

The 60th Annual
Western Social Science Association (WSSA) Conference
San Antonio, TX

Conference Abstracts

AFRICAN AND AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES

Stephen Brown,
California Baptist University

Stephen Brown,
California Baptist University

“HBC 4U?: Are HBCUs Still Relevant?”

The concept of black colleges goes beyond the racial composition of its students and faculty. It is a concept that is deeply rooted in history and tradition. To understand the history of HBCUs in greater detail, there will be exploration into public policy as it has passed through five major stages with respect to the education of black people in America. Shift in public policy from racial neutrality, acceptance, tolerance and eventually encouragement and enhancement of black colleges. Black colleges were being viewed as a vehicle for increasing the numbers of blacks in managerial, policy making and professional positions. Additionally, black colleges became increasingly appreciated for able students who were financially in need and rejected elsewhere. Lastly the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Federal government legalized targeted assistance to HBCUs. Over half of all African American professionals are graduates of HBCUs. Research found that nine of the top ten colleges that graduate the most African Americans who go on to earn Ph.D's are HBCUs. More than 50% of the nation's African American public school teachers and 70% of African American dentists earned degrees at HBCUs.

Aduomayebe Elohor,
University of Kwazulu Natal

“The Betrayal of Refugees by Host Countries as a Burden to Border Communities”

Every continent of the world has one point in time experience a large scale of movement and it remained an unsolved problem. Assuming that there exists a country called The Republic of Refugees as those who succeed in crossing the borders finally end up as Refugees. It would have been the 26th most populous country in the world. While considerable level of funding and increase in concerted efforts to address this vulnerable group of people, their number still increases because of new developments somewhere on the globe. It is clear that the world's most vulnerable, fleeing war and poverty back home are being abused and auctioned off as slaves - a shocking danger facing migrants and refugees in Libya. It has been reported that hundreds of people are being auctioned in modern day slave for as little as \$400. Libya is the main transit hub for refugees and migrants attempting to reach southern Europe by sea. They are coming from countries like Nigeria, Eritrea, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Senegal, Sudan and Somalia. The African refugee crisis or Africa's predicament is deeply rooted from the African society itself especially governance deficit which has to be addressed.

Jessica Fripp,
Austin Peay State University

“Integrating Critical Race Theory to Inform Counseling Practice with African Americans in Counseling”

Racism and oppression can manifest as threatening, fear inducing acts of physical and psychological violence, resulting in unnamed, and often untreated, trauma. The existence of

racial bias is endemic in many interracial social interactions yet often go unaddressed. Nyborg and Curry (2003) suggest that perceived experiences of racism can lead to feelings of anxiety, depression and negative somatic symptoms; however, some marginalized populations are not consulting professionals to work through the psychological impact of racism and trauma. Specifically, African Americans are likely to avoid counseling due to stigma associated with mental illness, discrimination, or poor therapeutic alliance; yet, they are at higher risk for mental health disorders due to ineffective coping strategies and persistent discriminatory interactions. Furthermore, this symptomology may be a result of oppression not pathology. Although mental health providers are trained to be culturally sensitive, many take the stance of “color-blindness” rather than exploring the depths of racism’s impact in many institutions. Critical Race Theory acts as a framework to explore racism as the driving force behind disproportionate treatment and systemic oppression of African Americans; when used appropriately in Counseling, it allows clients to discuss their experiences and challenge hegemonic narratives that make victims responsible for their victimhood. Through this roundtable discussion, participants will 1) gain a concise understanding of Critical Race Theory; 2) understand its use of story-telling and counter-narratives to empower clients to share their experiences of discrimination; and 3) receive practical steps to navigate difficult discussions of racism and micro-aggressions in professional settings to build a stronger working/ therapeutic alliance with African Americans.

Dr. George H. Junne, Jr.
University of Northern Colorado

“The Modern Civil Rights Movement in Colorado, 1954-1975”

When one searches for books and articles on civil rights, there seems to be a dearth of material on Colorado. When materials do surface, the focus is primarily on Denver at the expense of other communities. As the United States began moving into the ‘60s, the Civil Rights Movement was expanding on a national level. In Colorado, both the Chicano movement and the African American movement worked together for social change linking civil rights and cultural preservation. The complex struggle for civil/human rights is an ongoing process for peoples of color. Societies must fight to obtain those rights and then, fight to keep them. In Colorado, Blacks, Latinos and others today owe a lot to those who fought for rights that we all enjoy

Theodore Ransaw,
Michigan State University

“Write for the Future: Black Males Utilizing Personal Goal Setting for College Persistence”

Most research on Black and male college persistence concentrates on mentorship and cultural competence. Little research considers interventions and supports that involve the input and planning of Black males themselves. Self-articulated goals are the most effective since they are by definition self-directed and are thereby most likely to succeed. Thus, this presentation investigates how Black males come to conceptualize, plan, and implement strategies for collegiate success through personal goal setting. First, a conceptual framework of persistence will be provided. Next, an overview of obstacles to Black male academic achievement that includes interrelated cultural and academic identity issues that start in K-12 education and continue into college will be covered. Finally, the presenter will offer a proposal to increase Black male persistence based on studies that have found success increasing undergraduate male achievement in general and minority male persistence specifically. This plan includes using an on-line form of personal goal setting. On-line personal goal setting programs have

shown to be a quick, effective, and inexpensive intervention for struggling undergraduate male students of color.

Michael D. Royster,
Prairie View A&M University

“When Law and Order Becomes Unlawful and Disorderly”

The proposed paper explores the relationship between unjust laws and criminal behavior such as civil disobedience. The expression law and order has various connotations which include: the rule of law to preserve an unjust status-quo, protection of civil liberties at the expense of civil rights, contain and criminalize expressions of dissent; and positive sanctions and rewards for passivity. The given paper will use some supporting secondary data; however, the given topic will draw from mostly critical race theorists such as Bell, Delgado, Crenshaw, Yosso and others. The purpose of the paper is to expose the impact laws have played a contributing role in enabling government corruption, promote racial and ethnic based discrimination, and advancing broad and subtle forms of tyranny. The Dred Scott v. Sanford (1856) and Plessy v. Fergusson (1896) cases provide implications for the twenty-first century as unjust laws provoke willful legal violations which are frequently peaceful alternatives to expressions of released rage.

AMERICAN INDIAN STUDIES

Karen Jarratt-Snider,
Northern Arizona University

Alisse Ali-Joseph,
Northern Arizona University

Robert Bell,
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

“The Chippewa Treaty of 1854, Usufructuary Rights, and the Sandpiper Pipeline”

The proposed Sandpiper Pipeline will run directly across the Bad River Reservation and ceded territory in northern Wisconsin. The pipeline poses a potential threat to the usufructuary rights of the Bad River Chippewa both on the reservation and in the ceded territory. The Chippewa Treaty of 1854 is an agreement the Chippewa Indians and United States agreed to that secured the usufructuary rights of the Chippewa Indians both on the reservation and in the ceded territory. The usufructuary rights of the Chippewa Indians are being challenged by Enbridge, the company building the pipeline. The Bad River Chippewa believe the Sandpiper Pipeline is a direct threat to their ability to gather wild rice and fish. The tribe points to the Chippewa Treaty of 1854 as securing the right to gather wild rice and fish. The tribe is pursuing that the pipeline be rerouted away from both the reservation and the ceded territory. This issue will come to a head in late April or early May 2018 as both Wisconsin and Minnesota will release environmental studies on the pipeline and will at that time either give or deny approval.

