isolation," "interaction," and "reaction," the essay will determine which variables are crucial to understanding the Basque separatist movement. The hypothesis that "ancient ingredients" are necessary in order for a legitimate separatist movement to develop is tested.

Douglas W. Kuberski
University of Akron

“Democracy's Waves: Norms, Ideas, and Saturated Markets”

Understanding the latest attempt by global actors to accelerate the spread of democracy and the consequences that the recent push places upon the world is extremely important for policy makers and scholars alike. The purpose of this essay is to determine the

driving forces behind the spread of democracy. Indeed, this essay seeks to explain why phenomena such as the spread of democracy and democratic ideals occur only during certain time periods. The period under investigation includes phenomena from the early 19th century up through the present. Gaining potential independent variables from the current literature on topics such as democratic proliferation, global norms and ideas, and international relations will permit the author to establish correlations between independent variables and the dependent variable. The hypothesis that the development of saturated markets has the propensity to spark the spread of democracy will be tested.

Nimah Mazaheri
University of Washington

“Reframing the Iranian Revolution as 25 Years Pass By: The Bazaar-State Contest Enters the Dialogue”

The causes of the 1979 Iranian revolution have been analyzed from a variety of perspectives, however most have centered on the power of Shi’a Islamic ideology or the catastrophic policy failures of the Shah. While these factors were undoubtedly important, few scholars have analyzed the role of the Iranian bazaar through their organized protests, bazaar shutdowns, and coalition-forming activities with the Islamic clergy. My paper seeks to fill in this theoretical gap by exploring the relationship between the bazaar and the state prior to 1979 and considers the question of whether the bazaar played a more critical role in the revolution than is commonly portrayed. Along with an expansion of the scholarship on the revolution that my paper encourages, the case of the Iranian bazaar stresses the need to examine the politico-economic dislocations that similar groups experience when states enact policies that marginalize traditional sectors of the national economy.

Jari Niemi
Purdue University

“Exploring the Fundamental Causes of Terrorism against the United States”

This paper explores and evaluates three monocausal theses advanced as causal explanations for international terrorism: (1) International terrorism against Western targets is the result of United States' and its allies' establishment and/or support of oppressive and unpopular governments which repress the civil liberties of the indigenous population; (2) international terrorism is caused by poverty and ignorance of those geopolitical regions in which terrorism thrives; (3) the origins of international terrorism is to be located in the modernization pains of the Islamic Nations-pains which are often experienced as fears for cultural annihilation. This work argues that such theses are excessively reductionistic, thus failing to capture the multifaceted nature of terrorism. Instead of embracing monocausal reductionism, efforts are needed to demonstrate the equiprimordial nature of the three causes, as well as to carefully distinguish the salient features that are logically compatible.

Daniel G. Ogbaharya
Northern Arizona University

“Toward a post-liberal theory of rights in Africa: the case of 'Movement System/No-Party Democracy' In Uganda and Eritrea”

Liberalism and multiculturalism are inadequate discourses of rights because they do not tackle questions of social justice. Using Ian King's methodology of holistic relationalism, Nussbaum's theory of human capabilities, Parekh's cross-cultural dialogue, and Ingram's transformative democracy, this paper explores the possibilities of post-liberal theory of rights in the experiences of Uganda and Eritrea with the 'Movement System'/No-Party Democracy. It is argued that the debate between universalism and relativism is intra-national as much as inter/trans-national, and thus relativist discourses (such as Movement System Democracy) of human rights and democracy in Africa require 'democratic validation' and consensus. A holistic discourse of human rights based on the capabilities approach is needed to adequately resolve the 'universalism-relativism' debate, which will require a robust and sustained intra-national dialogue among competing moral discourses and ideologies. This entails rethinking traditional notions of nation-building, political pluralism, and participation. It is concluded that the possibilities of post-liberalism are greater in Uganda than in Eritrea where there is a wide gap between the discourse and practice of Movement System Democracy. The 'democratic validation' and success of the Movement System Democracy requires a tolerant political environment and vibrant civil society, and a different notion of nation state that allows for political, ideological and cultural diversity.

Steve On
University of California, Los Angeles

“The Limits of Egalitarianism: A Critique of Brian Barry’s Approach to the Law”

Brian Barry’s egalitarian critique of multiculturalism in *Culture and Equality* is probably the most powerful liberal contribution to the debate on how to address the claims for recognizing difference of ethnicity, religion, gender, race, and sexual orientation. In this essay, I examine Barry’s approach to the law which underpins his theory of egalitarianism to determine whether it is enough – as Barry thinks it is – to insist on either applying the law in a uniform manner so that exemptions are foreclosed in general, or repealing the law since the case for its existence is not justified. I find that Barry’s effort is inadequate. Because the conditions for exemptions are not specified, exemptions are merely defensible, not just. Using the headscarf case in France to illustrate the limits of Barry’s approach to the law, I show how perverse effects flow from the strict enforcement of uniform rules on everybody in the way that Barry stresses.

Sondra Pena
Florida Atlantic University

“Harry S. Truman and the Creation of Israel”

President Harry Truman is known for making tough decisions, and perhaps none of them were more challenging for the president than the decision to recognize and support the creation of the State of Israel. Truman showed great moral courage in supporting Israel in 1948 but, in doing so, received considerable criticism from a variety of sources. This study examines his decision-making process and assesses the types and nature of both advice and criticism Truman received.

Carey L. Powers
City University of New York

“The Southern Strategy Revisited: Nationalizing Racial Rhetoric in Republican Presidential Campaigns”

This paper employs a discursive analysis of presidential campaign speeches between 1960-2000 to illustrate how Republican candidates have used covert racial rhetoric to attract white voters. This pattern of racial campaigning began in the South to combat the growing demands of the civil rights movement, expanding over time from a thinly veiled defense of states' rights to a more elaborate rhetorical package that linked the traditional conservative banner of states' rights with racialized social policies of the welfare state, crime and race-conscious policies. By imbuing black-associated policies with negative racial implications, Republican presidential candidates were able to use similar rhetoric to attract white voters outside of the South. Through a covert racial strategy, Republican presidential candidates have contributed to the realignment of the South and normal presidential Republicanism, rejecting many of the goals of the civil rights movement without obviously violating the normative ascriptions of the post-civil rights culture. This rhetorical strategy has contributed to a constricted, dominantly conservative political dialogue on racialized issues, including public disdain for welfare and explicitly racial policies like affirmative action and Democratic co-optation of the Republican platform on welfare reform, opposition to "big government" and a zero-tolerance approach to crime.

Anita Pritchard
Florida Atlantic University

“Capital Punishment Policy in the Fifty States: The Effects of Minority Populations”

This paper examines the effects of the presence of minority populations upon three sets of decisions concerning the death penalty: the decision to establish a capital punishment policy, the decision to sentence to death, and the decision to execute. Theories which posit that the presence of racial minorities may increase fear of crime and therefore support for punishment suggest that this may be the case. The presence of a large minority population does influence these decisions but in a complex manner. Conservative states with a large proportion of racial minorities are more likely to establish and carry out a death penalty. However, liberal states with similar populations are less likely to do so. Thus ideology seems to override any expected effect of the presence of racial minorities in the population.

Geri Quisenberry
New Mexico State University

“United States Resistance to the Ratification of International Child Law”

The international community is committed to protecting the rights of future generations by identifying the growing problem of child deprivation and vulnerability around the world. The United Nations is dealing with this growing problem through the adaptation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The United States is one of two nations to have not ratified this Convention. U.S. resistance to ratification does not only undermine International Law, but contradicts many U.S. policies already in existence regarding the rights of children. This research examines the factors contributing to U.S. resistance to ratification and argues that U.S. ratification would aid in fostering changes in domestic policy that in turn would bring the U.S. into alignment with the rest of the world.

Ken Roberts
University of New Mexico

“Party Systems, Electoral Volatility, and the Transformation of Political Representation in Contemporary Latin America”

This paper differentiates between elitist and labor-mobilizing party systems in 20th century Latin America, and explores how they were affected by the transition from import substitution industrialization to neoliberalism during the 1980's and 1990's. The paper argues that this transition constituted a new critical juncture in the political development of the region, one that proved far more disruptive in countries with labor-mobilizing party systems. The analysis includes data on historic patterns of state-led development, the recent weakening of labor movements and the depth of economic crises during the transition from ISI to neoliberalism. It also includes a pooled cross-sectional statistical analysis of electoral volatility across the region.

Neal Sandin
New School University

U.S.-China Nuclear Trade and Its Effect on South Asia

Discord between India and Pakistan had been on the international agenda for over fifty years, yet attempts to ease the tensions had been largely unsuccessful. As the situation would not resolve, one must look to see if something in the analysis needed to be changed. In actual fact, these tensions were not between India and Pakistan, but rather between India and China. While Pakistan was most certainly involved, much of India's actions were the result of the maneuverings of China and its support of Pakistan. The data set for this present research and analysis relied primarily on declassified U.S. government documents, from the early 1960s to 1997, as supplied in the National

Security Archives of George Washington University. Following 1997 when the declassified documents end, media reports, scholarly works, and economic analysis are utilized to bring this analysis up to present time.

Doh C. Shin
University of Missouri at Columbia

“Testing the Churchillian Notion of Democracy in South American and South Korea”

Winston Churchill asserted in 1947 that "democracy is the worst form of government, except all those other forms that have been tried from time to time." To date, this lesser-evil notion of democracy has been tested only in the post-communist societies of Eastern and Central Europe. As a result, little is known about how useful, or valid, this notion of democracy as a lesser evil is for analyzing the popular perceptions of democracy among the mass publics of new democracies in other regions. To fill this gap in existing literature, this study analyzes public opinion data from South Africa and South Korea. Our analysis of these data reveals that very small minorities in both countries perceive their democratic regimes as lesser evils. Furthermore, comparing the relationships between public support for democratization and various views of democracy shows that the perception of democracy as a lesser evil creates fewer full supporters of democratization than do some other views. On the basis of these findings, we conclude that the Churchillian notion of democracy as a lesser evil is of limited use as an alternative paradigm for the study of democratization, especially from the perspective of ordinary citizens in the midst of that political experience.

Melissa K. Smith
California State University-San Bernardino

“Water Rights and Resources of the Tigris River: A Case Study of Iraq and Turkey”

As riparian law moves to the forefront in relations between the countries of the Middle East, scholars have estimated that water will be the next major conflict within the region. There has been discontent between the governments of the Republic of Turkey and the Republic Iraq for years relating to the water rights of the Tigris River. Iraq has raised a claim of ‘acquired rights’ in order to make Turkey release a greater amount of water from the Atatürk Dam. This study will give a short chronology of the regional problem while setting the stage for today’s concerns of both the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Iraq as it relates to riparian rights and resources of the Tigris River. This study will also give details of the debate buttressed by international legal precedent. Finally, it will conclude with options and alternatives for compromise and resolution.

Stephanie M. Stander
Idaho State University

“The Politics of ESL/Bilingual Education in Idaho Public Schools”

This paper examines the political forces driving policies and changes to ESL and Bilingual Education within the Idaho public school system. The analysis includes a comparative look at the similarities and differences of the problems faced by the State of Utah in ESL/Bilingual Education. A significant number of studies exist detailing the history and reality of ESL Education and the political issues related to this important subject, but the focus in the past has mainly been on larger area and there is surprisingly little academic research regarding ESL in smaller areas. Specifically the difficulties of legislating and maintaining successful ESL programs in underfunded, often rural areas with relatively low numbers of ESL students (Idaho has approximately 1% of its public school students in ESL programs, compared with neighboring Utah's 33%).

Casey Stevens
William Wolfram
New Mexico State University

“The ‘Blot’ of Islam: Deconstructing Jihad Discourse”

Jihad and jihadists have become major players on the international stage. These individuals have been demonized, critiqued, heralded, and brought under the social scientific microscope for evaluation and explanation. The work of Sayyid Qutb, the Egyptian Islamist whose work has influenced many jihadists, is particularly vital in Western rhetoric surrounding jihad. Sayyid Qutb and his work *Milestones* have been held up by many as a key work in jihadist identity. Qutb's views regarding Islam have lead to discussions that essentialize the jihadist identity into a dichotomous and violent worldview. This paper aims first to open space within Qutb's work by focusing on the flows, inconsistencies, and aporias which appear in the work. This opening will then be used to deconstruct many of the scholarly and popular characterizations of Qutb's work and the jihadist identity.

Todd Stiefler
MIT

“‘Centralized’ Versus ‘Decentralized’ Models of Intelligence Community Organization: a Tradeoff Analysis”

This paper examines the advantages and disadvantages of two ideal-type models of intelligence organization -- "centralized" and "decentralized." In the former, intelligence collection and analysis is the responsibility of a single, centrally-controlled, organization or group of organizations, independent from policymakers but providing them with intelligence on pressing national security issues. Under a decentralized model, intelligence units are small and attached directly to the policymaking offices or agencies which they serve. The purpose of these units is to provide their specific offices or agencies with the information they need to make decisions, rather than serving as a consolidated source of intelligence for the whole government. After laying out these models, I will explicitly discuss the tradeoffs involved in moving from one model to the

other. I present these tradeoffs as pairs of competing "values," whereby an increase in one value can only be accomplished through forfeiting some of the other value.

Brad Svenningson, International Relations & Diplomacy American Graduate School of International Relations & Diplomacy, Paris, France

“The Agenda of the Wahhabi Madrassas in Pakistan and Afghanistan: A Policy Prescription”

The United States has a vested interest in maintaining a stable relationship with Saudi Arabia. The United States is Saudi Arabia's largest trade partner, thereby demanding this relationship to be mutually beneficial. A disparity exists as Saudi Arabia's ruling elite must sometimes bow to pressure from the Islamic clergy who greatly affect domestic and foreign policy. Stemming from this, Islamic spiritual schools, madrassas, have been constructed with full Saudi financial and logistical support. The teachings at many of these schools are anti-Western and spawn recruits to organizations such as the Taliban and al-Qaeda, who in turn beg the downfall of the United States. Questions to be answered: Has this become a problem of epidemic proportions, and if so, how can the West neutralize it? Extensive research including personal interviews with: Current Military Intelligence Analyst at The Marshall Center for Strategic Studies (former CIA operative in South Asia)! ; Middle Eastern Advisor > to French President Jacques Chirac; UNDP Representative, Jallalabad; Middle Eastern Professors with American University, Beirut and American University, Cairo.

William Torrance
Northern Arizona University

“The Effects of Islamic Fundamentalism on State Power”

Rather than a legitimization of violence, Islamic fundamentalism is in fact a set of political policy choices, ultimately desiring the establishment of a state ruled through Islamic holy law, or shari'a. What makes Islamic fundamentalism different from other more conventional political ideologies is the enormous power that can be derived from the religious beliefs of its adherents. This power, in turn, has potentially great implications for the study of international relations. Traditional Western measurements of state power are insufficient in estimating the power of states affected by Islamic fundamentalist movements. I will study the effects of Islamic fundamentalist movements and organizations on state power in the cases of contemporary Egypt and Taliban-era Afghanistan. I hypothesize that Islamic fundamentalist movements and organizations can affect the power of a modern state in a way not measured by traditional political science matrices.