Ken Corbit,
Belmont University

Ann Marie Shields,
Belmont University

“Sacred Pipes: Using Marxist Theory to Understanding Relations between the United States and Native Americans”

Critical methodology has long existed as a means of observing and analyzing the world around us to change it for the better. Over the years, scholars continue to employ various perspectives that help them to do so. This study centers about Marxist theory—in short, Marxist theory supports that peoples’ identity, culture, and wellbeing forms through the economic situation in which they live. Many communications scholars have written about Marxism and Native Americans. In understanding the relationship between specific Native American tribes and instrumental forces in the United States, both the Marxist and Visual Rhetorical theories are useful in that they unveil how unfair power structures have been put in place. This paper will particularly focus on the Marxist interpretation of Native Americans and the U.S. government and oil industry’s relationship regarding the construction of the Dakota Access and Keystone XL pipelines.

Kayla DeVault,
Arizona State University

“The Energy Efficiency and Cultural Significance of Traditional Housing: Reforming Federal Indian Programs”

Federal Indian programs are intentioned to promote tribal self-determination, yet they paradoxically serve a vast quantity of cultures through singular blanket programs. One example of a generalizing program structure is the US Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Public and Indian Housing. The housing provided is generic, does not serve cultural needs, and is not tailored to the specific environment as a traditional home would epistemologically be suited for. This research is part of a series analyzing and comparing the solar thermal efficiency and tribe-specific cultural needs for housing. First, the passive solar energy efficiency of housing materials from three different Navajo hoogan nÁmazÁ was compared. Second, the solar envelope of traditional Pueblo of Acoma buildings was analyzed. A model for quantifying cultural needs in site-specific services is created to suggest a way outside contractors can better meet the needs of tribal people and their right to self-determination. It was found that, the more traditional the housing materials and style of both Navajo hogans and Pueblo communities, the more energy efficient the buildings are. In addition, the closer the designs are to their traditions, the more culturally-competent and able the buildings can serve the tribal community's needs.

Jennifer J. Folsom,
Colorado State University

“Funny You Should Ask: Insights from Indigenous Comic Book Creators”

No Abstract

Michelle L. Hale,
Arizona State University

“Indigenized Curriculum in Urban Planning, Architecture and Construction: Avenues to Meet Infrastructure Need in Indian Country”

This paper summarizes findings from an experimental course in “Tribal Community Planning,” a collaborative partnership between American Indian Studies (AIS) and Geographical Sciences and Urban Planning at Arizona State University. The interdisciplinary curriculum shows areas where language, history and a cultural lens can inform practice and modeling in planning. Conversely, the curriculum pinpoints ways that urban planning theory, process and tools might be adapted to serve American Indian populations in urban and reservation areas. An Indigenized planning process can be practical and effective for tribal communities interested in taking on culturally relevant and appropriate strategic planning or comprehensive planning. It may also be useful for tribes interested in developing land-use and master plans that invite input from the people and reflect a grassroots vision for future development.

Gavin A. Healey,
Northern Arizona University

“Projections of the Feminine in American Indian Muralism: Visual Sovereignty and Female Self-Determination in Public Spaces”

Contemporary American Indian muralism has flooded different cityscapes with images of sovereignty, self-determination, and gender identities. Exploring the ways in which three female American Indian muralists from different Native Nations interlace these ontologies in public art installations this paper will showcase how these murals create dialectics of contemporary indigenous femininity in the American municipal forum. These dialectics can be

deciphered by focusing on the mural installations of Nani Chacon (Dine), Rose B. Simpson (Santa Clara Pueblo), and Yukue (Pascua Yaqui) as a sample of contemporary female indigeneity involving gendered sovereignty and self-determination in public art images. These women have used their cultural heritage and gender to create public images of modernity in the indigenous body politic through acts of visual sovereignty. The theory of visual sovereignty aids further discourse on the functionality of gender in American Indian muralism by suggesting how reclaiming space and place combats historical misrepresentations of indigenous female imagery. Their images of the feminine engage in the act of place-making, while infusing semiotics of female self-determination in the public consciousness. Chacon, Simpson, and Yukue all honor the modern indigenous woman with images of vitality and proclamations of the feminine as a necessary piece of the public aesthetic.

Lomayumtewa Ishii,
Northern Arizona University

“The States of Native America: Survival and Levels of Historical Authoritativeness”

No Abstract

Christopher Jocks,
Northern Arizona University

“Problems of Incongruity: Indigenous Lives and Religious Freedom Law in the U.S. and Canada”

No Abstract

Leo Killback,
Arizona State University

“Decolonizing Tribal Sovereignty: Revitalizing Traditional American Indian Concepts of Sovereignty”

This presentation is based on an article that will be submitted for publication. It is also an adaptation from a book chapter. Throughout history, “tribal sovereignty” has not been defined or determined by American Indian nations or peoples. Instead, it developed over the course of hundreds of years of conflict, and for some Indian nations these conflicts remain. Today most Indian “tribes” operate as quasi-sovereign democracies, much similar to corporations or small municipalities. But because “tribal sovereignty” is determined and maintained by mainstream paradigms of law, governance, and self-determination, these “tribal” governments operate within the limitations set by others. Indian “tribes” and “tribal” governments then are not sovereign entities by mainstream definition, but “somewhat sovereigns” that function within the limitations of a sovereign colonial system.

In a modern context Western legal thought, as a foundation of “tribal sovereignty” may be one reason why Indian “tribes” continue to struggle as peoples. “Tribal sovereignty” is arguably another instrument that serves the colonial agenda because it is a product of colonization. It must be decolonized. Western legal thought, when reexamined from Indigenous perspectives, is foreign and at times alien and inhumane; it is especially been hostile towards Indigenous peoples and their rights. “Tribal sovereignty” must be decolonized. In this paper, I aim to decolonize “tribal sovereignty” and to “Indigenize” the concept using traditional Cheyenne oral traditions and cultural practices.