Eric Uecker
University of South Dakota

“The Reconciliation Game: Clinton v. Reagan”

Reagan's and Clinton's budget reconciliation proposals were the major political triumphs of their administrations. Reagan's budget proposal included the tax cuts and defense spending increases he had promised in his campaign. Clinton's budget proposal increased taxes and cut the deficit, in an attempt to gain support from Perot voters. In Hedrick Smith's book *The Power Game*, he describes three major games presidents play: the agenda game, the image game, and the coalition game. This paper compares how Reagan and Clinton played these power games to persuade Congress to pass their budget proposals

Jenny Ung
University of St. Thomas

“Asian Homosexuality: Minority within a Minority”

My thesis examines the Gay and Lesbian Asian American identity in America beyond the typical barriers that minorities face. The “Asian American” that I will examine are those individuals who are first generation and of Southeast Asian descent and also including Chinese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Myanmar, Thai, Filipino, Japanese, and Korean. Chinese and Vietnamese Americans who identify as Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual will be examined more closely because of their similarities in culture and tradition. Gay and Lesbian Asian Americans face obstacles from two worlds, the west and the east. The stereotype of the west, the “Model Minority”, expects Asian Americans to be the minority that achieves more with less than the minority groups of America. The east upholds tradition, especially “family first and individual second”, and sees homosexuality as a western product. The experience of the Gay and Lesbian Asian American will help to identify unrepresented, yet important issues.

Paul Vaughn
Northern Arizona University

“The Transnational Repressive Apparatus: Institutions, Design and Practices”

Building on Sklair's (2001) theory of the Transnational Capitalist Class (TCC) and Robinson's (2004) theory of a Transnational State (TNS), I propose that a Transnational Repressive Apparatus (TRA) has emerged that seeks to disrupt the activities of globalizing counterhegemonic social movements (in short, the Global Justice Movement). In this paper I discuss the reasons why, from the view of the TCC, a transnational repressive apparatus might prove useful. Further, the paper outlines the emergent institutional design of the TRA and describes some of its practices.

Padee Vue
University of Colorado-Boulder

“The Perceptions among Hmong-American Leaders on Human Rights Violations in Laos”

Given the past alliance between the Hmong and the U.S., this study sought to obtain the perceptions of Hmong-American elites concerning the current human rights abuses in Laos and how they view the U.S. government's response to it. Using a semi-structured and elite interviewing method this study explored the underrepresented views of seven Hmong American leaders along with four other individuals from secondary sources. The results of the study revealed a significant division between Hmong American leaders (military veteran activists and non-veteran activists) regarding their reactions to the abuses and how they can affect policy change. The results suggested that the views of Hmong-American leaders are grounded in their personal ties to the U.S. and educational experiences within the U.S.

Yasushi Watanabe
Keio University

“Social Capital and American Democracy: A Glimpse from Japan”

Recent years have witnessed the rise of "social capital" discourses in social sciences, most notably by Harvard political scientist Robert Putnam. Seen as essential to the proper functioning of society because high levels of social capital result in schools supported by engaged parents, neighbors who know each other, and neighborhoods that resist blight and crime, social capital is alleged to be able to help create involved communities that work for the common good and, by extension, an active and interested public that forms strong roots for democratic government. I would like to furnish some ethnographic critiques of these theories by building upon an ethnographic comparison between two contrasting social groups in the Boston area -- a) the upper to upper-middle class Anglo-Saxon Protestant family and b) the lower to lower-middle class Irish Catholic family.

William G. Weaver
Robert M. Pallitto
University of Texas at El Paso

“State Secrets and Executive Power”

The administration of President George W. Bush is marked by its zealous defense of executive branch secrecy, and it is poised to make more extensive use of the state secrets privilege than any previous presidential administration. The state secrets privilege prevents the disclosure of information in court proceedings when "there is a reasonable danger that compulsion of the evidence will expose matters which, in the interest of national security, should not be divulged." This seemingly narrow privilege has expanded into a powerful tool of the executive branch to prevent judicial oversight of bureaucracy and to withhold embarrassing information or evidence of criminal activity from public scrutiny. The privilege even prevails when it comes into conflict with constitutional

rights or the constitutional duties of courts to oversee activities of executive agencies. Since the administration of Jimmy Carter, the privilege, among other uses, has protected presidents and administrators against claims of lying to Congress, engaging in racial and sexual discrimination, violation of citizens' Fourth Amendment rights, and violation of criminal and civil environmental statutes. As currently applied, the privilege prevents federal courts from discharging their duties to protect civil liberties and to check executive power.

Bradley Whitsel
Pennsylvania State University

“The Unabomber: Insights into the Dream of a Revolution against the ‘Technosystem’”

The arrest of Theodore Kaczynski in 1996 brought to a close the nearly twenty-year effort by federal authorities to capture the elusive Unabomber. Kaczynski's anti-technology philosophy, which was laid out in his 35,000-word "manifesto" entitled "Industrial Society and Its Future," represented an apocalyptic statement of anarchist principles. Kaczynski's violent ideas were highly idiosyncratic; however, they continue to resonate with elements of the Green and anti-globalist communities. This paper, which is based upon an analysis of Kaczynski's original writings, examines his call for a revolution against the "technosystem," and considers the intellectual sources of his ideas and the influence these have exerted upon radical factions.

Rebecca Wiggins
New Mexico State University

“Genocide in Sudan: Another Failed Intervention”

This paper examines the emerging norm of humanitarian intervention over sovereignty. The institutions created by the United Nations were established to address state-to-state conflict, respecting the borders of sovereign nations; however, intrastate conflict has become the norm in the international arena, and intervention is needed as more cases of severe human rights abuses occur. The Security Council is incapable of addressing this new norm and the humanitarian crises that result. Never before has the necessity to breach borders been so essential. We have seen Rwanda, Kosovo and Yugoslavia, and vowed that lessons had been learned. Unfortunately, genocide is occurring again – and again the international community is failing to effectively address the crisis. The nation of Sudan is in desperate need of humanitarian intervention, and people continue to die as the international community drags its feet. International law, as currently understood, is incapable of intervening to address humanitarian crises.

Wang Yaping
National University of Singapore

“Dependency and Efficacy: An Analysis of the Influence of State Interventions on NGO's Efficacy in China”

As autonomy is one of the most important characteristics of Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs), more state intervention will generally lead to poorer NGO performance. However, in China, the case is not that simple. Ironically some NGOs are even willing to be affiliated with the government for a better performance rather than being fully independent. Why does state intervention have a different influence on NGO's efficacy in China? How exactly does state intervention affect this efficacy? By "efficacy," here it means both the "efficiency" (the quantity of the output compared to the quantity of the input) and the "effectiveness" (the quality of the output) of the NGO's performance. This research tries to discover how NGO's dependency and efficacy covariate and what are the mechanisms that work through state interventions on NGOs' efficacy. I hypothesize that in China, in aspects of funding, organizational framework and operation, state interventions have a negative effect on an NGO's efficacy. That is, the more the state intervenes in these areas, the poorer NGOs perform; while in aspects of human resources and social credit standing construction, state intervention mainly plays a positive role in influencing an NGO's efficacy.

Muhammet Murat Yasar
University of North Texas

“Political-Economic Development and Corruption in Modern Turkey”

In this article, traces of political corruption in Turkey are followed back to the Turkish political-economic development and the formation of "state" and "political" elites, in chronological order. The account of Ottoman Sultans' loss of power to a reformist section of Ottoman administrative strata -- Young Turks, and transformation of this special "bureaucratic class", along with the Military, into an iron-handed state-elite in the newly established Turkish Republic is provided first. Then the "etatist" economic policies of the "bureaucratic" class, meaning heavy participation of the State in economic activities due to the lack of private capital/ entrepreneurs, and attempts of the State to create a national bourgeoisie is explained and how these "etatist" policies paved the way for corruption is argued. Later, dynamics of the emerging "political" class that found its bases in this semi-bourgeoisie, and configuration and operation of patron-client relationships revolving around the narrowly defined interests of the "bureaucratic" and "political" classes and their parties in political arena is explicated. Finally, corrupt acts in political domain, along with their social, cultural, and economical facilitators and inhibitors are identified, and the prospects of Turkey to break the vicious circle of political corruption are discussed.

Richard M. Yon
University of Florida
Melissa J. Buehler
Purdue University

“National Security and Presidential Executive Orders”

Historically, presidents have had a greater degree of autonomy in the areas of American foreign policy and national security as opposed to domestic policy. Executive Orders have afforded presidents opportunities to circumvent many government checks and balances. By analyzing national security EOs from Harry S. Truman to George W. Bush, the authors illustrate how the prevalence and types of EOs have changed over time.

Richard M. Yon
University of Florida
Robert P. Watson
Florida Atlantic University

“Vice Presidential Selection in the Modern Era”

The question remains debated as to whether the vice president matters on a presidential ticket. That is, does the VP selection hinder or hurt, or even impact the election? This study examines vice presidential candidates from both major parties in the era since World War II in an effort to construct a model of VP nominees using a variety of ideological, geographic, demographic, and political factors as suggested by two major works on the topic – one scholarly, the other from a presidential campaign. The study constructs an archetype of the VP nominee, compares winning and losing VPs, and tests existing theories on VP selection.

Public Administration

Section Coordinator: Vic Heller, The University of Texas at San Antonio

Shamima Ahmed
Northern Kentucky University

“State E-Mail Policies: A Content Analysis,”

E-mail has become one of the most common means of business communication. However, it has also become one of the most risky and potentially costly modes of communication. There is no doubt that a well-written e-mail policy can be a safeguard against such problems. Experts working in this area have offered suggestions on how to write a good e-mail policy. This paper first develops a framework for a model e-mail policy using these experts' suggestion. Then it compares the contents of state governments' e-mail policies along these elements to assess their adequacy/comprehensiveness. All 50 states written e-mail policies will be included in the analysis.

Germa Bel
Cornell University

“Do Public Sector reforms Get Rusty?”

Recent empirical evidence, from the European Union in particular, is giving growing support to skepticism with regards to the costs savings of private production. In this paper, an explanatory model of municipal refuse collection costs is specified and estimated, using a sample on Spanish municipalities. Results obtained in the estimation indicate no significant effects of the mode of production (public/private) on costs borne by municipalities. As no effect of the mode of production on costs is found, two hypothesis are put forward. On one hand, eventual gains coming from privatization may have been outweighed by progressive concentration and bidding competition decrease in the privatized sector. This paper introduces for the first time in the literature factors such as (1) the existence of inter-municipal cooperation and, also (2) whether the reform is old or new when analyzing the factors explaining the municipal costs for this service

Brian A. Ellison
Southwest Missouri State University

“A Conceptual Framework for Analyzing Bureaucratic Politics: A Comparative Perspective”

Literature on comparative public administration fits into either a managerial or a bureaucratic politics perspective. The managerial approach seeks to provide comparative analyses of

administrative states by breaking them down into their functional components - civil service, financial management, organization - similarly to most texts on public administration. The bureaucratic politics approach, taken by only a handful of scholars, seeks to explain how administrators and their agencies struggle to satisfy their values in the interplay of politics and policy. Most scholars that take the bureaucratic politics approach, however, lack the tools to conduct truly comparative analyses. This deficit reflects two fundamental problems in the literature: disagreement about dependent variables in bureaucratic politics, and disagreement over operational terms for cultural and contextual variables. The purpose of this paper is to address these disagreements and to build a conceptual framework for analyzing bureaucratic politics from a comparative perspective.

Amy Gould
Northern Arizona University

“Social Difference and Management Styles: A Study of Conformity”

Through an interdisciplinary approach to Public Administration, this study examines relational concepts of cultural differences via an analysis of conformity in city level management styles. This research examines institutionalized power relations amongst social groups in the minority with those in the majority. Emphasis is on the impact or influence of specific cultural attributes [gender, race, religion and native spoken language] on management styles and whether or not a manager in the minority may conform their management style at a higher level than those in the majority. The study focuses on managers within city departments in the states of Arizona, California and Oregon. The findings show that 1) specific cultural attributes are correlated to specific management styles, and 2) managers with cultural attributes that are in the minority will conform their management style at a higher level than those in the majority.

Joseph Graves
The University of Texas at El Paso

“A New Seriousness about Public Sector Ethics”

One good has arisen from the ashes of the World Trade Center. A new seriousness and a new spirit of reflection about government, public life, and public sector ethics have developed. Too many people have trivialized public sector ethics for too long. We are living at a time now when ethical ideas have increasing salience. People realize now that ethics is so close to life that it should not be obscured by opportunism. The tragic event of 9-11-01 has caused many people to acknowledge the extent to which our liberty, security, and our ability to pursue happiness depends on an intricate web of communal commitments and public sector actions. The public service should not be disfigured by the unethical actions of a few. The paper explores the elements of a framework for an

ideology of public service that should deter unethical decision making in the public sector.

Hans Heckler
Stephan F. Austin University

“Administrative Compliance with Supreme Court Decisions: Making Space for Religious Expression in Public Schools”

This paper investigates the extent of compliance among Texas school districts with prevailing federal court church-state decisions. The paper will explore school district policy and compliance in policy areas such as school prayer, equal access for student-led and other religious organizations and religious expression. Various studies have explored general compliance with federal guidelines established by or because of federal court pronouncements. Texas is conservative politically, but fundamentalism and far right evangelicalism are dominant features of its religious and cultural landscape. We hypothesize that given the state's distinctive religious and cultural features, Texas! school districts are much more likely to go against the grain' and reject compliance. In part, this hypothesis is borne out by the number of test cases coming from the state challenging Court religious freedoms doctrines, or offering circumstances that allow the Court to clarify earlier decisions.

Nathan Heller
Arizona State University

“Assessing Risk in Brand Alliances for Non-Profit Organizations”

While "branding" is a subject given much attention in the private sector marketing research area, there is little use of the concept of branding in the non-profit sector. The value of a brand lies in its ability to build relationships with consumers. Since a brand's value lies in its ability to build relationships with a group of customers (stakeholders), it is apparent that there are high rewards or possible punishments involved in the formation of a strategic alliance at whose core lays the brand. Following a review of the literature on branding to explicate the concepts of branding, strategic branding and co-branding, this paper then discusses the value of establishing a brand. Next is a discussion of the multiple types of co-branding strategies and relationships. The results of an experiment measuring the risk of reputation based relationships where the branding partner experiences negative publicity in the non-profit sector are reviewed.

Victor Heller
The University of Texas at San Antonio

“A Study of Canadian Workplace Ethics: A Content Analysis”

This article is a content analysis study of Canadian workplace ethics. The Toronto Globe and Mail newspaper, Canada's leading national newspaper, publishes a column on workplace ethics. Canadian readers respond to workplace ethical dilemmas weekly. This study analyzes readers responses and classifies them by ethical philosophies.

James B. Kaatz
Southwest Missouri State University

“Politics, Administration, and the City Clerk”

This research explores the roles that mayors, city managers, and city clerks assume in municipal governments. Formal administrative responsibilities and informal political relationships are the focus of our work. While there has been some scholarly research on the roles of mayors and city managers, none has included city clerks in the picture. This is surprising as clerks often have the longest tenure and sometimes become heavily involved in political and administrative decision making. This project is being carried out through the use of a survey instrument sent to mayors, managers, and clerks located throughout Missouri.

Haksoo Lee
Arizona State University

“Complicated Spectrum of Federal Employee Attitudes:
Longitudinal Study by Agency, Gender, Ethnicity, and Supervisory
Status”

The federal government continues to make civil service reform efforts stressing flexible and decentralized personnel management. Nonetheless, federal employees fear that their job protection rights are being weakened and that the merit system is being undermined. It is almost impossible for civil service reform to succeed without understanding and transforming employee values and perceptions.