Aresta Tsosie La Russo,
University of Arizona

“Land-Centered Connectivity Paradigm: Land as the Critical Module of Enduring Indigenous Cultural and Traditional Existence”

Land is central to Indigenous way of life across the globe. The Land-Centered Connectivity Paradigm was developed after examining other models for my study about intergenerational Navajo relocation as a result of the Navajo Hopi Land Settlement Act in 1974 by the United States federal government. The Land-Centered Connectivity Paradigm is based on the concept that land is essential and the primary connective force to Diné personhood. The Paradigm asserts when a Diné person is situated within their inherent land between the four sacred mountains, delineating the boundaries of Diné Bikéyahii, he or she is more likely to be engaged and connected to their language, sacred history, livelihood, and ceremonies to maintain the fundamental aspects of culture and traditions. Relocated Navajos removed from their traditional lands experienced landlessness or homelessness, the loss of language, the social disarticulation of inherent events at former traditional homelands, the lack or non-engagement in various ceremonies, and diminishment of traditional subsistence. The Land-Centered Connectivity Paradigm is applicable to Indigenous people experiencing removal from traditional lands stemming from governmental policy, environmental effects, climate change, and various impacts.

Lloyd L. Lee,
University of New Mexico

“Hastiin: Navajo Patriarchy in a 21st Century World”

The Navajo Nation is in great need to create healthy and sustainable communities. All communities are experiencing the negative consequences of settler colonialism and the need to empower and build capacity to take on pressing challenges and concerns is paramount for Navajo peoples. Navajo men are needed to help create a healthy and sustainable community and to develop dynamic and creative plans representative of Navajo values and principles. However, the attitude of male chauvinism, dominance, and patriarchy among some Navajo men is preventing the strengthening and building of Navajo peoples and communities. This paper will discuss and analyze the changes to Navajo masculinities through settler colonialism, the adoption of heteropatriarchy among some Navajo men, and how male chauvinistic attitudes are contributing to the negative consequences of settler colonialism for Navajo families and communities.

Sondra Leftoff,
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

“Transgenerational Trauma, Colonial History And The Politics Of Memory In An Indigenous Courtroom: Narratives Of Conflict And Silencing The Past In Contemporary Navajo Nation Peacemaking”

Studies of transgenerational trauma point to the significance of representing the long past in understanding and working through present difficulties, particularly in communities with painful histories of social and political trauma. Formerly colonized communities have employed various means to represent such past histories in healing paradigms. This paper addresses the role of such recollection and its limits in addressing family conflicts within the contemporary

Navajo Nation Peacemaker Court, an indigenous non-adversarial approach to healing and justice. Based on participant observation of peacemaking sessions and in-depth interviews of peacemakers, social workers and tribal court personnel I examine how social memory of colonialism is represented in peacemaking narratives, how it is marginalized and when it is silenced to consider the ongoing role of colonialist agendas (including those of psychologists and social workers) in the construction of such memories of colonialism. In this, I consider how memory of colonialism might be better represented to serve the community in attaining healing of memories and social justice agendas.

Michael Lerma,
Northern Arizona University

“Twenty-First Century Indigenous Sovereignty: Creation Accounts, Clan Relations, and Accountability to the Creator”

The current meta-narrative about Indigenous nations is either missing or incorrect. The incorrect or missing roles Indigenous actors played in the formation of colonial actor nations are too numerous to mention here. It would be an oversimplification to ignore race regardless of the conceptual stretch suffered by the term “race”. This paper addresses issues beyond race. From an Indigenous perspective, race may be irrelevant. From a colonial actor point of view, racism is a nasty stain that few wish to clean up. In contemporary times race is avoided by colonial actor policymakers through a series of false dichotomies in federal Indian law and policy. Peoplehood is a mechanism that can help interested readers get beyond false dichotomy thinking including “with us” or “against us” mentalities. What is Indigenous sovereignty from a pre-contact lens? Concept building will help illuminate this elusive idea. Indigenous sovereignty probably has a great deal to do with Indigenous creation. How can ancient knowledge have a role in the 21st century?

Much of the baggage involving Indigenous sovereignty is that 1. it must be based in Indigenous creation but 2. few scholars, regardless of ethnic origin, can imagine how a creation account can withstand the scrutiny of 21st century policymakers. This is only a problem, again, if readers are set on false dichotomy thinking. One false assumption may be, “If you evolve as an Indigenous nation, you can’t be a distinct or unique nation anymore”. But this “one or the other” premise is unfair to contemporary Indigenous nations. This paper will outline how Indigenous nations tend to have both mechanistic organic ties to their traditional homeland or the land they currently govern. The future leaders of Indigenous nations must resolve inconsistency in their relationship with their traditional homelands. All policymakers must come to challenge their own ideas imposed on Indigenous nations framed as false dichotomies.

Cuatemoc T. Mexica,
Arizona State University

“Unsettling Westerns: Decolonial Border Thinking in the Borderland Narratives of Cormac McCarthy”

No Abstract

Marianne O. Nielsen,
Northern Arizona University

“On-going Indigenous Responses to Colonial Crimes”

Colonialism was and continues to be a series of crimes against the human rights of Indigenous people; violations continue. In response, Indigenous peoples are making great efforts to increase their sovereignty and increase the resiliency of their members and communities. Their crime prevention and amelioration efforts are reviewed, including: the use of International covenants and courts, the use of tribal law, the development of Indigenous-run justice organizations, the use of globalized media and networks, and the use of Indigenous research protocols. Whether these will be enough in the face of multi-national greed and government complacency and outright opposition, is problematic.

Marianne O. Nielsen,
Northern Arizona University

Cheryl Redhorse Bennett,
Arizona State University

Mary Jo Tippeconnic Fox,
University of Arizona

Karen Jarratt-Snider,
Northern Arizona University

Chris Jocks,
Northern Arizona University

Eileen Luna-Firebaugh,
University of California, Davis

“The Latest in Indigenous Social and Criminal Justice”

Participants will discuss their latest research initiatives including: current Indigenous environmental crime data issues, activism by Native American women, Indigenous responses to colonial crimes, hate crime and anti-Indianism, and religious freedom court cases.

Nick Peroff,
University of Missouri-Kansas City

Gary Besaw,
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin

“The Menominee Indian Tribe’s Opposition to the Back Forty Mine Project: A Case Study”

This paper will focus on efforts by the Menominee Indian Tribe working with other local Native American Tribes, non-Indigenous communities, several county governments, and various environmental groups to fight development of the Back Forty Mine Project in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula. The sulfide mine, proposed by Aquila Resources Inc., a Canadian company, would extract zinc, copper, gold and silver, and not only threaten the Menominee River which is a major sacred site and origin place of the Menominee People, but also raise ecological and environmental concerns related to contamination of local lakes and streams, groundwater and the larger Great Lakes ecosystem. If a decision is arrived at before the WSSA conference meets in April, 2018, the paper will critically review the success or failure of the Menominee Tribe’s effort to oppose the Back Forty Mine Project.

Stephen M. Sachs,
Professor Emeritus of Political Science, IUPUI

“Learning in the Circle: Applying American Indian Ways To Improving Education in Contemporary Mainstream America”

Applying traditional American Indian values and understandings to education in the United States today can help overcome many of the serious problems from which U.S. schools and universities have been suffering. That this is the case is demonstrated by a number of examples of recent and current education following Indigenous understandings. Some of these instances have Native roots in the American philosophy of pragmatism initiated from colonial period learnings from Indians by leaders such as Roger Williams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson.