From this perspective, the research addresses differences of federal employee attitudes among overall government and certain agencies, gender, ethnicity, and supervisory status. Related factors include organizational performance, job satisfaction, leadership, job meaningfulness, extent of skill use, performance management, empowerment, teamwork, and training.. This longitudinal study helps understand an employee mind-set and provides useful information in deciding what type of civil service reform should be conducted. This study uses data from eight surveys conducted by the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) and the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

Rubén Martinez
University of Texas at San Antonio

“Diversity and Public Administration: A Focus on the U.S. Forest Service”

The paper examines the relationship between diversity and public administration by focusing on Latinos and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). Following a discussion of diversity as a competing value in American organizations, patterns of Latino and minority representation within the U.S. Forest Service are examined in the context of diversity initiatives within the U.S. Forest service and major demographic changes in the broader society. Patterns are interpreted in relation to the passive and active models of representation and in relation to competing organizational values of quality, efficiency and choice. Diversity initiatives within the Forest Service are then examined within broader changing organizational values and practices of the USFS. The paper concludes with a discussion of cooptation and transformation as approaches to adaptation to diversity by American organizations in general.

Susan Mason, Ph.D.
Boise State University

“Factors Affecting Collaborative Behavior in Public Policy Implementation”

What factors foster collaborative behavior and successful policy outcomes in policy implementation? It is widely held that institutions matter in public policy but how and under what circumstance they make contributions is less clear. The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 provides a good test for examining collaboration because there is a long history of a lack of cooperation in employment and training policy.

Additionally WIA recommends, for the first time, that metropolitan areas plan regionally even if their region spans state lines. This provides a new and unique opportunity to examine collaboration. Specifically, this study will examine the importance of structural factors such as planning, re-organization of administrative agencies, the use of formal and informal institutions, and networks of governance for achieving positive outcomes in public policy administration. This study will control for the rural-urban and racial composition of the metropolitan areas as well as unemployment rates and leadership.

Gary A. Mattson
Northern Kentucky University

“Rulemaking, Community Development and Grant Getting: Allocation Analysis of Small Cities on the Great Plains”

Under the process of devolution, the Community Development Block Grant program's responsibility for administrative oversight was given to state governments. This is an analysis of grant policy behavior of state economic development agencies in charge of CDBG discretionary funds to smaller Great Plains communities during the 1980s and 1990s.

Alissa Post
Arizona State University

“Leadership and Ethical Preferences: A Study of MPA Students.”

This study explores how graduate studies and course content in a Master of Public Administration (MPA) program influence a student's ethical attitudes and leadership style preference. Specifically, this paper focuses on students within the MPA program at Arizona State University (ASU). The paper addresses: How does the course content in a graduate program in public administration affect an individual's ethical attitudes and leadership style preference?

Christopher G. Reddick
The University of Texas at San Antonio

“Citizen-Initiated Contacts with Government: Comparing Phones and Websites”

Most of the existing literature on e-government or electronic government has examined it from what governments offer online. This study, by contrast examines citizen-initiated contacts with e-government, which is a relatively unexplored area of research. We compare differences in citizen-initiated contacts with government using phones and Websites. Evidence indicates that when citizens have a problem they will contact government by phone, however, they are not satisfied with that method of communication compared to solving problems over the Web. There is evidence of a digital divide in contacting e-

government. Citizens prefer to contact local governments by phone. The results indicate that e-government is not dynamic enough to solve urgent and complicated problems that citizens have. This is despite citizens getting greater satisfaction from Websites than using the phone. Since over one third of the United States population does not have Internet access, governments should maintain both communication mediums for the near future.

Charlene Roach
Arizona State University

“Public Human Resources Development in the U.S.: A Study of Value Conflicts”

This paper examines the development of Public Human Resources Management (PHRM) in the United States with emphasis on the value conflicts which affected its development. It then attempts to assess the appropriateness of the US model for developing countries.

Diane Samuel, New Mexico State University

“The Response of Research Universities to Federal Export Control and Bio-safety Compliance”

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 (9/11), and the mailing of life-threatening infectious agents shortly thereafter, left U.S. government officials with a sense of urgency concerning their duty to address potential terrorist issues, including issues arising from the “openness” of academic research. Both the scientific community and the federal government are becoming increasingly aware of the risks involved with publishing information in research journals that could end up in the hands of individuals who would use that information for terrorist activities. Federal agencies responsible for export control have developed expansive, yet informal, interpretations of the export prohibitions, many of which are not obvious from the regulatory language. Thus, research universities are left to sort through a multitude of complex regulatory requirements in order to develop export control and bio-safety policies and procedures to ensure institutional compliance.

Patrick Scott
Southwest Missouri State University

“The Many Faces of Accountability: A Test of Competing Perspectives”

Research on the topic of government accountability has accumulated steadily over the past 50 years. Collectively, this has added to our understanding of how accountability fosters broader objectives such as political control over bureaucracy and the achievement of bureaucratic responsibility. In this study, I consider accountability from the perspective of three general frameworks: organizational control, professionalism, and responsiveness. I test

the relative influence of these values on caseworker decision patterns in a simulated street-level setting. The findings show that each of the three values influences the level of benefits provided to clients, with organizational control exerting the greatest influence and professionalism exerting the least. The paper discusses these findings and considers their implications in terms of their impact upon the achievement of bureaucratic responsibility.

Alex Sekwat
Tennessee State University

“Effects of Globalization on Human Resources Management”

The human resources landscape worldwide is rapidly changing due the effects of globalization. Globalization has resulted in downsizing, outsourcing, and re-engineering of the traditional human resources management field. A paradigm shift is occurring in the management of human resources as the private and public sectors research opportunities to respond to global outsourcing or offshore operations challenges. This paper examines how organizations are adapting to the changing environment of their human resources landscape in a globalizing world.

Rodney Stanley
Tennessee State University

“Enrollment Levels In Institutions of Higher Education: Are State Lotteries Making A Difference In The American States?”

The academic literature on the impact of state lotteries on education has dealt primarily with issues of funding. Absent from the literature are studies measuring enrollment numbers before and after the adoption of a state lottery. This study attempts to fill a void in the literature regarding state operated lotteries and enrollments in institutions of higher education by answering the following question: are state operated lotteries increasing the number of higher education students in the American states? Pooled time series cross sectional regression analysis is the methodological technique employed to test the data in this research project. This study suggests that state operated lotteries have not had the impact on enrollments in institutions of higher education that many practitioners and scholars originally anticipated.

Public Finance and Budgeting

Jun Peng, University of Arizona,
and

Deborah Carroll, University of Tennessee at Knoxville

Public Finance and Budgeting Abstracts

William Albrecht

University of North Carolina at Pembroke

Deborah A. Carroll

University of Tennessee

“Budgets as Portfolios: Does the Possibility for Improving Efficiency Exist?”

Recent work by Khan (2002) demonstrates that public budgets can theoretically be conceived of as portfolios with varying combinations of risk and return. The implications are two-fold. First, activities deemed unacceptable in isolation may be viewed as acceptable when considered in combination with other activities. Second, a risk averse individual may be expected to select a technically efficient budget portfolio that maximizes expected return while minimizing risk. This paper extends Khan’s work by considering the potential of collective action when multiple actors facing a similar opportunity set over budget portfolio choices choose to cooperate. Specifically, the article outlines a method that equitably distributes realized returns of a “pooled” budget portfolio according to the level of risk assumed by individual participants. The innovation of such an approach is that each participant is able to pursue a higher level of expected return without altering his or her individual tolerance level for risk.

Kathleen K. Anders

Arizona State University

“Performance-Based Budgeting in the States: Practitioners’ Views on Accountability and Discretion.”

This paper examines whether practitioners perceive that performance-based budget reform, as implemented in the states, increases the discretion of administrators affording them greater flexibility with which to achieve program goals in a time of fiscal constraints. This work builds upon an earlier nationwide study (Anders, 2001) which found that legal claims on appropriations (e.g., multiyear funding decisions, mandates from other levels or branches of government, or ties to specific revenue sources) and fiscal constraints limit the discretion of administrators and their ability to realize the benefits of performance-based budget reforms. A survey of administrators and central budget staff in the program areas of Corrections, Education K-12 and Revenue in all fifty

states will be conducted. Their assessment of performance-based budget reform and its relationship to accountability and discretion will provide the data to empirically test the fit between reform expectations and results as perceived by practitioners.

Kul B. Bhatia
University of Western Ontario

“Aggregation and Disaggregation in Tax-policy Models”

Most analyses of tax-policy changes generally involve a discussion of their efficiency cost as well as effects on income distribution – sometimes referred to as welfare cost and distributional effects, respectively, or as efficiency and equity aspects of tax-policy. Such analyses are being conducted more and more in general equilibrium terms involving models of an entire economy, not just the sectors being directly affected by the proposed changes, and using detailed data which invariably involve some aggregation. One can thus think of a National Accounts aggregation into a few sectors or one-digit or even two-digit industry classifications. The burden of this paper is to show that estimates of welfare cost and distributional effects can be quite sensitive to the degree of data aggregation deliberately or inadvertently built into the analysis. This important point is explored for a variety of taxes relying on a blend of theoretical and numerical techniques.

Frederic Bogui
New Jersey Institute of Technology
Gerald J. Miller
Rutgers University

“Cash Management Objectives: Public and Private Sector Perspectives.”

Do public and private sector cash management goals similar or do they differ in remarkable ways? This paper compares and contrasts public sector cash management goals with those of the private sector. The comparison is based on data gathered from a survey of public and private sector cash managers. The overall results suggest that there are striking dissimilarities between public and private sector cash management goals and priorities. The results indicate that cash managers differ in their perception of their foremost responsibility, in their priorities as cash investment officer, and in using the investment of idle cash to meet budget expectations.

Christine Thurlow Brenner
Rutgers University

“Local Public Enterprise Funds in the Post-Recession Environment”

Public enterprise funds account for the operating of various city activities that are provided to the public on a cost reimbursement basis. Through the use of user charges, cities can use public enterprise funds to avoid increasing local taxes. The financial reporting of enterprise funds is segregated from the city’s general fund. This paper

examines the use of public enterprise funds in the post-recession environment. Using data from the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports of the largest 100 metropolitan areas in the United States, this paper analyzes the number, types and revenue from public enterprise funds and updates prior research (Bunch 2000, 2003). The paper also addresses the tax rate impact if public enterprise funds were not in place.

Lyn Brownfield
University of Colorado - Denver

“Real Budgeting in a Theoretical World”

Earlier this year, through the Association of Budgeting and Financial Management’s listserv, a couple of topics generated very heated discussion regarding the merits or non-merits of certain types of budgeting practices, such as zero based budgeting, performance based budgeting, and others. What I am struck by from reading a majority of those responses is the cookie-cutter solution that is expected to work in every situation. What I will bring to this panel is the solutions employed by rural county governments. The elected boards often don’t know what theory or “practice” they are using to make their budgets work, so I shall bring their practices into the theoretical world to show the variety of budgeting that remains successful at their level and why that does or does not conform to the mainstream theoretical literature of public budgeting and financial management.

Patricia E. Byrnes
University of Illinois at Springfield
Ann L. Sundeen
Illinois Department of Natural Resources

“State Earned Income Tax Credit Adoption: Taste, Benefits Policy, Fiscal Capacity, or Politics”

Since the first adoption in the late eighties, 17 states have adopted some form of an Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). While the structure of the EITC varies across states, and there has been some restructuring within a states’ program, the EITC is essentially a state personnel income tax credit that is a percentage of earnings. This paper examines state adoption of the EITC to examine the relationship between differences in state tax regressivity, expenditure policies, fiscal capacity and political variables. The empirical model also provides a test of the theory on diffusion of innovation to states’ redistribution policies. The study uses state-level data for the relevant time period (1980 to 2002). The results of the model highlight how EITC adoption is related to variables that measure a state’s “taste” for redistribution, welfare expenditure policies, fiscal capacity, regional diffusion and political influences.

Enlinson Henrique Carvalho de Mattos
University of Illinois at Urban Champaign

“Conditional Cash Transfer, Public Provision of Private Goods and Income Redistribution.”

This paper examines the role of targeted cash transfers as a screening device when combined with in-kind transfers. Besley and Coate (1991) have shown that universal provision of certain goods can be redistributive even if they are financed by lump-sum taxation. This will arise if the good in question has a higher quality substitute that is preferred by the rich. Their scheme will have only one efficient level of transfers; namely, when the amount provided is precisely the amount the poor would buy for themselves (if they get its value in cash). This paper shows that combining in-kind with cash transfers would enlarge the set of efficient transfer policies. A good example of this is the Bolsa-Escola Program used by the Brazilian federal government to transfer money to families with school-age children under the condition of strict school attendance.

Gil Crain
Montana State University

“What Do Fund Balance Reservations and Designations of State and Local Governments Mean?”

One of the most politically sensitive and analytically important amounts reported in the financial statements for state and local governments is the total fund balance and components thereof for the general and similar governmental-type funds. Financial statement preparers commonly face a dilemma in that they often want their individual governments to look “broke” to labor union representatives who are interested in bargaining for employee raises while at the same time wanting to look “financially sound” to the debt market analysts that are concerned about repayment of outstanding debt. Existing standards for reporting fund balance reservations and designations are less than clear about what each of these sub-components are and when they can versus must be reported. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board intends to improve these standards and has conducted research into how current report users interpret fund balance data and where improvements may be needed. This paper will present the results of the Board’s research.

Amy K. Donahue
University of Connecticut
Neal Pollard
Robert Tuohy
Hicks & Associates, Inc.

“Are We Ready? Defining and Measuring Preparedness”

This paper's concern is how to measure the extent to which governments are prepared to respond to large-scale incidents, including terrorism. Since September 11th 2001, and with the creation of the Department of Homeland Security, preparedness has received a great deal of political and policy attention. Despite this, theory development and

empirical research about preparedness has been limited. Defining and measuring preparedness is notoriously difficult, since it is a prospective state. And, because major incidents are infrequent, it is hard to assess outcomes. Disasters have high consequences, though, and good results are important. This paper will develop a conceptual and operational model of preparedness to support empirical research. It will also suggest how preparedness can be assessed by considering analogous activities, such as military readiness. The paper will contribute to the emergency management literature and will provide insight into actions governments are taking in response to emerging homeland security policy.

William Duncombe
Cynthia S. Searcy
Syracuse University

“Procurement Practices in Local Government: A Case Study of New York School Districts.”

Procurement of supplies, equipment and services is one of several important functions of school business offices. Managing procurement is frequently a complex and time-consuming process due to laws and rules that govern public purchasing, and yet, very little is known about what happens in practice. The authors surveyed 679 New York State school districts in an effort to document procurement practices, innovative procurement techniques, and the major constraints facing school business officials in efficiently managing their procurement process. Data from the survey are used to explore how purchasing practices impact the financial management of school districts. The authors seek answers to the following questions: Does the use of recommended and innovative procurement practices impact spending? Do practices differ based on district size? What practices can help districts overcome major constraints to procuring goods and supplies efficiently? Is there a role for the state to help districts manage procurement?

Robert J. Eger III
Georgia State University

“Running on Empty: Fuel Taxes, Refunds, and Exemptions”

This paper specifically examines the potential for evasion that results from the fuel tax exemptions that are for agricultural “off-road” uses. Our investigation begins with a statistical analysis of recent tax-exempt fuel consumption and monthly rebate figures for all Midwestern states. The statistical and comparative results provide statistical and legal-analytical evidence that states without use presumptions have higher refunds, a possible indicator of their vulnerability to evasion. With these findings in mind, the paper concludes by presenting a series of policy options to improve motor fuel tax refunding procedures

Howard A. Frank
Mohammad Qureshi

Florida International University

“Determinants of Revenue Forecasting Error: Tolerance among Local Budget Officers.”

Researchers have asserted that most local government budgeters find a forecast error of plus or minus 5% to be an acceptable level of error for all general fund revenue sources combined. More recent evidence suggests that this benchmark may be understated, particularly if the traditional underforecast bias found in local revenue forecasting is added into the forecast error calculus. The presenters propose to explore the possible determinants of error tolerance. Utilizing both survey and interview data, we wish to assess what if any relationships exist between acceptable level of perceived forecast tolerance and a number of sociological variables as well as respondent characteristics. We also propose to explore if elements of the forecasting environment such as presence or absence of forecasting software, within-year forecast revision, and attitudes towards GASB 34 implementation have an impact on perceived error tolerance.

Aimee L. Franklin
University of Oklahoma

“Tracking the Individual Citizen: How Does This Phenomenon Impact Local Government?”

Question: How does a city increase its tax revenues by \$3.0M to \$23.8M annually?
Answer: Increase resident days by 8-40% annually, but limit the increase to 120 days a year. Impossible you say? Not true; just ask cities in the Sunbelt states about the annual migration of winter visitors. This article describes an emerging demographic trend, the invisible citizen, or retired persons who travel extensively seeking a better climate. In this article, we estimate the economic impacts, local government revenue effects and service demands that these temporary residents have on the cities they travel to in the winter. We conclude that the tangible and intangible benefits may exceed the costs, but changes in revenue structures may be advantageous to more closely align who uses and who pays for government services.

Juergen Gornas
Helmut-Schmidt University

“On the Steering Relevance of the New Budgeting and Accounting System in German Public Administration”

A new budgeting and accounting system (BAS) has been developed for the public administration sector in Germany in recent years. The innovative system called the “New Local Finance Management” is aimed at increasing the steering possibilities in the administration with regard to efficiency and efficacy of the administration products and a guarantee that the substance of the public infrastructure resources can be maintained. There appears to be a consensus among scholars that the current system is not suitable to achieve those steering effects. In order to consider this evaluation, the old system will be

examined while the new system will be described with special attention paid to its steering potential.

Frank J. Heller
Heritage Foundation & CATO Institute

“Case Study of the 2004 ‘Agreement’ Between the Portland School Committee and the Portland Education Association (Union)”

Education and property tax reformers now realize that teacher union contracts in collective bargaining states like Maine have a primary impact on up to 85% of public school budgets, and secondary impacts on everything from traditional democratic control over policy and curriculum; to academic performance. The traditional checks and balances over excessive spending and ‘mission creep’ have been weakened through exclusive union/school committee agendas not only set by the union and binding on the School Committee; and which exclude other stakeholders like parents, students, taxpayer groups, etc. The Portland, Maine contract is one example of a multiyear contract, which is nearly inviolate; binds both the government and taxpayer to benefits and salary without any indication of the financial consequences or burden; makes major inroads into public school governance, and was negotiated in secret and ‘rubber stamped’ by the Committee in front of several hundred hostile union members. Is this what Thomas Jefferson had in mind when he designed our public schools?

Aman Khan
Texas Tech University

“Classification Models and Government Bond Ratings”

Bond rating studies have received and continue to receive considerable attention in the literature on government finance. This paper addresses three major issues on bond ratings that occupy the center-stage of much of these discussions. What characteristics does a rating institution use when assigning ratings? How significant are these characteristics in predicting the ratings given by these institutions? Do multiple ratings matter? The paper examines these questions, especially the last one that has not received much attention in the literature.

Aman Khan
Texas Tech University

“On Measuring the Relationship between the Two Sides of a Balance Sheet: An Empirical Examination”

Traditional literature on financial reporting assumes an independence of assets and liabilities, following the pioneering work of Modigliani and Miller on capital structure, which, to an extent, also applies to public organizations. While the assumption of

independence greatly simplifies an organization's ability to make decisions, the actual balance sheet does not always exhibit independence between assets and liabilities. The purpose of this paper is (1) to explore several plausible relationships between the two sides of a balance sheet, and (2) to explain the nature of these relationships.

Min Su Kim
Arizona State University

“Intergovernmental Transfers, Incentives and Governance Structure”

Recent fiscal federalism literature emphasizes the role institutional factors play in creating adverse incentives for responsible subnational behavior. When central governments are involved in financing subnational governments, it creates the problem of common pool and soft budget constraint. The assistance from central government undermines hard budget constraints, which, in turn, undermines the incentives for subnational governments to control their deficits. However, studies on fiscal decentralization and soft budget have focused mainly at the national level. Therefore, the paper intends to fill the gap by studying fiscal indiscipline among American local governments over the period 1970 to 2002. The paper will use panel data to examine the general trend of fiscal indiscipline at the local level and financial disparity between localities. Then the paper will analyze local government incentives to raise their own revenue sources and to control deficits depend on the governments expect the federal system of finance to evolve.

Hui Li
Gene A. Brewer
University of Georgia

“Implementation of Performance Budgeting in the States: Status and Factors.”

Since the introduction of performance budgeting in state governments in early 1990s, there has been a huge volume of literature on state performance budgeting. The researches have mainly dealt with its status of implementation and perceived effectiveness. It has been broadly recognized that the degree of implementation varies across states. However, further efforts on testing explanatory factors of various implementations have been few. The purpose of this paper is to examine the factors that distinguish those states with higher degree of implementation from those with lower degree of implementation. The degree of performance measures collection and integration into budgeting process is regressed on statutory, political, institutional, socioeconomic, fiscal and technical factors. The author expects to find the crucial factors for performance budgeting implementation and to explore their implications for framing the implementation structure. The data is from Bureau of Census, National Association of State Budget Officers and published academic work.

Justin Marlowe
University of Kansas

“From Luxuries to Necessities: How Fiscal Conditions Shape Municipal Capital Spending Priorities.”

Public finance scholars generally characterize municipal capital spending as pro-cyclical. Nonetheless, we know little about how fiscal conditions affect particular types of capital spending during both flush and downturn years. This paper addresses this issue by first classifying capital spending along two dimensions: 1) functional areas such as public safety, parks and recreation, utilities, and others, and 2) buildings vs. equipment. It then builds an explanatory model of capital spending propensities that incorporates government structure, balanced budget rules, pay-as-you-go policies, and other institutional considerations and uses panel data methods to fit that model to capital spending data for 150 Minnesota local governments from 1984 to 2003. The results challenge much of the conventional wisdom surrounding capital projects prioritization during periods of both revenue growth and decline. These findings provide several new insights into the role that capital projects planning and execution play in both cutback and growth management.

Richard C. McCorkle
Anna Lukemeyer
University of Nevada Las Vegas

“The Relative Efficiency and Effectiveness of Private vs. Public Adult Prisons”

In recent years the privatization of corrections movement has accelerated. From 1995 to 2000, the number of private adult prisons increased from roughly two dozen to more one-hundred. Today, privately operated prisons hold more than 95,000 state and federal inmates, roughly 7 percent of the total inmate population in the United States. Fueling this trend is the belief that private competitive markets can reduce the costs of incarceration, all the while complying with constitutionally mandated standards of inmate care and custody. However, research comparing the efficiency and effectiveness of private and public prisons has produced mixed results. This study attempts to provide additional insights into the privatization debate. Bivariate and multivariate analyses are used to assess the relative effectiveness of private prisons in maintaining institutional order and providing inmate programming. This study will also explore shifts in the relative performance of private prisons over time.

William S. Moore
California State University - Long Beach

“The California State Budget Crisis: Lessons Learned (or not).”

This paper explores the California State budget crisis. First, a description of what happened to cause the extreme deficits and when they happened is explained. This paper estimates the impact of changing business cycles on the fiscal condition of the State. To be sure the recession of 2001 was a factor but more importantly policy choice including

inaction was the main culprit. The second major portion of the paper explores what has been done since the recall of Governor Davis and the election Governor Schwarzenegger. The final section concludes with some prescriptive measures that can help to alleviate the problems, if not prevent many of the problems, witnessed today by Californians and others who study state budgeting policies and practices.

Meili Niu
John Bartle
University of Nebraska at Omaha

“A Comparative Examination of Tax Assignment Theory”

Who should tax what and how in a multi-level system of government is the basic question of tax assignment. Normative theories of tax assignment have developed specific rules for distributing taxing power among different levels of government (McLure, 1998, 2001). However, the actual practice of tax assignment does not conform to these recommendations (Bartle & Krane, 2004). In an attempt to develop a positive theory of tax assignment, it has been suggested that institutional characteristics of intergovernmental relationships should be added to attempt to better explain tax assignment. However, to date there have been no empirical studies of this positive theory. To address these concerns, this paper conducts a comparative analysis of the vertical structure of the revenue systems of the US and China. The purpose of this study is to explore the power of institutional variables in explaining tax assignment, thus further developing this theory.

Sung-Jin Park
Indiana University Bloomington

“Critical Review of Researches in Performance-Based Budgeting: Proposal of Theoretical Framework.”

Since the enactment of GPRA of 1993, quest for "good theory" of government performance and management has become the *raison d'etre* of academic research in public administration field. Specifically, practitioners as well as academic researchers pay more and more attentions to performance-based budgeting (PBB), which is a component of GPRA requirements. In result, many literatures on PBB emerged to illustrate general concept; and to survey the state of PBB implementation in federal, state and local governments. However, there still remain unsolved problems (i.e., measurement of performance) and even contradictions (i.e., Does PBB reform succeed?), arguably due to the lack of systemic framework identifying the central theme and connecting it to related areas of PBB research. In this paper, PBB related articles in major academic journals are reviewed and analyzed to generate theoretical framework enabling us to have integrated and holistic view on PBB. This common ground will be a stepping-stone for a good PBB theory.

Jun Peng

University of Arizona

“Pension Fund and the General Fund Experience: Is There Any Similarity?”

In the mid to late nineties, the economy boomed and the stock market also surged. Because of this, the general fund experienced record surpluses and the pension funds also experienced sharp appreciation in the value of assets. Because of the budget surpluses, many states cut taxes and increased spending. Because of the appreciation in the value of assets, many states cut pension contribution and increased pension benefits. When the economy went into recession, many states experienced severe general fund deficits and many pension funds also experienced a sharp increase in unfunded pension liability (or pension deficit). This study will examine individual states' experience in both the general fund and pension fund over this period. The purpose is to see if states handled general fund and pension fund similarly. Any similarity will therefore point out a political culture that is at work rather than just a financial management issue.

Rute Pinhel
University of Connecticut

“How Does School Finance Reform Affect the Provision of Public Education?”

This paper examines the effects of school finance reform on the provision of local public education. Specifically, I am interested in how reform dollars were spent and whether and how schools alter their mix of services in response to school finance reform. Furthermore, I am interested in how these effects differ across districts based on the wealth levels of the districts, the spending levels prior to the increase in aid, and the institutional environment in which school districts make their spending decisions. Ultimately, the public policy issue at hand is whether or not the school finance reform movement, which has sought to make education spending more equitable among school districts, has resulted in improving student outcomes. This study will enter into this debate by examining how the reform dollars are being allocated.

Mark Robbins
Bill Simonsen
University of Connecticut

“Auctions and Municipal Bonds II”

In previous research we have demonstrated that open auction techniques lead to interest cost savings for municipal bond issuers, on average and all else equal. This paper further develops the application of auction theory to municipal bond sales. We explore different auction and sale possibilities to see if the formats now available to municipal bond issuers provide the best chance for interest cost savings.

Mark D. Robbins
Bill Simonsen

Emily Shepard
University of Connecticut

“Involving Citizens in Performance Measurement”

Governments monitor performance to provide data for management decisions and to provide residents with information about service quantity and quality. Most mechanisms that incorporate citizens into government decisions (such as hearings, advisory committees, and ‘come one, come all’ forums) are thin and unsatisfying. The results of these processes are typically poor in quality, are characteristically cursory explorations of a topic, and are unable to make the claim they represent the citizenry at large. Consequently, citizens are rarely directly involved in the development and construction of the performance measures of the governments that serve them. This paper examines a citizen-based method of performance measurement employed in West Hartford, Connecticut. The techniques employed in West Hartford aim to provide representative groups of citizens with an information rich environment in which to deliberate and develop valid, reliable and relevant performance measures.

Laura E. Sanchez
Modrall Sperling Roehl Harris & Sisk, P.A.

“Community Economic Development”

Community Economic Development (CED) is a movement that has developed over the last decade as a strategy to address urban poverty. The effort combines community lawyering, nonprofit organizations, local economic investment and grassroots organizing to redevelop impoverished areas. CED also seeks to empower communities through education, job training, and employment opportunities to increase economic justice for the area. The movement has seen investment from both the public and private sectors. However, dwindling donations to nonprofit organizations in these trying economic times has prompted community leaders to rely on public financing more and more to bring much-needed economic development. Public finance options include direct appropriations by a governmental entity; issuing either revenue bonds or general obligation bonds – by both local governments and government agencies; and using federal tax credits combined with state and local tax incentives. This paper explores the viability of these and other public finance options in the politically charged environment of community organizing.

Daniel L. Smith
University of Georgia

“Revenue Forecasting Institutions and Forecast Error: A Survey of the American States.”

Utilizing panel data from all fifty American states over fiscal years 1990-2003, this paper explores a number of institutional effects on the accuracy of state revenue forecasts. Informed by previous studies of institutions’ influence on revenue forecast error, this

paper tests new hypotheses and implications. After findings are presented, questions for additional research are proposed.

Paul Solano
University of Delaware

“An Appraisal of the Interest Cost Savings of State Bond Banks”

State bond banks finance loans of small governments (participants) by selling large issues in the municipal bond market. Interest cost savings are expected through lower interest costs paid by participants for their loans than for their bond issues. Savings are estimated for several types of alternative participant sales with data -- 24 years, 91 sales and 1,576 loans, -- from the Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire bond banks. A conservative perspective indicates that savings were generated for 87% of all loans, an average gain of 79 basis points, with 60% of all loans saving between 26 and 100 basis points.

Odd J. Stalebrink
Ruchi Bhandari
West Virginia University

“Performance Budgeting within State Transportation Agencies: The Role of Federal Performance Reforms.”

The adoption of the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA), and more recently the adoption of the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), have raised a need among federal agencies to tighten their performance reporting requirements from state agencies, including the use of performance information in the budgetary process. This paper outlines the role of these “performance reform efforts” in facilitating the implementation of performance budgeting within State transport agencies. Specifically, it illustrates how the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is successfully influencing the integration of budgetary performance measures that are in accordance with GPRA and PART, under a cooperative arrangement that goes under the umbrella term Transportation Asset Management (TAM).

Steve Swidler
Auburn University

“Incorporating Risk into the Budget Decision Making Process: An Option Theoretic Approach.”

Setting a budget based on forecasted revenues is filled with uncertainty. In this paper, we show that it is possible to price this risk and formally incorporate the information in the budget planning process. Specifically, the analysis models revenue insurance as a put option and estimates the price of risk (i.e., insurance premium) using theoretical option valuation methods. To illustrate how this process might work, we examine figures from the Alabama Education Trust Fund. If the state self-insures, the estimate premium

indicates the amount that should be set aside in a rainy day fund. Alternatively, the premium reflects the amount that the state should expect to pay if it insures with a private firm.

Paul Trogen
East Tennessee State University

“Globalization, Comparative Advantage, and Public Budgeting”

Americans, although accustomed to competition between states, were caught by surprise by the global competition and outsourcing that occurred with after NAFTA and WTO. The economic literature however, had long ago forecasted both costs and benefits of global free trade. For high income areas like the U.S., globalization is likely to bring changes which may reduce future revenues, limit the debt carrying ability, and put U.S jurisdictions in direct competition for investment with foreign states which do not offer comparable levels of services. Global competition will increase the importance of competitive advantage in attracting jobs, capital and tax base. Government actions, which appear to affect that competitive advantage, will face increasing market consequences. Quasi-market competition between governments is likely to increase, with even more important consequences.