Gail Small,
Montana State University

“Intergenerational Leadership on American Indian Reservations”

No Abstract

Leola Tsinnajinnie,
University of New Mexico

“Decolonization for Educational Sovereignty: Considerations for Native Catholic Education”

Is there a context for decolonization within Native Catholic educational institutions? This paper explores the history of American Indian Education with particular focus on the role Catholicism has played in the colonization of Indigenous lands and peoples. Moreover, I consider the potential for shared core values approaches that serve Native families as partners in and owners of their educational sovereignty.

Rick Wheelock
Fort Lewis College

“Native and Indigenous Scholars and Journalists in the ‘Post-Truth’ Communications Environment”

In today’s news and media environment, telecommunications by, for, about and among Native and Indigenous People(s) has become increasingly challenging. Not only have major news media become profit-driven devices largely dominated by corporate and political forces that seem to mandate bias in coverage and viewpoint, but today’s social media have created a new and dynamic news environment, vastly changing the way the public responds to controversial information. As these media-dominating biases became increasingly clear with the 2016 U.S. General Election, Indigenous scholars and journalists found themselves in a new communications regime. Academic scholars, too, are likely to experience suppression of any viewpoint that runs counter to the far-right conservative regime that has seized significant control over funding and public perceptions of higher education. Today’s indigenous scholars and journalists both face this crisis, as a concerted effort to discredit those journalists and intellectuals who do not overtly support the current administration gathers momentum. In an

effort to meet this challenge, the author of this paper considers some of the unique challenges Indigenous journalists and scholars face and some strategies they might employ.

Dan Wildcat,
Haskell Indian Nations University

Tink Tinker,
Illiff School of Theology

Gordon Straw,
Lutheran School of Theology Chicago

Vance Blackfox,
Haskell Foundation

“What does Deloria's Critique of Christianity Mean Today?”

This panel will examine the legacy of Vine Deloria, Jr.'s critical analysis of Christianity and its deep embeddedness in the Western Tradition. Forty-five years ago in *God Is Red* Deloria launched a comparative analysis of North American Indigenous religious traditions and thought to Christian theology and beliefs. Taken as a snap shot of the role of religion in shaping and framing societal issues of the 1960s and 1970s, while offering a general discussion of how American Indian religions often understood the key societal issues, especially their own blight, very differently than the dominant society, this panel explores how relevant Deloria's critique is today.

David Wilkins,
University of Minnesota

“The Red Prophet: Vine Deloria's Punishing Intellectualism”

In this paper I catalog and discuss many of the major political, legal, and cultural recommendations Deloria proffered in his writings. His suggestions, if implemented, would go far towards easing the burdens faced by Native nations internally and intergovernmentally.

AMERICAN STUDIES
Darrin L. Grinder,
Northwest Nazarene University

No Abstracts

ANTHROPOLOGY
Barbara Bonnekesen
Pittsburg State University

Tamara Segura Herrera,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Oscar Misael Hernández,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“The Challenges to Understand the Migration of Minors: Actors, Processes and Violence”

The purpose of this work is to reflect on the phenomenon of irregular migration of minors to the United States or in transit through Mexico, as well as to understand changes in migratory flows, the experiences of different actors

Based on experiences of ethnographic work in the northeastern border of Mexico-South Texas, to say of images and stories through which they construct and narrate their experiences and migratory longings. Rescuing the voices and memories of children aims to contribute to the construction of a more complex vision of child migration, in which children's suffering, stress and danger are recognized. But it also shows children who are not victims or controlled by criminals or irresponsible parents, since their mobility is also the result of decisions and actions taken to shape their future in the face of failed national policies, insufficient international mechanisms to protect them and a growing inequality and dispossession on a global scale.

Jessica M. Smith,
Colorado School of Mines

“Engineering “Conscious Capitalism” in the American West: Exploring the Environmental Ethics of Engineers in the Extractive Industries”

No Abstract

Catherine Terrace,
Trinity University

“Medicalized Migrations: The Body Politics of Border Crossings”

Critical disability studies focus on the corporeal differences of bodies, and how prevailing ideology shapes the positionality of individuals within a frame of ability. Marked by physical or mental differences, disabled bodies always already experience institutionalized oppression due to inability or difficulty in participating in dominant social practices and ideals, wherein these differences are medicalized and politicized. The history of Mexican immigrants coming into the United States demonstrates this. Migration, such as that occurring after the Mexican Revolution in 1910, coincides with a demand for laborers. As such, physical ability of migrants became the lens with which corporations viewed workers, and consequently determined their desirability. Bodies lacking ability became disposable, and would be subjected to deportation. A framework that focuses on the body politic of border crossings can consequently best explain migration as the intersection of disability theory and institutionalized racism.

Rodríguez Venegas Mara,
Ciesas Occidente

“Configuración de las Identidades de Jóvenes Gamers en los Espacios Virtuales: El Caso de Facebook y You Tube. [Configuration of the Identities of Young Gamers in Virtual Spaces: The Case of Facebook and You Tube]”

The research aims to analyze how the identities of young gamers are configured in light of the influence and significance played by social networks such as Facebook and YouTube in the lives of those who live in the city of Guadalajara, Jalisco. The study seeks to settle some questions that revolve around whether will it be possible to speak of new identities that have been forged in the light of global processes? What place does cultural consumption occupy in this process? How do cybercommunities become spaces charged with symbolism where interactions and experiences between subjects take place? What makes young people lean towards certain cultural products and identify with them by creating a symbolic universe? What role do stereotypes, aesthetics and experiences play in the assimilation of certain lifestyles that respond to particular cultural consumption? How are identities configured when there are transgressions of stereotypes? To do this, a case study was conducted in two cybercommunities of gamers on Facebook and YouTube. The ethnographic method was used and through interviews and content analysis from on-line publications, the importance of foreign cultural products assumed by young gamers was observed as one of the components that highlights the complex configuration of their multiple identities..

Linda Watts,
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

“The Best of Times / The Worst of Times: Perspectives across the Current Political Spectrum”

Thirty-eight people were interviewed representing the political spectrum from conservatives to centrists and liberals. Respondents expressed their viewpoints regarding truth values, definitions, and commentary around five key topics: fake news, immigration and diversity issues, energy regulations, healthcare entitlement, and the status of the American Dream. Findings reveal correspondences between political viewpoints and media/social network consumption. A focus group encouraged respondents to discuss how to “bridge the divide” across current American political reality narratives.

Samantha Worden,
Valley City State University

“Silence in a Ghost Town: The Complexity of Child Mortality in Gebo, Wyoming”

A chilling narrative of child mortality headlined in Thermopolis, Wyoming more than 100 years ago. The story reported that the Kavich’s son, at only two and half years old, had tragically died in Gebo, Wyoming. On the evening of August 17, 1917, Mrs. Kavich had laid him down for bed, and proceeded to carry on with her evening chores outside. Shortly thereafter, a fire broke out in an upstairs bedroom quickly consuming the home. Unfortunately, it was incinerated before help arrived. Mrs. Kavich distraught, watched the flames engulf her home and baby. According to the Thermopolis Record news story that ran shortly after, Mrs. Kavich noted finding comfort as doctors stated he did not suffer.