Jorge Martinez-Vazquez
Andrey Timofeev
Georgia State University

“Regional-Local Dimension of the Federal Equalization Policy in Russia”

Most of the fiscal federalism literature has traditionally focused on central-provincial relations. However, national equalization policies often concern the quality and accessibility of services delivered by local governments and thus have to take into account possible offsetting effects of intra-provincial equalization. The importance of provincial-local relations has been identified in the literature but has remained relatively little studied. In this paper, we examine fiscal outcomes in about 2,000 Russian localities to assess and explain the extent of equalization between and within regions. Local fiscal disparities measured before and after equalization can implicitly reveal political goals unrelated to fiscal equalization, which are hard to trace from formal sources. Therefore, we attempt to explain these disparities with political, economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of regions. The results should shed some light on whether regional policies offset or reinforce the national government’s efforts and what arrangements can align regional and national equalization goals.

John D. Wong
Wichita State University

“DROPS: Quis Custodiet Ipsos Custodes?—Who Shall Watch the Watchers Themselves?”

DROPs or “deferred retirement option plans” are one of the most revolutionary ideas to hit public pension plans in some time. The underlying premise is simple: Retirees in defined-benefit plans receive a lump-sum payment up front, in exchange for smaller monthly payments in the future. Although DROPs have proven to be popular with public employees, critics see the plans as poor financial management which has left many governments holding the bag. This view is bolstered by the prominent role DROPs have played in several recent high-profile pension scandals. Although DROPs were touted as an efficient means of reducing future public pension liabilities, many plans have left jurisdictions on the brink of financial insolvency. This presentation will focus on the underlying premises of DROPs and how they have adversely affected the financial solvency and bond ratings of several prominent jurisdictions.

Mengzhong Zhang
Nanyang Technological University

“Transformation of Fees Into Tax: China’s Exploration”

To adjust the fiscal relationship between the central government and the local government, especially to increase the two ratios of (1) central fiscal revenue over GDP and (2) central fiscal revenue over government revenue, China conducted a 1994 fiscal reform effort, the result of which is, at best, mixed. One of the failures to boost the first ratio is the existence of large-scale extra budget funds (EBFs) and extra-extra budgetary funds (EEBFs). This paper first explores the problems and the causal relations associated with the EBFs under the broad background of china’s fiscal reform and administrative reform. The focus of this paper, however, is on the possibility of transferring the various fees into tax format, especially in the rural area in China.

Zhirong Zhao
University of Georgia

“Fiscal Illusion or Rational Choice?: The Effects of the General-Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (LOST) in Georgia Counties”

Previous studies suggest that earmarked revenues become fungible over time. In Georgia counties, the general-purpose Local Option Sales Tax was earmarked for property tax relief, but debates remain on whether the proceeds have been used as additional revenues. The purpose of this study is to examine whether and how the effect of the LOST as property tax relief phases out over time, with two competing scenarios to be tested. In a “fiscal illusion” scenario, the property tax drops suddenly after the LOST adoption but increases faster in the post-LOST period, which results in eventually an even higher property tax level. In a “rational choice” scenario, after the instant rollback the property tax gradually increases to a new “equilibrium” in which part of the LOST proceeds become additional revenues. The models will be estimated by pooled time-series analysis using fiscal and socioeconomic data from 1970 to 2002.

Rural StudiesSection Coordinator: Anthony Amato, Southwest Minnesota State University

Rural Studies Abstracts

Ginette Aley
Drake University

“A Case Study of Western Agrarianism: Populism in Payne County, Oklahoma, 1889-1907”

In the Harrison Land Act of 1800, westerner William Henry Harrison helped to draft a policy that responded to the needs of frontier farm people. Westerners wanted closer land offices, a smaller minimum land tract size, and especially credit, all of which was folded into the act of 1800. Yet from the vantage point of his new appointment as governor of the Indiana Territory, also in 1800, Harrison would witness the West's slide into an era marked by distress and depression related to brutal native-white hostilities and flawed banking and money policies. Indianans endured Tippecanoe and the War of 1812 as they struggled to establish farms only to find that a poor economy and a lack of hard money was unshakeable even after the territory advanced to statehood in 1816. Indeed what has come to be called the Panic of 1819 was not the beginning of hard times but only a pronouncement of what westerners had already been experiencing. This paper examines the complexities surrounding western farm-building during the era of the Panic of 1819 and demonstrates that Harrison's faith in easy credit and “industriousness” toward this end was shortsighted. (truncated)

Megan Birk
Purdue University

“Orphans in the Country: Nineteenth-Century Solutions for Rural, Parentless Children”

In the last two decades, numerous historians and sociologists undertook the task of researching the plight of orphans in urban areas during the nineteenth century. Specifically, orphan trains, orphanages, work homes, and abandoned children of immigrants and veterans received much attention. But the urban setting of cities such as New York and Chicago provide most of the historiography in this topic area. Many of these urban children eventually made their way into rural areas courtesy of orphan trains and other migratory movements sponsored by Progressive Era reformers and their organizations. The question then exists, how did rural areas that accepted urban orphans also maintain and care for orphans of their own? The social institutes of Indiana, such as orphanages and poor asylums, offer an interesting case study for this topic because the state's system gave power to individual counties to decide the method of care for local

neglected children. Some therefore kept children at poor asylums, others built orphanages, and some sent children to other counties for a fee. Rural, parentless children faced different problems than their urban counterparts, and their experience has not been historically analyzed.

W. Trevor Brooks
Utah State University

“Those Who Aspire to Higher: A Comparison of Rural Youth with Higher and Lower Occupational Aspirations and their Migration Decisions”

Using a social psychological approach, this research will investigate whether occupational aspirations lead to migration. From the literature, we know that rural youth have lower occupational aspirations than their urban counterparts. We also know rural youth often lower their occupational aspirations because of the confusion created between the benefits of moving for school and the attachment felt for home. We don't know the connection between occupational aspirations and migration. The research question for this study is: Are young to middle aged adults in rural areas with higher occupational aspirations more likely to migrate out of rural areas than young to middle aged adults with lower aspirations? The age group for this study will be 19-29.

Chance. S. Cureton
Kansas State University

"New Mexico State University Extension and the Introduction of Exotic Plant Species in Southwestern New Mexico"

This paper is about the role of the New Mexico State University extension service in the introduction of exotic plant species in order to increase range production of ranching areas in Hidalgo and Grant counties of New Mexico. Drought and overgrazing along with such problems as increased mesquite invasion prompted the NMSU extension service to look to alternative plants foreign to the native ecology to try and increase forage of ranching areas in these areas. What I will look at are the various kinds of plants introduced, why they were introduced, and the impact that had not only on the ecology of the area but also the impact that it had upon ranching families and their lives. This piece will fit in to my larger thesis project on the impact of environmental change on ranching culture in Southwest New Mexico from the 1920s to the 1980s.

Stephen L. Eliason
Montana State University-Billings

“From Wildlife Specialist to Police Generalist: The Scope of Nonwildlife Violations Encountered by Conservation Officers”

Conservation officers are the primary enforcers of society's fish and wildlife laws. Historically, the bulk of their time was devoted to wildlife law enforcement in sparsely populated rural regions of the country. However, it has been suggested that the scope of their duties has broadened in recent years to include the enforcement of a variety of other laws as well. This study took a qualitative approach to data collection, and sought to empirically examine and describe the types of nonwildlife violations encountered by Kentucky conservation officers in the performance of their duties. Common nonwildlife violations included a variety of drug and alcohol offenses, stolen firearms and recreational vehicles, and subjects with outstanding warrants. While conservation officers did enforce other laws, the enforcement of wildlife regulations remained their primary responsibility.

Elizabeth Herbin
Columbia University

Agrarianism among Black Southerners in the Early Twentieth Century

My paper will examine why, at a time when jobs in industry were opening up to unskilled black workers, many African-American reformers in the South (such as T.M. Campbell and George Washington

Carver) promoted an agrarian life for poor black Southerners. They told black Southerners that life on the farm could be more satisfying and rewarding than any other sort of life, and they encouraged black farmers to improve the way they worked the land by using the scientific method, seeking greater efficiency and cooperation, and relying on improved technologies. I will explore why these reformers believed that life on the farm would offer poor black Americans more opportunity than they could find anywhere else. I will also place the ideas of early twentieth-century black agrarians within the context of the Progressive movement and the Country Life movement.

Suzanne Kelley
North Dakota State University

“Memory Painters of the Plains: Preserving an Era and a Place”

Memory painters paint scenes from personal experience, but their experiences are not merely personal. The scenes represent collective memory. The artist and her public constitute the same memory group, dedicated as one critic phrased it, to “preserving an era and a place.” The paintings are documentary, full of objects and human actions which conscientiously record the way things were. Memory painters are naïve, primitivist, and not accurate in every studied detail, and yet their pictures revive stories of childhood and community identity. The Great Plains region is rich with memory painters like Augusta Metcalfe of Oklahoma, William Kuralek of Manitoba, Allen Sapp of Saskatchewan, and both Einar Olstad and Emily Lunde of North Dakota. Olstad painted cowboy life in the badlands of the West River and Lunde portrayed scenes of her

Swedish community. Both Olstad and Lunde, memory painters and the focus of this study, preserved the collective identity of their rural contemporaries.

Ezra Rosser

Loyola School of Law

“Building Codes in Rural Areas: Usage, Significance, and Policy Role”

Scholarship on building codes focuses urban space; this paper discusses such scholarship, adding a theoretical understanding of different ways of looking at value. It then discusses the significance of this theory through two case studies. Value is shown to have competing definitions. The choice of definition as to value leads to important policy choices for rural authorities related to their decisions on whether to establish building codes, the nature of such codes, and the degree of code enforcement. The case studies, one of the Navajo Indian Reservation and the other of a rural subdivision in the Colorado mountains, show both the complications of rural building code considerations and the relevance of the theory. The paper is a mix of law, economics, housing, and public policy.

Janet Timmerman

Southwest Minnesota State University

“Red Earth, White Road: Métis in the Dakota Conflict, 1862”

The 1862 Dakota Sioux Conflict along the Minnesota River forced conflicting social roles on the children of métis fur trader, Joseph LaFramboise. Their ascribed social identities as members of the Dakota kinship system and their achieved social identities in the fur trade left them as cultural mediators between the two worlds. Their unique and tenuous social roles changed quickly and shifted between being victims, perpetrators, or advocates as events of that violent year unfolded. Many were placed in roles they were unsuited for or unprepared to take on. Their adaptations to the events, at a physical and emotional level, became dynamic. This paper will explore the ways in which this family with kinship ties to the Dakota Sioux and relational ties to the missionaries, military, and white settlers were forced into conflicting roles that would lead to differing ethnic identities.

Slavic Studies

Peter Mentzel
Utah State University

Slavic Studies Abstracts

Valerie J. Assetto
Colorado State University

“Theoretical Perspectives and Transboundary Water Management along the Danube”

This paper investigates the underlying variables that affect the politics of the Danube River Basin. Possible explanations for conflict and cooperation in the Basin include: government structure, history/culture, regional issues, physical characteristics of the basin, and international pressures. Once these variables are analyzed, several theories, both from the Political Science and water management fields, are evaluated in order to construct a cohesive framework for analyzing the politics of transboundary river basin management along the Danube.

Mark A. Cichock
University of Texas at Arlington

“Disenchantment and Disenfranchisement: The Fate of the Left in the Baltic States”

Ghosts of their former selves, parties of the left - and especially communist parties - in the Baltic states grapple with the reality of being banned from public life, both figuratively and legally. Forced by conditions beyond their control the parties of the left have been brought into a new Europe of integrationist tendencies, military cooperation and coordination with the United States, and a society that seemingly has little in common with their policy preferences. In only limited circumstances have left-oriented parties or political movements fared well in parliamentary elections or been accepted into government coalitions. A primary explanation for their exclusion from the public debate and governmental representation would seem to lie in the discrediting of the Left as a result of its connection to the Soviet past. Alternately, it may be the case that leftist parties have been unable to present new or even marginally different ideas to stimulate the electorate in their favor. In either case the deprivation of a leftist orientation within the Baltic states results in a constricted political dialogue within a limited political spectrum and effectively an incomplete environment.

Evguenia Davidova
Portland State University

“Nationalist Voices under Domination: A Glimpse from the 19th century Bulgarian Commercial Correspondence”

The paper will compare three case studies; namely, the economic careers, political views, and political actions of three rich Bulgarian merchants who lived in Istanbul, Odessa, and Bucharest in the third quarter of the 19th century. It will analyze the correlation between their business behavior and involvement in political initiatives attempted at achieving Bulgarian independence. A comparative analysis of the abundant commercial correspondence is the basis for the reconstruction of the dominant patterns of behavior; the specifics of the primary sources offer a private, non-official angle of view. The paper will present the scope of the initiatives that originated from the three cities placed within the panorama of macro historical changes, cultural and political influences. It will also analyze the use of language, the multiplicity of networks, and the degrees of nationalist enthusiasm.

Alfred B. Evans, Jr.
California State University, Fresno

“Vladimir Putin's Monocentric Design”

In recent years Western scholars have engaged in debate concerning the nature of Vladimir Putin's intentions for the Russian political system. Now the general outlines of Putin's design for Russian political institutions seem to be quite clear. This paper supports the conclusion offered by Aleksei Zudin, which argues that Putin seeks a "monocentric" political system. The paper explores the implications of monocentrism for Russian politics and society.

Glen Furnas
Independent Scholar

“Literature, Marketing, and the Yugoslav Book Crisis of 1926-1933”

The book business in interwar Yugoslavia was marked by a kind of literary and cultural soul-searching that came to be understood in terms of a “book crisis”. What began in 1926 as a polemical exchange between writers in Novi Sad and commercial bookmen in Beograd over lagging book sales soon evolved into a broader discussion among authors, critics, publishers and booksellers in Beograd, Novi Sad and Zagreb. Scores of articles appeared in trade publications, literary journals, and daily newspapers addressing the causes and implications of the book crisis. The book crisis was escalated by some into a literature crisis and a culture crisis. But was it really some kind of intellectual crisis, or was it more of a problem of marketing? This paper examines the perceived literary and cultural significance of the book crisis in terms of product marketing principles.

R. Edward Glatfelter
Utah State University

“Russian Immigration and Japanese Authorities in North China, 1937-1945”

Fleeing revolution and civil war, a people known as the White Russians created one of the largest diasporas of the early twentieth century. A good number of those refugees found a temporary resting place in a number of cities of the Chinese Northeast, port cities such as Tianjin and Shanghai, and the capital Beijing. There, like so many other foreigners, they became observers, victims, and sometimes, even participants, in the political and military struggle of the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan until it erupted in the undeclared war in July 1937. In the inter-war years, in the city of Tianjin, a compact community of White Russians organized themselves in order to protect the rights and interests of the Russians in a nation in which they had lost the protection of the Unequal Treaty System. Soon after the outbreak of the undeclared war, the Japanese military authorities moved to take over those White Russian organizations with the formation of the Central Anticommunist Committee of Russian Emigres in North China. This comprehensive social, political, and military organization sought to capitalize on the anticommunist feelings of the White Russians in order to insure domestic tranquility as well as aid the Japanese Empire with its struggle on the mainland of Asia. This paper, using Russian, Chinese, and English language sources, will analyze the structure of this mobilizing organization as well as its effects on the White Russian émigrés of the city of Tianjin.