William Yaworsky,
University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

“Urbanization, Crime, and Anthropological Research in Mexico and Central America”

In this presentation we explore the relationship between urbanization and organized criminal violence as experienced by field anthropologists working in Mexico and Central America. We surveyed over 100 anthropologists working in the region to ascertain their opinions on the matter. Our study was prompted by the violence in the region, our concerns for the safety of field researchers, plus the hope to analyze the geographic dimensions of violence. Our survey results indicate that when anthropologists evaluate whether criminal violence is worse in rural or urban areas, they conclude that criminality and violence is indeed more prevalent in the urban sector. The research results are intended to aid anthropologists in when they are making plans for safe research

ARID LANDS STUDIES AND GEOGRAPHY

Mark Melichar
Tennessee Tech University

Norma Griselda Aguayo-Moya,
Departamento de Geografía y Ordenación Territorial, Universidad de Guadalajara

María de los Dolores Arellano-Amaya,
Departamento de Geografía y Ordenación Territorial, Universidad de Guadalajara

María Teresa Rentería-Rodríguez,
Departamento de Geografía y Ordenación Territorial. Universidad de Guadalajara.

“A Space for the Elderly in Jalisco, Mexico”

The older adult in Mexico has gradually separated from the pattern of behavior of yesterday; the causes are diverse, including demographic changes in general, as well as economic factors. Both causes translate into an uncertain future, both for those who receive low income and for those without remuneration, in both cases they refer to a socially vulnerable group, more so to those lacking both family and housing. Where is included a demographic structure with a decrease of young people which interferes so that the retirement of the older adult is quite distant. This dynamic invites us to reflect on the need for changes for society in the face of the growth of this population group and in the structure of the spaces in which it resides and will be incorporated in the future. The purpose of this study is to analyze changes in Jalisco demographic structure, as well as the location of formal spaces and the importance of formalizing retirement (asylums or rest homes) for the elderly in the municipalities of the State of Jalisco. Finally, the possible implications if not planned properly.

Margarita Anaya-Corona,
Departamento de Geografía y Ordenación Territorial, Universidad de Guadalajara

Juan Pablo Corona-Medina,
Departamento de Geografía y Ordenación Territorial, Universidad de Guadalajara

Leticia Loza-Ramírez,
Departamento de Geografía y Ordenación Territorial, Universidad de Guadalajara

María Dolores Arellano-Amaya,
Departamento de Geografía y Ordenación Territorial, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Local Ecological Planning: Successes and Challenges in Ixtlahuacán Del Río, Jalisco. Mexico”

The local ecological ordering as environmental policy is a municipal planning tool that contributes to regulate and give order to land use. This integrates information of the natural, social, economic environment and contributions of the different sectors existing in the territory. The case study of the ecological ordering of Ixtlahuacán del Río in the state of Jalisco (Mexico) is presented. Their achievements, in the different contributions with the generation of information towards the managers, decision makers and the inhabitants of the municipality, as well as in the research and teaching of geography. Besides their short, medium and long term challenges to achieve a sustainable municipality. The municipality of Ixtlahuacán del Río has a territorial surface of 850 km² (General Map of the State of Jalisco 2012 of the Territorial

Information Institute of the State of Jalisco). It borders to the north with the state of Zacatecas and the municipality of Cuquio; to the east with the municipalities of Cuquio and Zapotlanejo; to the south with the municipalities of Zapotlanejo, Guadalajara and Zapopan; to the west with the municipalities of Zapopan, San Cristobal de la Barranca and the state of Zacatecas; its population is 19,005 inhabitants (INEGI, 2010).

María de los Dolores Arellano-Amaya,
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María Teresa Rentería-Rodríguez,
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“Geography and Migration, Opportunity-Jalisco, México”

Throughout ages, mobility of human groups has taken place outside their area of residence; the causes are related to the historical conjunctures that prevail, in which a form of migration predominates. This phenomenon promotes changes in the location, distribution, effects and variations of the population in the world and also supports that the study of migratory movements is a geography theme, from which the perspective of this analysis departs. Today the migratory impulse is diversified with a greater number of causes, it is no longer an expedition, nor is colonization. Mexico is considered internationally as a country of emigrants, but in everyday life it is a recipient of different types of immigrants (legal and illegal), varying migratory balances strongly at the state level. This paper presents immigration data in Jalisco, whether temporary or permanent. In some municipalities, such as Chapala, immigrants are part of the population scheme. But the immigrants who have arrived for a few days, as a springboard to cross the northern border, are deciding to stay in the cities for longer. For some reasons Jalisco is becoming a territory of opportunities.

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Margarita Anaya-Corona,
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“Economic and Social Component: Characterization of the Local Ecological Order of Ixtlahuacán del Río, Jalisco. Mexico”

Compilation of data on population statistics provides knowledge of the magnitudes in the demographic changes of the population, contributing through the study of regularities and irregularities according to their evolution, economic characteristics and services. As well as the observation of its distribution, allowing to conclude in the variants and requirements of the population, in order to elaborate mechanisms of action aimed at social development. With the aforementioned purpose, the present work joint socio-demographic elements of the municipality of Ixtlahuacán del Río, as a reference of the characterization study, in its first stage. It should be noted that in the State of Jalisco was established a division of administrative regions with the aim of promoting progress in the entity, the municipality of Ixtlahuacán del Río is part of the central region, being the region where the state capital is located, Municipalities like the present contrast in economic characteristics as well as in the structure of their population. The existence of even rural areas and a disintegration of the

territory form part of the framework of population variation, as well as a daily mobility to the center of the state.

David E.R. Gay
University of Arkansas

“Enlisting the Affective Domain in Art: Natural Resources and Arid Lands”

Known today as the Father of economics, the Scottish Enlightenment Adam Smith taught moral philosophy: rhetoric, economics, logic, jurisprudence, and ethics. In the mid-late 1700s Smith persuasively explored moral philosophy focus on ethics and economics. This paper links visual arts as a means to enhance the persuasiveness of market morality, with standard elements of economic analysis (logic, evidence, hypotheses), and to engage the affective domain. Market morality can be slighted by the predominance of magnanimous morality (duty-bound). What Clark and Lee describe as mundane morality leads to an overlooked aspect of market outcomes that affect people in general without requiring aid to specific individuals at personal sacrifice. Visual arts (painting and sculpture) can capture the emotions and feelings to push the more clinical economic analysis into a gripping story. Engaging what is described in Bloom’s revised taxonomy, the power of feelings and emotions can increase the persuasiveness of explanations of natural resources and arid lands issues. This proposal explores several works of visual arts (sculpture and painting) to illustrate how to infuse stories about natural resources and arid lands with a heightened emotional element. One of the works is about cultivating the land in the Great Depression of the 1930s, by the Missouri artist Thomas Hart Benton.