William C. Green
California State University-San Bernardino

“The Vertical of Power and Russian Islam”

President Putin appears to be heading towards establishing a single, integrated Russian Islamic religious structure. Earlier Russian and Soviet policy was based on the principle of “divide and rule,” an approach that also recognized the significant differences between the four Sunni legal schools, as well as the deeper divide between Shi’ia and Sunni. Today’s Russian Federation lacks a significant Shi’ia population, and an integrated Muslim religious structure seems more compatible with Putin’s overall drive to create a “vertical of power.” It also gives the Federation government and traditional Muslim leaders a focused means of opposing Islamic radicalism, and in this regards parallels similar developments in the former Soviet republics of Central Asia. A single Russian Islamic authority would have many long-term consequences, and outlining the movement towards this outcome provides useful insights into the future of Russian Islam.

Jacob R. Jawson
Colorado State University

“The Effect of Unification and Multilevel Governance on Air Quality in the Former East Germany”

According to Elbet et al. (2001: 325) “The unification of East and West Germany in 1990 resulted in sharp decreases in emissions of major air pollutants.” The purpose of this research is to look at the environmental impact of German Unification on former East Germany (GDR). How has air pollution changed? Due to the limited scope of this

project total suspended particulates (TSP) will be used as the measure of air quality in the eastern part of Germany. The level of TSP will indicate if air quality has improved since unification. I compare TSP levels in the GDR across time to indicate whether change has occurred and in what direction. I then analyze the role of multilevel governance and policy change in these results.

John Kolsti
University of Texas-Austin

“Albania: When Politics and Language Collide”

Choosing literary standards and defining ethnic identity remain problems for Albanians in the UN Protectorate of Kosova. In the 1960s the educated elite in then Kosovo, Serbia, opted to adopt the standardized literary language imposed by the Hoxha regime in Albania. The decision came as a surprise to Belgrade since the literary model chosen was that promoted by the Tosk-dominated government which in effect had "demoted" the literary tradition of Geg speakers in North Albania and in neighboring Kosovo, Montenegro and Macedonia. The decision deeply disturbed North Albanians who opposed, and still oppose, the regime's ongoing policy of "cultural genocide" directed at Geg speakers who make up approximately two-thirds of the Albanian population in the Balkans.

Peter Mentzel
Utah State University

“Nationalism and Freemasonry in the Ottoman Empire”

Despite the theories advanced in late nineteenth/early twentieth century British diplomatic and intellectual circles, most serious scholars now argue that Ottoman freemasons were never involved in the sorts of nefarious schemes and plots so beloved of European diplomats and conspiracy mongers, and they certainly never ran the Empire from the secrecy of their lodges.

While Ottoman Freemasonry was not involved in grand plots or schemes to destroy the British Empire, capitalism, democracy, etc., it did reflect the overall conditions of late nineteenth and early twentieth century Ottoman society. This essay will review the evidence found in the secondary literature to argue that while Ottoman masons as a group were not involved in the sorts of conspiracies their European contemporaries imagined, neither were they disinterested observers of the fate of the Ottoman Empire. On the contrary, individual masons did in fact play important roles in the two constitutional revolutions in the Ottoman Empire (1876 and 1908). To put it another way, while certain masons were indeed active in both Ottoman constitutional revolutions, there is no evidence to suggest that the revolutions themselves were the products of the coordinated efforts of Ottoman freemasonry in general.

Nicholas Miller
Boise State University

“Serbian Nationalism in the 1980s in Light of Nationalism Theory”

The Serbian nationalist movement of the 1980s has attracted no attention from theorists of nationalism, which is odd, given the surge in publications on nationalism theory. In this paper, I will examine this topic in light of current theories of nationalism. I approach this subject as one who is skeptical of the aspiration of most theory to general applicability. My tentative conclusion is that no single theory captures the complexity of the Serbian national movement.

Arianna Nowakowski
University of Denver

“Changing Military and Governmental Relations in the Former USSR and Russia”

This research examines the interrelation between the institution of the Soviet and Russian military and the governmental apparatus during times of revolution in the former USSR and Russia. Extending beyond policy analysis, I evaluate social and individual constructions of meaning from diverse theoretical perspectives, illuminating the disconnect that has existed between the military and the government, as well as the ramifications of such a relationship for the changing nature of political and social outcomes over time.

Ludmila Prednewa
University of Montana

“The Politics of Literature: A.S. Pushkin and the Pugachev Rebellion”

Among the numerous uprisings intent on displacing the existing social order of the Russian state prior to 1917, few came so close to succeeding as that of the Pugachev Rebellion of 1773-1774. Alexander Pushkin, Russia's greatest literary figure, undertook to document the history of this event, and specifically, to research and answer the question of how Emelian Pugachev, a peasant, nearly toppled the rule and power of Ekaterina the Great. In this paper, I will initially discuss the historical accuracy of Pushkin's findings as published in "The History of the Pugachev Rebellion"; how and why Pushkin was forcibly curtailed in the publication of The History, both by the Third Section and by the person of Nicholas I himself. Subsequently, I will demonstrate how despite the political pressures of his time, Pushkin never-the-less succeeded in making public the full truth of the Pugachev Rebellion through the writing of his 'fictitious' historical novel, "The Captain's Daughter".

Ona Renner-Fahey
University of Montana

“Memoirs of a Dutiful Son: Nadezhda Durova's Self Presentation in The Cavalry Maiden”

Nadezhda Durova (1783-1866) is a famous Russian historical and literary figure who masqueraded as a young man for nine years while serving in the Russian Cavalry. The existing literary scholarship devoted to her memoir, *The Cavalry Maiden*, tends to focus either on the origins of Durova's malcontent with her gender or on her importance as a woman warrior. My research looks instead to the intended audience of this autobiographical work and how this audience would have shaped Durova's self-construction. Because the text is a composite piece, comprised of some early, impassioned diary entries and of some later, self-reflexive memoirs and revisions, Durova's intended audience and, therefore, her self-construction are multifaceted and seemingly contradictory.

Gunter Schaarschmidt
University of Victoria

“Survival chances of Sorbian beyond 2070 in the Free State of Saxony and the State of Brandenburg”

Field workers in endangered languages generally predict the death of such languages within two generations if for a given language there are no children under the age of ten who are learning the language as their only language (Payne 1997:16). Sorbian in Germany is in just such a situation and, as of today, should be extinct by 2070. There are, however, geographic and religious variables as well as the official policy of bilingualism for the area of Lusatia in Saxony and Brandenburg, and possibly the new EU constitution, that may help in extending this date well into the 2100s, albeit in a very small area northwest of Bautzen/Budysin.

Veronica Shapovalov
San Diego State University

“Searching for Divinity: Iuliia Danzas and Russian Catholics”

Iuliia Danzas, a writer, philosopher and theologian, spent nine years in Soviet forced labor camps. Danzas had an extraordinary life—she studied the history and traditions of Christianity as well as philosophy and psychology at the Sorbonne. Later, she became a member of the Society of Psychological Research in London (1906, she published her first book *Inquiries of Thought* (*Zaprosy mysli*). The book was a success and a second edition followed two years later. In 1907, she was appointed the lady-in-waiting to the Russian Empress Alexandra Fedorovna. Since Danzas was involved with the Empress's charitable work, she visited monasteries and studied Russian spiritual life. The result of her religious studies was a monograph *In Search of Divinity* (*V poiskakh Bozhestva*), published in 1913 under the pen name Iu. Nokolaev. After the outbreak of World War I, Danzas joined the Red Cross and left St. Petersburg for the front. In 1917, she returned to Petrograd and obtained the position at the Imperial Public Library as head of the department of classical philosophy and incunabula. From 1917, she was a professor of French and English History at Petrograd University. In 1920, she converted to

Catholicism of Eastern Rite and became one of the founders of the Community of the Holy Spirit in Petrograd. (truncated)

Elaine K. Thompson
Georgian Court University

“Career Woman, Homemaker, Superwoman: The Roles and Expectations of Post-Soviet Women”

This study investigated how 3 generations of educated, urban Russian women are adapting to changing role expectations in post-Soviet Russia. Using a structured interview procedure and a standardized self-concept test, three cohorts of university-educated women (traditional aged students, women in mid-adulthood, and women at the age of retirement) were studied. Results will be reported concerning role choices and aspirations as they reflect generational differences and adaptations to a changing society.

Aaron Wilder
Northern Arizona University

“Russia Left out in the Cold”

It is appalling that Turkey, sharing little similarity with Western Europe, has been recognized as an EU applicant, while Russia, abound with European likeness, is not even a consideration. The European Union is missing a huge opportunity in the exclusion of Russia as a constituent country, because of its size, technology, and military superiority. The true factor of EU assimilation is what the Russian Federation lacks and that is a prosperous economic state. An economy, evidenced through the Marshall plan, can be changed. Other, more important factors, like cultural and religious similarities and geographic aspects are put on the back burning, only fronted as true acceptance factors. It is a true oddity that NATO, originally created to oppose Russia will most likely admit it into its “club” before the EU steps up to help Russia with its economy and accepts it as a family member nation. The action of Western Europe leaving Russia out in the cold will, most certainly, be their undoing as they turn to Russia in their most desperate hour as Russia returns to them their own cold shoulder routine.

Charles Wukasch
Prairie View A&M University

“State, Nation, Ethnic Group, Language, Dialect: The Problem of Definition”

Terms like /state/, /nation/, /ethnic group/, /language/, and /dialect/ defy simple definition. Although most of us probably have a working definition of these concepts, the problem lies in applying them in specific instances. One is reminded of the remark attributed to Chief Justice Earl Warren: "I can't define pornography, but I know it when I see it." The problem is further compounded by the fact that the terminology used in a given language does not always translate neatly into another language. In discussing the problem of the definition of these concepts, I will emphasize the peoples and languages of Eastern

Europe, especially the Slavs and their languages. Examples of the difficulty of definition involve differentiating the Upper and Lower Sorbs of Germany; the Bulgarians and Macedonians of the Balkans; and the Serbs, Croats, and Bosnians of former Yugoslavia.

Social PsychologySection Coordinator: Marvin G. Bulgatz, Montana State University

Justin Bice

M. G. Bulgatz

Montana State University – Billings

“Dispelling Myths: Is It A Myth That It Can’t Be Done?”

Psychological myths are common. Vaugh (1977) found students glean information from media half-truths. Standing and Huber (2003) noted students hold the same beliefs as non-educated people. Lamal (1979) indicates that a major objective of a beginning psychology class is dispelling misconceptions. Participants in this study were given assignments designed to increase their notice, knowledge, and interest about psychology.

Students voluntarily selected a myth and wrote a paper. A 1-5 Likert Scale evaluation was then given. Results indicate that participants increased their notice of psychology (4.63) and their interest (3.75). In addition, the exercise was enjoyable (4.25) and enlightening (4.13). Furthermore, their knowledge was deepened (4.50). Notice and interest probably led to enjoyment and enlightenment. One student said: “fuel...for my side of argument.” Another participant said: “helped tie psychology to my life.” The above probably led to deepened knowledge. Another student said: “...found...more myths...could do....”

John Tinker

Edward Nelson

California State University - Fresno

“An Empirical Test of a Practical Use of One of Cialdini’s Compliance Techniques”

This paper presents an empirical test of one of the classic compliance heuristics that have been systematically discussed by Robert Cialdini and others. The specific technique tested is the so-called “door-in-the-face” which has the reciprocity heuristic underlying it. While most of the research on compliance techniques in social psychology has an experimenter make one or more requests (typically made up as part of the research) of a naive subject who is approached face-to-face, in this research we tested the technique in a telephone interviewing setting. The dependent variable was respondent’s willingness to be interviewed and we predicted that the use of the “door-in-the-face” technique would significantly increase the number of respondents who would be willing to be interviewed. This prediction was confirmed.

Sociology

Section Coordinator: Heather Albanesi, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

“Gender and Agency among Young Latino-Americans”

This paper looks at the impact of ethnicity on the personal sense of gender among a group of young heterosexual Latino Americans. Chodorow’s (1995) concept of a personal sense of gender is linked to the degree of agency the subject exhibits in the negotiation of sexual encounters.

Stephanie Allen

Metropolitan State College of Denver,

“Are We Really Afraid to Die? An Inside Look of Americans Fear of Death”

One of the subjects that many Americans have been socialized to avoid talking about is death. Death is something that many Americans fear, and they think that if they don't talk about it, they don't have to deal with it. The truth of the matter though is that death is inevitable, and at some point in everyone's life, people are going to have to face it. In this paper, my research question that I wanted to find an answer to was, "Are you afraid to die." I surveyed 37 people from different educational backgrounds, age groups, genders, and religious backgrounds to find out if people are afraid to die. My hypothesis is that people are afraid to die, and do not prepare for their death. Based on the results of the survey and literature, my readers will find out if people are afraid to die, and why or why not.

Stephanie Brown

California State University, Long Beach

“To make the orphan's cause our care: Child Welfare in Nineteenth Century California”

When California's first orphanage opened in San Francisco in 1851, it touted the need to serve children who had been left "entirely destitute and unprotected." The majority of the children served by this institution were not, however, orphans. Instead, they were children whose parents were insufficient to the task of child-rearing because they were "intemperate," "destitute," ill, or "insane." The institution's expansion in the late nineteenth century included further involvement in assessing families: for example, as the orphanage began to "place out" children for indenture or adoption, these families also had to be evaluated for their fitness. This paper looks at the Orphan Asylum's expanding involvement in assessing families in the late nineteenth century as precursor to twentieth century child welfare practices, and especially to the construction of a liberal state which places children centrally in the relationship between government and families.

Heather Cambanes
Northern Arizona University,

“Women or Elves?: Accepting Women's Roles within Christianity”

Roles of women within Christianity are clearly defined in relation to interpretations of the Bible. The Daily Study Bible for Women consists of the Bible in the New Living translation with daily devotionals geared toward problems in women's lives. The ideology of how a woman should behave within Christianity becomes clear when analyzing the daily devotionals. The very existence of this book gives Christian women the idea that men and women are different in the eyes of God. Through ideological criticism of the daily devotions, their hegemonic functions will be identified.

Carole Campbell
California State University, Long Beach

“A Social Justice Project with an Inmate at Salinas Valley State Prison”

This session will explore various approaches used to teach about social justice in the classroom. Panel participants will draw from their own experiences in teaching courses such as applied sociology, service learning, community-based research, and community organizing and advocacy. Issues that arise in teaching about social justice in the classroom will be addressed.

Robert Chaires
Susan A. Lentz
University of Nevada, Reno

“The Learning Machine: Conservative Attacks on Social Justice Curriculum and Pedagogy”

The 21st century academic is increasingly beset by reporting and compliance demands to respond to various groups claiming a compelling interest in the classroom process. Some, like assessment, are relatively benign and neutral, others like the teaching/learning movement, are much more problematic. However, some interest groups like the Students for Academic Freedom, have ideological agendas that fall little short of demanding an end to critical discourse in the classroom about social justice. This writing explores how well-intentioned attempts to 'reform' curriculum and pedagogy are being manipulated by radical conservatives to compel an educational environment where professors are little more than bureaucrats of knowledge.

Steve Cottle
University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

“Solutions to Urban Sprawl in the United States”

This paper examines urban sprawl. I used United States Census Bureau information from forty-nine medium-sized United States cities. I used seven variables, Population, Number of Housing Units, Housing Density, Land Area, and Mean Travel Time to work. I discovered high correlations between housing density and land area, population and the number of housing units, and between travel time and whether or not the city was part of a metropolitan area. There was no correlation between population and travel time, or between housing density and the population of a city.

Veronica R. Crespín
University of Colorado at Boulder

“Where Do You Live? Environmental Inequality within the Denver Metro Area”

This study examines Hispanics, African Americans, median household incomes and the percent of people in poverty within proximity to toxic and hazardous waste sites in the Denver Metro area. Spatial mapping of Environmental Protection Agency and US census data was analyzed using Geographic Information System software. Results indicated that Hispanics, median household incomes, and the percent of people in poverty were over-represented in hazardous areas. As such, environmental inequality is negatively impacting these specific populations in the Denver metro area.

Chad DeMars
Texas Technical University

“Comedians and Free Speech”

Less than fifty years ago, the landscape of free speech was changed forever yet few know how or why. This paper examines Lenny Bruce and George Carlin's struggle for free speech in the U.S. Court system. These cases took place in the 1960's and 1970's and go as high as the Supreme Court. These cases still impact U.S. Law and federal policy today. The intention is to show the importance of these cases, how they have impacted society today, and how the struggle continues on for an expansion of protected speech on the airwaves and in public.

Lynda Dickson
University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

“Educational (In)Compatibility and Marital Satisfaction Among African Americans”

One purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between marital status and educational level, by gender and race/ethnicity with special attention to African Americans. Next, drawing heavily from *The Journal of Blacks in Higher Education* as well as other sources, I will describe the college attendance and both undergraduate and graduate degree attainment rates for African Americans, again with special attention to gender differences in degree attainment. The purpose is to describe both the current and

projected relationship between educational attainment and marriage for African Americans. The above provides the broad context for a discussion of findings from a non-random sample of married African Americans in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Specifically, I'd like to discuss what appears to be a relationship between marital satisfaction and educational compatibility between spouses in this sample. Based on responses to several questions about marital satisfaction, respondents were divided into what I called the "good" and the "good enough" marriages. In the "good" marriages, 51% of the women indicated they had more education than their husband; in the "good enough" marriages, 62.5% had more education than their husband. That finding is the basis for the paper I'm proposing for this session.

Tom Drabek
University of Denver

"Social Dimensions of Disaster: A Teaching Resource for University Faculty"

The preparation of a faculty resource on the social dimensions of disaster was supported by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), a unit within the Department of Homeland Security. This essay explains the origins of the project and its context within the FEMA's Higher Education Project. Five topics comprise the essay: 1) introduction, 2) the FEMA Higher Education Project, 3) a developmental history, 4) a faculty resource, i.e., brief description of an "instructor guide" entitled Social Dimensions of Disaster, 2nd edition, and 5) future challenges in course implementation.

Richard Dukes, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs, "Puppy Love: Comparative Seriousness of Abuse of Children and Companion Animals" Sometimes we are portrayed as caring more for our pets than our children. One-hundred-thirty undergraduates were randomly assigned to gauge the seriousness of abuse of a small child or a puppy left in a hot car at a shopping mall. Respondents considered both abuses to be serious, but they considered abuse of the child to be more serious. Punishments were strong, but greater for child abuse. Female subjects considered the abuse to be more serious than male subjects. Results are discussed within the context of human and animal rights.

Edwards, Stephen P.
Central Wyoming College

"The Inheritance of Acquired Traits: Lamarck and Cultural Evolution"

This paper considers the usefulness of J.B. Lamarck's (1744-1829) theory of evolution as an explanatory tool for studying how cultures evolve. While Darwin's theory of evolution has largely been purged from cultural anthropology, the general idea remains that cultures do, in fact, evolve. The chief characteristic of Darwinian evolution is that the original mutations which lead to the selection or rejection of certain traits are entirely random. However, culture, conceived in the minds of humans, is decidedly NOT random and develops for its own sake and toward specific ends. Reflecting the founding principle of Lamarck's evolutionary theory, cultural evolutionists might argue that cultural

characteristics are acquired traits, and human beings "inherit" those cultural traits through the processes of socialization. Also considered will be how two of the other primary rules of Lamarckian evolution might also apply: vitalism (evolution is self-motivated) and teleology ! (the striving for a long-range purpose or goal).

Alyosha Goldstein
New York University

“Lessons on the Proximities of Difference: 1960s Peace Corps Field Training between the Foreign and Familiar”

Beginning in the early 1960s, Peace Corps field training placed recruits in poor rural Hispano communities and American Indian reservations in preparation for assignments overseas. This intensive fieldwork was intended to acclimate volunteers to the conditions of poverty in "underdeveloped" countries and immerse them in "foreign" cultures ostensibly similar to where they would be later stationed. Focusing on the programs of the Peace Corps Training Center at the University of New Mexico, this paper examines the historical conditions that made such a transposition of place comprehensible from the perspectives of the Peace Corps, the training staff, and the volunteers. It asks how people from the northern New Mexico communities in which Peace Corps volunteers were placed responded to their role as a staging ground for "culture shock," and why they participated.

Nafisa Halim
University of New Mexico

“Bureaucratic Structure and Civic Involvement in Voluntary Associations: A Comparative Analysis”

The paper tests Evans' hypothesis that explains why people's involvement in voluntary associations varies across countries. Peter Evans (1995, 1997, 1999) argues that people's involvement in associational activities should be more vibrant in states whose bureaucrats are meritorious, hired and fired through civil procedures, and have a stable long-term career. Using ordinal logistic regression model to analyze data from 84 countries, I find support for Evans' hypothesis. My analysis shows that differences in people's involvement in voluntary associations across countries are due to differences in state's bureaucratic structure. State's bureaucratic structure remains a significant predictor of people's involvement in voluntary associations even after I control for countries' level of economic development and human capital stock.

David Hansen
Christopher Layton
Brigham Young University

“Religion and Gender in the Impact of Parental Mediation on Self-censorship and Attitudes toward Mediation”

This article reports the results of a three sample follow-up quantitative study involving 588 participants. Those sampled were students of three institutions of higher education, namely: Brigham Young University, Illinois State University and Texas Christian University. The three samples purposely involved three different religious and non-religious affiliated institutions to evaluate the impact of religious affiliation on mediation strategies and self-censorship in mass media viewing choices. We used a 47-point, cross-sectional survey instrument to operationalize our hypotheses. We discovered significant relationships between gender and mass media viewing habits and attitudes toward mediation strategies. Also, there were some clear but surprising results concerning religious affiliation and parental mediation strategies and the efficacy of those strategies.

Hannah Helland
Metropolitan State College of Denver

“Sex, Drugs, and Rock 'n' Roll: The Link between Language and Deviance”

Language has many taboos and deviant tendencies in society, which affects the way we look at certain situations and behaviors. This paper discusses the phrase Sex, Drugs, & Rock 'n' Roll, where it originated, and how people look at it. It includes a survey done of just over a hundred people, and how deviance theories can be applied to their separate responses and their ideas of this phrase. It focuses on different deviance theories and how it is possible to analyze our use of language with them.

Janis Johnston
Colorado State University,

“Exact Probability Values for a Measure of Categorical Consensus Utilizing a Theory of Partitions”

When analyzing categorical data, it is often important to assess the degree of consensus among observations in unordered categories. Permutation procedures are becoming increasingly popular for data analysis. Permutation procedures are data dependent and make no distributional assumptions. Permutation procedures, however, are computationally intensive; therefore, when the number of cases to be considered is large, a permutation test may be impractical. An alternative to a full permutation approach is to employ Euler's (1748) theory of partitions. Utilizing Euler's theory of partitions, an exact permutation solution for the Index of Qualitative Consensus is presented.

Kevin LaPoint
University of New Mexico

“Understanding the Liberal Religious Niche and the Growth of Select Mainline Churches”

According to Stark and Finke, the liberal religious demand niche is the least likely of any religious/spiritual group to participate in an organized religious community. However, for those who do participate, the communities that are most attractive are those with lenient membership requirements and flexible, non-dogmatic belief systems, including Unitarian Universalist, Episcopalian, and Congregational (United Church of Christ) churches. The present study will determine the populations most attracted to three sample congregations—one from each of these religious traditions—in order to determine the sources of vitality in growing progressive churches. This qualitative analysis will focus on both different organizational characteristics between the communities (such as preaching styles, worship techniques, marketing activities, small groups, ties to tradition, and ability to generate spiritual experiences), as well as the different subgroups within the liberal religious niche that are most attracted to each congregation (such as Baby boomers, those stigmatized by conservative religions, intellectual elites/new class, and liberal social and political activists). Finally, a limited comparison will be made between those who choose to participate in any of these congregations and similar-minded liberal niche members who do not participate in any community. (truncated)

Ryan Litsey
California State University Northridge

“Substance Abuse Policy, New Alternatives”

The war on drugs appears to be a losing battle. Certain groups benefit while others suffer from the current US policies concerning drug education and enforcement. Drug abuse has an influence on numerous groups in society, but is especially significant for under represented populations. Using a normative analysis of the current literature in the field of drug enforcement and education policy, this paper examines the traditional literature on the methods of treatment and education for areas in which drug education can be improved. The analysis concludes by introducing alternative policy methodologies such as Social Norming and acceptance of abuse as a recognized disease in our society. It also offers ways of altering antiquated US policy objectives to coincide with recent social research and developments.

Susan Mannon
Trevor Brooks
Utah State University

“Neighborhood Family-Friendliness and its Effect on Family Relations”

This paper elaborates on the idea of family-friendly communities. Given that community family-friendliness has only been analyzed previously as a dependent variable (Swisher et al. 2004), we will examine it as an independent variable to see whether it improves the ability of couples to negotiate their family relations. We will use survey data from a questionnaire administered to a random sample of 96 couples with children in northern Utah. We argue that this is an ideal place to examine family-friendly communities given a predominant Mormon culture that stresses strong family and community bonds. The

paper will analyze two subjective indicators of neighborhood family-friendliness: assessment of neighborhood and strength of neighborhood social relations. Using multiple regression techniques, we will assess the relative effect of these neighborhood satisfaction measures on three family relations variables: marital burnout, marital satisfaction, and parent-child relations.

Amy McDowell
University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

“Myles Horton: Community, Education, and Homegrown Radicalism”

The paper, "Myles Horton: Community, Education, and Homegrown radicalism," recognizes Horton's role as a pioneer of pedagogical change throughout his life at the Highlander Folk School. Trained formally as a Sociologist, Horton became a community activist who dared to smudge the lines of adult education in the Deep South. By releasing his role of pedagogical authority at the Highlander, Horton not only practiced Democracy, he lived it. The participants of the Highlander got to know one another through conversation, collaboration, and celebration. The Highlander played a pivotal role in bridging the gap of social difference by emphasizing experience, solidarity, and love. Horton insisted that both intellect and feeling must come together so that the knowledge gained would be useful in solving social and individual problems. Horton understood that education must be the platform of social change. At the WSSA conference, I will have the opportunity to recover a forgotten voice of Sociological theory in conjunction with exploring the ways education can be a source of radical social change.

Moirra Murphy
Cecilia Valdez
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey

“Teamwork in Non-Profit Organizations”

This presentation, based on one year of fieldwork in Cd. Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, analyzes the application of for-profit management techniques to the non-profit sector. With a focus on the application of teamwork in the organization, the presentation addresses several questions related to the impact of non-profit organizations on society: how can non profits be professionalized? How can they become more efficient? And what will the impact of these changes be on their ability to fulfill their social mission?

Moirra Murphy
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey
Vera Ioudina
University of Texas at El Paso

“The Effects of Mexican Legal Immigration on the Quality of Life in El Paso and Laredo, TX”

This presentation focuses on the effects of legal Mexican immigration on the quality of life in two Texas border cities: El Paso and Laredo, TX. Using both quantitative and qualitative methods, the work aims to address the question: has legal Mexican immigration negatively or positively affected the quality of life in these two cities? The study contributes to the research on immigration because it is based on a time series analysis from 1960-2000 and therefore offers a comparative and historical view of the relationship between quality of life and legal Mexican immigration.

Mary Schaffner
University of Colorado at Colorado Springs,

“Resilient Families”

Families in American culture today have more stress than they can deal with effectively. Despite the frenzy of activities, changes, and economic uncertainty, the family unit is still the mainstay of social communities. Composition is not as important as what strategies these social units employ to maintain their integrity and homeostasis. Family Stress Theory is used as the framework to examine what the characteristics of a resilient family are, what research has shown is effective and helpful, and finally what resources one family utilizes to maintain balance in light of the ABC-X model proposed by Hill in Family Stress Theory.

Murray Simpson
University of Dundee

“Othering intellectual disability: Two models of classification from the nineteenth century”

Over the past century a good deal of impassioned debate has taken place in the field of 'intellectual disability' regarding whether intellectual disability constitutes a distinct category of persons. Most recently this has surfaced in debate about what Gelb has called 'the problem of typological thinking.' This paper compares two models of 'idiocy' from the nineteenth century; one based ostensibly on quantitative variation from physiological norms and the other on a qualitative pathological typology. In theory we might expect that the model based on quantitative deviation from a putative norm would exhibit a weaker assertion of the otherness of idiots, since it must inevitably involve the imposition of an arbitrary division. However, this paper will show that the otherness of idiocy is assured in both approaches because this alterity is discursive and not corporeal. The importance of this conclusion for the understanding and critique of the field will be outlined.

Brent S. Steel
Rebecca L. Warner
Oregon State University,

“Families, Gender and Support for Feminism: An Oregon Case Study”

Social scientists have found that raising daughters versus raising sons can have a significant effect on parental values and behaviors. For example, research suggests that when sons are present, fathers participate more in some dimensions of family life. Other research has found that having daughters results in stronger parental agreement with gender equity. Our paper expands this research by examining support for public policies designed for gender equity, while controlling for SES, religiosity, and political ideology. Using data from a survey of Oregonians conducted in 2004, we examine if raising daughters or sons makes parents more or less supportive of gender equity policies (e.g., Title IX legislation, etc.). The hypothesis underlying this research is that when daughters are present, parents become more aware of inequities that exist in society that relate to gender, and because parents want what is best for their children, they will want a world that treats girls fairly.

Richard Sutton

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

“American Eugenics: A Dark Time in the History of the Nation”

Combining social Darwinism and the medical and biological science of the time, the eugenics movement of the early 1900s proposed to improve the genetic character of American people and create the "good society." Positive eugenics meant encouraging reproduction by those of Nordic social heritage. Negative eugenics supported immigration restriction, racial registration, the prohibition of interracial marriage, incarceration of those with suspect genetic character, and sterilization of genetic defectives in order to protect the American gene pool. The "science" of eugenics—its purposes and methods—at one time was widely accepted. Eventually, advances in genetic science and understanding, termination of foundation support, and a growing preoccupation with economic and international issues would erode support for the eugenics movement and lead to its eventual demise. Remnants of the old eugenics movement have continued almost to the present day as public support for the sterilization of unmarried welfare moms with numerous children and the sterilization of habitual criminals.

Jim Towns

Stephen F. Austin State University

“Empty Caskets: Anticipatory/Pre-grief Survivors Experience Prior to Loss”

A growing number of people in a specific category are dealing with long term, terminal illness and the span of time before the person actually dies. Several situations fit into this category. Currently, the most predominant ranges from Alzheimer's to cancer. This is an empirical study revealing the possible behaviors that may emerge during pre-grief. Families and caregivers are all subject to pre-grieving. However, several variables determine the depth or intensity of that grief. First, the relationship with the dying person.