Daniel Kuester,
Kansas State University

“Examining the Effects of ‘The Great Recession’ on Arid States”

“The Great Recession” began in December of 2007 according to the NBER. The author looks at data from the end of this recession and current data to see how arid states have recovered from the “Great Recession”. Particular attention is paid to the changes in the unemployment rates in arid states during this period. The authors attempt to gauge the relative impact of the recovery on arid states as opposed to humid states. Also employment trends are analyzed in arid states as well as humid states. The author also discusses the robustness of the overall economic recovery.

Mark Melichar,
Tennessee Tech University

“How the Oil Price-Macroeconomy Relationship Has Changed in Arid States”

There has been a breakdown in the oil price-macroeconomy relationship over the last few decades. Specifically, more recent oil price shocks have not led to large decreases in income. Using cross-sectional variation in U.S. state level data, the effect of oil price shocks are analyzed for arid and humid states during the periods 1950-1985 and 1986-2016. It is found that a majority of U.S. states experienced a decrease in real total personal income during the early period while a majority experienced no change in income during the later period. Using state level industry shares of GDP the change in impulse response functions between the two periods is analyzed. The decline in durable goods manufacturing share of GDP can help explain the breakdown in the relationship between oil price shocks and the macroeconomy more so in

humid states. Conversely, the decline in agriculture share of GDP helps explain the weaker relationship observed in more recent times for arid states.

Ryan Blake Williams,
Texas Tech University

“Impacts of Agricultural Productivity Enhancements and Time Value of Money on Groundwater Extraction”

The Ogallala Aquifer is one of the largest aquifers in the world, underlying parts of eight states in the United States. This aquifer is considered to be a non-renewable resource because of the low rate of natural recharge compared to the amount of groundwater extracted every year. Due to the large scale of production of agricultural commodities, irrigated agriculture on the Southern High Plains of Texas (Texas High Plains) relies heavily on groundwater extracted from the Ogallala Aquifer. This study addresses possible factors that could contribute to lengthen the usable life of the Ogallala Aquifer. Specifically, in this study a county-wide Texas High Plains representative time-varying non-linear optimization model that considers farm-level decision making with respect to groundwater use is used to evaluate the tradeoffs between time value of money and future agricultural productivity enhancements. The results of this study reveal that the sooner economic agents who possess the property rights to the groundwater resources in the Texas High Plains realize the likely benefits associated with higher agricultural productivity in the future, the sooner water conservation goals could be fulfilled.

Mark Wilson,
Tennessee Tech University

“An Analysis of Economic Development Incentives in Tennessee”

Economic development incentives are largely the means by which national, state, and local governments persuade firms to invest within their respective borders. Nations, states, and cities compete to offer the most incentives (often in the form of tax breaks) as a means of increasing economic activity, production, and income. Advocates of these incentives point to job creation and increased economic output, while skeptics claim that the lost tax revenue could be used to increase economic activity (and more efficiently so) by other means. The goal of this undergraduate research is to analyze both the benefits and the drawbacks of offering economic development incentives as they stand within the state of Tennessee. The final presentation of the research findings will include data collected from government offices (e.g. the Tennessee Department of Community and Economic Development) and/or firms (e.g. Volkswagen Group of America, in Chattanooga), as well as differing methods of offering incentives (e.g. the differences in incentives offered to foreign firms as opposed to domestic firms).

ASIAN STUDIES
Meghna Sabharwal
The University of Texas at Dallas

Shaoming Cheng,
Florida International University

Min Xiong
Florida International University

“Regional Innovation Systems in China: Institutions, Determinants and Challenges”

Regional innovation systems are essential to innovation, competitiveness and economic development. Developing and strengthening regional innovation systems and innovative capacities have been a critical strategy of Chinese governments in the ongoing transition from heavy reliance on FDI and exports to a more innovation-led and entrepreneurship-driven economy. The purpose of the paper is threefold. First, it provides a critical review of the evolution of major China’s initiatives and programs intended for fostering regional innovation systems. Second, it calibrates an empirical analysis of major institutional and economic factors influencing the development and performance of regional innovation systems among Chinese provinces in 2011-2015. The factors examined in the regression analysis will be organized around three themes: knowledge creation, knowledge diffusion, and innovation absorption and commercialization. Dynamic GMM panel analysis will be applied to correct potential endogeneity issues. Third and finally, based on the critique of various initiatives and programs and also based on the empirical findings, public policy options and recommendations will be provided. This paper is innovative because it measures the quality and performance of regional innovation systems among Chinese provinces using the actual sales resulting from new, hence innovative, products and processes.

Soham Das,
University of Texas at Dallas

“Ethnic Conflict: Assessing the Causal Cleavages”

In recent decades, 64 percent of the civil wars have been fought on ethnic lines. However, not all ethnic groups are prone to violence. In this article, I try to explain why some ethnic groups are prone to violence vis-a-vis others. Theoretically, through social constructivism and horizontal inequality, the study argues that class, religion, and language are the three broad cleavages that determine ethnic group behavior, and a combination of these cleavages develops a continuum of peaceful to violent politics. While doing so, the article elaborates the idea of overlapping versus cross-cutting cleavages of discrimination. It analyzes the combined effects of the cleavages of discrimination against ethnic groups, and they are studied not only singly, but also in groups of two, apart from a complete overlapping of all the cleavages. I find that the reinforcing cleavages of discrimination increase both the occurrence and severity of conflict and ethnic groups facing religious discrimination alone can also be prone to severe violence. The argument is empirically evaluated on a sample of 36 politically relevant ethnic groups of Indian subcontinents over the period of 1947-2013. The article finds the relative weight of few cleavages and a pattern of conflict occurrence in this region.

Greg Fayard,
University of California, Berkeley

“The Road to Ourselves: Automobile Driving as a Nationalist Project in China”

The creation of the nation-state system is one of the most important aspects of the modern world. One of the great contributions to theories of the nation-state was Benedict Anderson’s conception of a nation as an imagined community. However, Anderson’s analysis focuses only on discourse and omits contact with physical territory. One instrument of nation-building in the world, and especially in China, is automobile driving. China has now developed a rich road trip culture, often modeled on the United States, with one explicit goal being learning more about the country. Using travel diaries and automobile advertisements from 2007 to the present, I demonstrate 4 ways that national identity is woven into Chinese automobile travel: (1) as means of communion with disparate regions, allowing the mental union of various geographies and regional cultures; (2) as ideological projects, such as trips by car clubs modeled on the paths of the Silk Road; (3) as signage and myth-creation that pushes narratives of historical continuity onto landscapes, such as the Friendship Highway in Tibet; and (4) the automobile itself as national emblem, for example, consuming China-made products vis-a-vis Japanese ones.

Dongfang Hou,
The University of Texas at Dallas

“The Determinants of Military Expenditure in Asia and Oceania, 1992-2016: A Dynamic Panel Analysis”

This article examines the determinants of military expenditure for 24 Asian and Oceanian countries from 1992-2016 with a dynamic panel approach. A two-step difference-GMM estimator is applied. Both the impacts of China and the US military presence on military budgets are considered. Results show that China is not perceived as a threat by the sample countries. However, these countries respond positively to US military presence. Moreover, lagged military expenditure, GDP, population, and trade openness are important determinants of military expenditures while wars and polity are not correlated with military budget. Population, GDP, and lagged military expenditure are the three most important variables in terms of explaining the variation in dependent variables.

Sean Hubbard
The University of Texas at Dallas

“New Money, Old Ways: An Analysis of an Informal Credit Market and Borrower Decisions”

For over 4,000 years policymakers have been attempting to protect borrowers from credit deemed usurious. While the intentions behind these efforts are laudable, they are often undertaken with a limited understanding of the needs and preferences of borrowers and the role played by the targeted form of credit. One area in which information is especially limited is informal credit use within immigrant communities. This study aims to increase understanding in this area by using a sample of Cambodian American borrowers and lenders to examine the role of informal credit and the decisions of borrowers with access to this market. I begin with semi-structured interviews with lenders and borrowers of informal credit. After identifying key loan attributes in these interviews, I conduct a stated preference discrete choice experiment to measure borrower preferences. Using a Hierarchical Bayesian model, I estimate zero centered utilities and relative importance scores to determine which factors are most important to these borrowers. The results will provide some insight into why borrowers within this community are choosing informal over formal credit.

Hyunji Kim,
University of Oregon

“A Study on Language Socialization in Korean”

The early research on politeness aimed to identify the universality across different languages and cultures by adopting the same theoretical framework following the Chomskyan approach. The approach of the early researchers regarded polite behavior as personal strategies to avoid conflict. However, later researchers have challenged the early starters with counter-evidence which show culture and language-specific polite phenomenon. The later has asserted that in collective societies such as East Asian countries, the use of honorifics are rule-governed and speakers must choose either non-honorifics or honorifics in any interaction by examining naturally occurring interactions. Therefore, the present study examines how Korean parents socialize their children by using honorifics and non-honorifics in caregiver-child interactions. In order to compare the socializing function of honorifics in Korean and Japanese, interactions of a Japanese-Korean bilingual family are also analyzed. Specifically, this study focuses not only on the verbal aspects but also the non-verbal aspects such as prosody and bodily expressions.

Jinsu Kim,
University of Oregon

“The Etiologies of Phlegm and Stupidity: The Moral-Anatomy of the Heart-Mind in Rulin Waishi”

The heart-mind (xin) is the center of Rulin waishi’s representational concern. As both a physical and mental organ, the heart-mind emerges with its own psycho-physiological mechanisms, thereby serving as a self-regulating and self-reflective locus of morality. Phlegm and stupidity, the two most frequently recurring pathological motifs, mark the point where the moral and the physical meet in the Neo-Confucian signifier of the heart-mind. To be specific, various forms of phlegmatic symptoms are defined as the heart-mind’s spontaneous response to excessive desire. The heart-mind discharges phlegm (tan), a material embodiment of the greed (tan), which then blocks the heart apertures. This moral-anatomical imagination creates an autonomous moral agent controls and punishes desire via the internal mechanism of the heart-mind. Stupidity, a mental symptom of heart blockage, represents the dysfunctions of the heart-mind’s moral perception. In its reference to Wang Yangming’s “innate moral knowledge” (liangzhi), stupidity reaffirms the triplicate relationship of the material, the physical, and the moral. With phlegm and stupidity, Rulin waishi challenges the “predicament” that late imperial Neo-Confucians faced. Overcoming the Song dualism of self and the world, those physical and mental symptoms of the heart-mind realize this novel’s monistic vision.

Shabnam Lakhani,
The University of Texas at Dallas

Chaitanya Yadav,
The University of Texas at Dallas

“Implications of Curriculum Development and Classroom Management on Learning in Schools of Rural India”

India is a diverse country in many aspects starting from languages to socioeconomic backgrounds. Students of vastly diverse backgrounds are enrolled in state boards and central boards. Irrespective of backgrounds most students follow very similar curriculum, curriculum is the wireframe on which students learning, development and promotion to next level is based. In India curriculum is developed at a very high level without consideration of diversity and the direct inputs of teachers. Rural teachers are aware of the day to day challenges in comprehending the curriculum and teaching it to the students. The students find it hard to comprehend the curriculum because of their remote background and inability of teachers to translate the core of the curriculum to learning of the students. There has been an increased focus on teachers training but classroom management which brings order and engagement and directly feeds to learning of the students is still an overlooked area. In this paper we analyze various curricula followed in India, its design, and provide recommendations on curriculum development to enhance learning outcomes. We also look at various classroom management techniques currently deployed and recommend classroom techniques to assist teachers in creating greater impact in the classrooms.

Fuller Matthew,
St. Philip's College

“The Islamic Jonestown: Why the Islamic State should be viewed primarily as a Suicide Cult that uses Terrorist tactics rather than as simply a Terrorist organization”

On 18 November 1978, the Reverend Jim Jones led 909 people in a mass suicide in an outpost in Guyana. Jones was able to get them to go along with this by claiming that he was reincarnated from Jesus and Buddha, that the end of the world was coming and that when they all drank the poison they would go to paradise together. When Abu Bakr al Baghdadi declared the new Caliphate, he was able to get tens of thousands of people to flock to his cause by claiming that only he could lead a new Caliphate because he was a descendent of the tribe of Muhammad, and that this Caliphate would bring the armies of Rome to defeat and this will bring about the end of the world. If you commit a suicide bombing, you will be granted passage to paradise. The similarities are too obvious to be ignored. Using Margaret Singer’s definition of a cult as an organization that uses abuse to control its members, seeks to separate members from preexisting relationships, and puts belief on one central charismatic figure, this paper intends to argue that the Islamic State should be viewed primarily as a Suicide Cult that uses terrorist tactics, rather than as a typical Ethno-Nationalist Terrorist organization. Moving our understanding in this direction would have extraordinary implications for how we combat its ideology, how we keep people from joining, and how we help get people out once they have joined.

Meghna Sabharwal,
The University of Texas at Dallas
Roli Varma,
University of New Mexico

“Do Borders Matter? Transnationalism and Indian Return Migration of High Skilled Workers”

With the advent of globalization and the rapid development of transportation and communication systems, scholars have focused their attention on transnational migration, which is a process by which immigrants forge and sustain simultaneous multi-stranded social relations that link together their societies of origin and settlement. According to this theory, migrants do not have to physically cross borders for exchange of ideas to happen. We will test the assumptions of transnational migration theory with high skilled migrants in the US, and

those that chose to return back to their home country. Results from in-depth interviews with 83 academic scientists and engineers both in the US and India are presented. This study will add to the body of knowledge in the area of transnational migration of the highly skilled and the concept of fluid borders.