Second, the survivor's personality temperament. Third, the survivor's value set and belief system. Fourth, the method or circumstances of death. Pre-grief may be compared to a double edged sword. On one side, there is relief that it is over for the dying; on the other side, grief that they are gone. (truncated)

Tre L. Wentling
University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

“Transgender and Sexual Orientation”

I recently (January 2004-April 2004) conducted an email-based survey about sexual orientation among trans-identified persons. The results demonstrated young (18-30 years) trans-identified people are identifying their sexual orientation in a “Queer” fashion as opposed to “older” (30+ years) trans-identified persons whom identify their sexual orientation as heterosexual. This shift of sexual orientation, I argue, has much to do with the revisions of the Harry Benjamin Standards of Care (HBSOC). This is significant to understanding trends and attitudes among Trans-identified persons, health care professionals, as well as the committee in charge of maintaining the HBSOC. I will introduce my research as well as my theories surrounding this more than momentous shift among young trans-identified people.

Muhammet Murat Yasar
University of North Texas,

“Social and Cultural Bases of Corruption, Case study: Turkey”

Most of the studies that look into the causes of corruption try to find answers only in the problems that are observed in political and economic domains; from excessive regulation in bureaucracy to weak political and civil liberties, from a crippled legal environment to low level public salaries, etc. Although these problems hold a great potential of explanatory power both individually and together, any explanation of corruption in a particular political system that focuses only on the issues of political economy and omits the social and cultural bases is fundamentally flawed. Using Turkey as a case study, this article will attempt to depict the relationship between the dynamics of socio-cultural structure and the existence of corruption. Following a general overview of the corruption related situation, structural and functional examination of social classes, and their interactions with those who hold the political power are pictured first, in an attempt to draw the bases of patronage relationships, and to explain why there is a certain amount of tolerance among the society towards some corrupt practices, such as bribery and gift-giving. (truncated)

Bonnie N. Young, Jeff Peterson, and Gilbert Quintero
University of New Mexico, Center for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

“Recipe for "Jump-Starting" your High: Gender Differences in Collegiate Polydrug Use”

College students are often at the leading edge of changes in drug use that eventually spread to other segments of the population and as such may be crucial to understanding emerging trends in polydrug use. This paper, based on data from a qualitative investigation of drug misuse among college students, examines gender differences in patterns of the simultaneous or sequential non-medical use of more than one drug. Drug mixing in the college setting is a complex issue because there is substantial variation in drug combinations and reasons for combining. In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with 30 female and 20 male college students between the ages of 18-25. Descriptive analysis of specific combinations and prevalence of drug mixing within the college scene suggests reasons for polydrug use include: to amplify or counter-act effects, to achieve equilibrium, and for economic purposes.

Janet K. Waldron
Northern Arizona University

“The Theoretical Framework of Ethnography: Traditional Positivistic Ethnography Compared to Self-Reflexive Ethnography “

The theoretical assumptions of traditional, positivistic ethnography consist of a person conducting field research in an environment unknown to the ethnographer and then sharing the gathered information by writing an impersonal, orderly, and formal description about his or her experience. There are assumptions that an ethnographer or a field researcher is trained in the area of field research and that there is a hierarchy of superiors that supervise the work of the subordinate field researcher. Ethnographers that practice traditional positivistic ethnography use a writing application that attempts to exclude the biases of the ethnographer. Within the discipline of ethnography there is an argument that furthers formal and scientific discourse of traditional positivistic ethnography (those observers that use impartiality and are neutral) as professional and, therefore, authoritative and credible. To contrast traditional positivistic ethnography, the theoretical assumptions of contemporary self-reflexive ethnography combine a personal narrative with an objective description of the environment. For example, a personal narrative of the ethnographer's trip to the indigenous population is detailed along with a description of the ethnographer's introduction to the indigenous population. A self-reflexive ethnographer describes the subsequent relationship that develops between the ethnographer and the indigenous population that serves the purpose of satisfying contemporary narrative driven ethnographers. By collapsing a traditional positivistic ethnography with the description of field research and a personal narrative the ethnographer has demonstrated that a self-reflexive ethnographic analysis has occurred.

Urban Studies

Section Coordinator: Thomas Sammons, University of Louisiana – Lafayette

Dan Branch

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Corbu’s Island of Beauty: A Seventy-Year Reminiscent Visit by Le Corbusier – 1933; A Forty-Eight-Year Reminiscent Visit by Dan Branch – 1957”

When Le Corbusier visited the Greek island of Mykonos in 1933, he came away haunted by the sculptured shapes, chalky textures, and blinding whiteness of its homes and churches. “Beautiful,” he recalls, “the most beautiful forms.” The civilization that he found on the tiny island has sustained itself economically for twenty-odd centuries on the classic trades of fishing and weaving. And it has sustained itself culturally by a devout, inbred instinct for exquisite building. The gleaming shapes of Mykonos have a universal appeal: they speak of an idyllic society in which each man is naturally an artist. The forms and colors of Mykonos were recorded (last year – 1957) by a well-qualified American visitor – Dan Branch, was an instructor of architecture at Columbia University and is a student of the building techniques of several indigenous cultures, now a practicing architect.

Jean Edwards

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“The Palace Theater: Re-dressing Social History”

One strategy for community and economic development is the architectural restoration/renovation of commercial and residential structures of historical interest. The Palace Theatre, a 1931 Art Deco building located on the main downtown street of Jonesboro, Louisiana, presented an opportunity for just such intervention. Along with the design goal to propose a conceptual refinishing of the interior that reflected the design character of the building, the project had an even more compelling social agenda. The original theatre represented a physical embodiment of one of the sorriest chapters in our nation’s history – the segregation of the population by race. Thus the project posed several alternative solutions: restore the building with authentic accuracy regardless of the implications; cover over the past to hide it; or transform the past through acknowledgement and transcendence. The third alternative afforded the opportunity to redress in a small way the social injustice of the past.

Douglas Graf

Ohio State University

“Tickling the Grid: Designing the Structure of Incidents in Banal Urban Fabric”

What is that makes “New Urbanism” new? Possibly, it is its opposition to what is seen to be the modernist disregard of the street, general support of low density, and blanket use of single purpose zoning. Since these are largely 20th century strategies, New Urbanism would seem to operate in support of earlier strategies. But clearly in many of the exemplar projects defining New Urbanism, typical 19th and early 20th century street patterns are avoided and replaced with something more exceptional: literally, as exceptions are introduced to break the system and avoid the monotony that is established by the use of simple and efficient street patterns to create special incidents in the fabric—parks, plazas, quirky intersections, terminated vistas. Possibly this is why a disproportionate number of New Urbanist proposals seem to be on Greenfield sites. How could this sort of invention be introduced to existing amenity-deficient neighborhoods, with boring street patterns, banal land-use organization, and already fixed utility distribution systems? In a recent project for a neighborhood in Columbus, OH, a master plan investigates the opportunities and constraints that operate on uninspiring previously-developed areas and offers possible strategies for similar districts.

Udo Greinacher
University of Cincinnati

“Suburban Superiority: Hollywood's Depiction of the Central City”

During the last century, Americans have left their cities for the suburbs in unprecedented numbers. At last count (Census 2000), more than 68% reside in the suburbs, compared to 10% in the city, and 20% in rural areas. This shift in residential patterns corresponds to an increase in the number of films in which a suburban setting plays a significant role. Indeed, in several cases Hollywood blatantly advocates that we leave our cities behind. This paper examines and documents how Hollywood has presented its case for the superiority of the suburb through films such as *Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House* (1948), *Please Don't Eat The Daisies* (1960), and *The Stepford Wives* (1975). Spanning almost three decades, these films compare urban and suburban lifestyles, indicate reasons for the exodus, and present telling imagery of the promised paradise. An in-depth analysis of the visual presentation of these two different environments is then used to reconstruct the changing perception of the American city over time.

Elena J. Kays
Paulette R. Hebert
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Lighting, the Environment, and the Urban Landscape: Lighting Technology for the Next Millennium”

With the new directions emerging in modern lighting design there are many exciting programs available to analyze and design indoor and outdoor lighting. Some of these computer programs incorporate material and lighting specifications, process radiosity, analyze photometrics, set animation paths, interactively explore space, study alternative

lighting solutions, and add daylight into 3-D virtual reality simulations. Additionally, many programs include a lighting cost analysis program to assist designers and architects in meeting the standards set by the Department of Energy. This presentation will provide participants with insights into available lighting technology for a variety of applications and for any skill level.

Dr. David C. Lewis
Mississippi State University

“An Experientially Based Interpretation of Louis Sullivan’s tenet: ‘Form Follows Function’”

In Louis Sullivan’s seminal architectural treatise, *Kindergarten Chats*, he introduces the mythological tenet: “Form Follows Function (FFF).” Modernist architects reverently regard this theory as a commandment – the interior function of a building should be expressed on its façade. This linguistic position exhibits only a part of Sullivan’s intent. A proposed experiential interpretation reveals another perspective that suggests abstract forms, which permeate Sullivan’s architecture, engender a greater degree of empathy by a broader audience than stylistic forms. Moreover, the use of abstract forms produces a more Democratic architecture, which will be shown as Sullivan’s goal for the tenet. Employing this experientially-oriented “misreading” aggrandizes the value of the tenet beyond the scale of the building into the urban realm, in particular to the realm of the public sidewalk, a Democratic arena of the city. The proposed presentation will begin with a brief review of the four chapters in which Sullivan introduces his consternation with European, stylistic architecture and his praise for an architecture based on the naturalistic principle of FFF. The second part will consist of the experientially-based interpretation of the tenet; and, the third will elaborate on how this interpretation allies with Sullivan’s ultimate objective.

Yong Li
Stanley C. W. Yeung
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
Thomas C. Sammons
Corey Saft
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“China: Fulbright-Hays Fellowship from Beijing to the Silk Road to the New Pudong Area”

Our research will discuss the Fulbright-Hays Group Project in China. It will attempt to frame contemporary development in China in relation to its vast history and the phenomenal change that is completely restructuring the most populated country in the world. Beijing, the imperial capital for the Ming and Qing dynasties and the communist capital from 1949, signifies this mix of traditional architecture with the imprint of the states design of the 60s and 70s. A free-market economy, emerging from the 80s and 90s after Mao’s death in 1976, layers another complexity to an already rich civilization.

Centralized control versus capitalism and the coming of the Olympics in 2008 has prompted China into a building and construction frenzy that has economic benefits but also endangers their traditional and natural environments. Xi'an, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and Urumqi have all experienced this influx that has emerged from a free-market economy. Additional themes of religion, economics, and culture will be explored within the paper.

Jerome J Malinowski
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

”Human Powered Transit Vehicle”

Forming a collaborative with the Metropolitan Planning Organization of the City of Lafayette Louisiana, the Transit Design Studio within the Industrial Design Program, and the Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette is developing a human Powered Transit Vehicle. The intention of this project is to produce a working prototype that will accommodate four passengers and a driver. The HPTV will be tested in the down town area of Lafayette as well as be employed at various festivals that occur during the year. Using lightweight materials and technology transfer from the aircraft industry the unit will be user and environment friendly. Discussion of thee design process will include 3D computer modeling and hand built full scale product modeling that will lead to manufacture.

Michael A. McClure
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Composite Readings of Border and Land or Why Teotihuacán is the Perfect Site for Wal-Mart”

Society today is essentially displaced. The traditional relationship of LAND being primary to its' referential BORDER has been reversed. The BORDER, a threshold space where transitions occur between LANDS, has become the primary normative condition. Globalization in both theory and action has brought this condition to a critical juncture. The hybrid threshold condition may be seen by the fact that Bentonville AK is in Mexico City (Wal-Mart) and Mexico City is in Bentonville AK (migrant workers). The newly constructed Wal-Mart center at the base of the Temple of the Sun at Teotihuacán exaggerates the overlay of hybrid. Now the historic land of the pre-Columbian Aztec empire has been mirrored with the contemporary global capitalist empire. This paper will discuss the border, the land, their relationship, and an analysis of the historical and contemporary spatial, urban, and architectural languages that affect this dialogue.

Mark O'Bryan
University of Kentucky

“House Addition”

The O'Bryan's built a 1200sq.ft addition a 1960's contemporary house, making major site improvements at the rear entrance to the property. The addition includes a large social dining space, coatroom, pantry and a guest bathroom on the first floor with an art studio below. Keeping consistent the existing house, the addition is "beam, plank and masonry shear wall construction. The room has large expanses of glass on all sides and a 14' ceiling. The coatroom, pantry and quest bathroom project outward off the corners and serve as buttressing elements. The vertical corner buttresses have high windows to order bring a modulated light into all the interior spaces. All natural materials were used. A slate floor, granite countertops, onyx interior windows, stained woods and details express the full nature and relationship of each part. The interplay of classic symmetry, natural materials, joints and pure geometric forms find realms of new expression.

William Seabrooke, Cambridge University

"Effectiveness and efficiency of land use polices under the transition economy"

The research regards land use policies under the transition economy in China. It investigates the development of a city center (the PRNT) and a science park (the GzSP), which are both initially planned by the government of Guangzhou, Guangdong. The research finds that the GzSP is an example of modern adaptation of the planned economy to new circumstances. It is both effective and efficient. As for PRNT, the development is based on a market approach. It is not efficient in achieving the goals established by the municipal government. In conclusion, the land use policies under the transition economy saw coexistence of the mechanisms driving from both a planned economy approach and a market economy approach. It is generally inefficient in achieving the development goals established in a planned economy while delivered in a market economy approach.

Basil Sherlock and Juan Gonzales (California State University, Hayward)

"A World of Megalopolises? The 'Doxiadis Scenario' Examined in Emerging, Mature, and Declining Megalopolises"

We examine architect and urban planner. Constantinos Doxiadis's prediction that the dominant urban form of this new century will be the 'Megalopolis': a very large urbanized region of separate metropolises, smaller cities, suburbs, towns, and non-urban land uses extending for hundreds of square miles at essentially urban population densities.

Can the future development of emerging megalopolises such as California's coastal and Central Valley conurbation (known as '*San / San*') be ascertained from the demographic histories of older megalopolises? Possibly, yes. Megalopolises appear to undergo a sequence of historical defined stages. Their origins can be traced to a major regional route possessing a substantial infrastructure of fortifications, provisioning sites, inns, shrines, and courier stations. Although a future megalopolis can remain basically dormant for centuries; it develops when a resource based Boom produces immigration surges which sharply increase population densities. Thus the demographic engine of the future megalopolis id fueled by heavy immigration at first and subsequently by high rates

of natural increase. After an extended series of secondary Booms, the megalopolis may begin to experience a net decline in total population and cease its expansion.

This scenario is explored in three case studies: *San /San*, an emerging Megalopolis; *Bos /Walsh*, an established one, and the *Rhineland /Ruhrgebiet*, a declining one; using maps, photos, and population-density data.

JoAnn Wilson
Texas Tech

“From Library to Living Room: The Seattle Public Library as 21C urban center”

Among the principles of New Urbanism are the tenets that a neighborhood have a discernible center, and that civic buildings be prominent and provide locations for community meetings, education, and cultural activities. Seattle’s new public library designed by architect Rem Koolhaas does that and much more. This paper analyzes the library as an urban social center as opposed to its more traditional use as a structure for storing books. The paper also draws comparisons between terminology traditionally used to describe public library spaces and that used by the Seattle Public Library to describe its own spaces. It explores reasons why the traditional term "entrance" has become "living room" and "card catalog" has morphed to "mixing chamber." The paper asks the question, “What impact does the name ‘mixing chamber’ have on present-day library users?” The social and psychological dimensions of naming have become critically important to assumptions about availability and about how and who may or is intended to use public buildings.

Women's Studies

Section Coordinator: Patricia Bowie Orman, Colorado State University – Pueblo