Shahrin Upoma,
The University of Texas at Dallas

“Adoption of Women-Focused Entrepreneurship: Success and Failures of Public Policies in South-East Asia”

Countries in South-East Asia have the lowest percentage of women entrepreneurs around the world, only 10 percent compared to men. If the gender gap in these countries is narrowed down by five percent, the per capita income will increase by 14 percent. The focus of this research is to see what factors impede or aid the policies to promote women entrepreneurship in these countries. Based on some major factors like whether the country is industry oriented or agriculture based, the demographic location and political stability of the country, we build our hypotheses. Our first hypothesis is, if gender discrimination and wage inequality persist, the success rate of the policies is lower. The second hypothesis, if the country is politically unstable, the policies will fail to progress as most of the policy programs are run by in cooperation with World Bank or other major foreign financial and nonprofit organization. In addition to these two hypotheses, we will also hypothesize that higher education attained by women assumed to have a positive impact on entrepreneurship and domestic violence are expected to reduce as women become more financially empowered through entrepreneurship. In our panel data analysis, we will also include several case studies.

Zhiwen Xiao,
University of Houston

Jaesub Lee,
University of Houston

Lily Zeng,
Arkansas State University

“Understanding Differences in Health Conditions, Utilization of Health Care Services, Health Literacy, and Quality of Life between Korean and Vietnamese in the US”

Asian Americans are one of the fastest growing groups in the United States, with the population size being expected to increase from 18 million in 2010 to 34 million in 2050. Like any other ethnic group, Asian Americans face challenging and serious health issues, including cancer, heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, mental problems, diabetes, and others. Over the years, however, Asian Americans have been underserved and underrepresented, which leads to the paucity of attention and resources allocated for AAs. This study zooms into two subgroups of Asian Americans, Korean (N=118) and Vietnamese (N=105), to document their health-related profile and provide an understanding of the current condition of these understudied individuals in the context of health status, utilization of health services, health literacy, and the impact of health on their quality of life. The findings suggested that, although often labeled as Asian Americans as an aggregate in the health literature, Korean Americans and Vietnamese Americans demonstrated different patterns in these areas, reflecting their own unique ethnic and cultural backgrounds.

ASSOCIATION FOR BORDERLANDS STUDIES

Francisco Lara-Valencia
Arizona State University

Antonio Abrego Lerma,
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas

Adriana Mexicano Santoyo,
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas

“Reporte Estadístico: Estados de Frontera Norte y su Situación Actual sobre La Migración Altamente Calificada”

Como es sabido, los movimientos migratorios ocurren como respuesta a la necesidad de las personas de mejorar sus condiciones y calidad de vida. En este proceso, se abandona el país de origen para dirigirse hacia otro, generalmente con mayor desarrollo. Actualmente en el contexto de la globalización y de las transformaciones del mercado mundial, se han desarrollado procesos migratorios singulares cuyo examen es aún limitado; éste es el caso de la Migración Altamente Calificada (MAC), lo que popularmente se denomina fuga de cerebros. En el caso de México, uno de los canales que ha facilitado la MAC ha sido principalmente la educación en el extranjero. Este fenómeno ha sido poco estudiado en el país, sin embargo, se considera de importancia debido a que representa una pérdida importante en los ámbitos científico, tecnológico y económico. En este trabajo se reportan datos estadísticos que muestran un panorama actual de MAC en los estados de frontera norte (Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, y Tamaulipas). Este trabajo está basado principalmente en el padrón de beneficiarios del SNI para evaluar el impacto de esta migración y hacer conciencia de la importancia de nuestro capital humano.

Ademola Adewusi,
University of Ibadan

“Geopolitics, Security and Border Management Strategies between Nigeria-Benin in West Africa”

This paper examines the competing national security objectives of Nigeria and the Republic of Benin, the geopolitics of colonial legacies and alliances which continue to militate against closer economic ties within the background of ECOWAS protocols. It situates the peculiar Nigerian challenge of terrorism, insurgency and cross-border criminality within the context of overall border security and regional cooperation. This paper interrogates the mutual securitization of citizens and border users by border management institutions and personnel in both countries despite the protection that the ECOWAS protocol offers. Despite the attempts of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to liberalize the movement of persons, goods and services within the West African region, limited success has been achieved as concerns of security and regional geopolitics continue to hamper quantum achievement of the objectives of the regional body. The paper posits that the pre-colonial relationships between the two nations and the post-colonial relationships foisted on the two nations through post-colonial geopolitics are problematic. It examines the national and institutional capacity to improve both economic cooperation and border management. The paper seeks new ways of strengthening bilateral ties, coordination cooperation and control between the two states.

Dorte Jagetic Andersen,

University of Southern Denmark

“Confessions of a Cross-border Commuter”

In this paper, we use personal experiences as cross border commuters to further extend and elaborate on how cross-border commuters practice European borders. We investigate the borderwork required from free movers responding to the “muddled complexity” (Jago, 2002) of the every-day life of cross-border commuters. Our experiences reflect those of Adrian Favell’s Eurostars (2008), a small, highly educated group of people who are among the only ones in Europe to adapt a mobile lifestyle, when he illustrates how they remain the odd ones out making strange choices in the eyes of their peers and countrymen. Harvesting on personal experiences, the paper is a collaborative autoethnographic account (Ellis, 2007; Chang, 2013) created in dialogue between the two authors as well as other actors whose stories remain central to the writings but whose identities are not made explicit. Using this methodology provides the possibility of “speaking with and to the heart” (Pelias, 2004), thereby grasping the social and emotional investments of cross-border commuting. In so doing we contribute to the above-sketched academic field that seeks to better understand how free movement in a European context requires people to juggle between emerging possibilities and the human costs of this lifestyle (Favel 2008).

Dorte Jagetic Andersen,
University of Southern Denmark

“‘Helping Hands’ in a Re-bordering Europe”

In 2015 Europe experienced an almost unprecedented refugee crisis because of people fleeing their home countries, especially Syria, and an increasing territorialisation of Islamic State. The response of the European Union was primarily to enforce its external borders using naval blockades and FRONTEX-led programs to push back migrants even before they entered the European continent. Among European citizens, responses to the refugee crisis have differed. Concurrent to moral panics as well as outbursts of violence and discrimination, a plethora of counter movements can be observed, either organized in cooperation with refugee organizations and NGO’s, or in the shape of privately organized initiatives. This paper discusses different ways in which people of everyday life Europe choose to “give a helping hand”, doing their own aiding work in support of refugees coming to Europe. By ethnographically investigating the rationales, aspirations and experiences of the private initiatives and activism, the aim is to understand everyday “aiding practices” as ways of enacting citizenship. Ultimately the question is, if the aiding practices should be understood as a critique or a distancing from the European project or if they can also be understood as signaling new kinds of citizen awareness and “everyday life Europeanisation”?

Joan B. Anderson,
University of San Diego

“Drugs, Immigration and the Wall: Policy from an Economic Prospective”

Undocumented immigration and the inflow of illegal drugs are consistently portrayed as major US-Mexico border problems. Neither drugs nor immigrants originate in the Mexican border region nor do most of them terminate in the US border region. They are border problems in the sense that US policy has focused on fighting illegal drugs and undocumented immigrant inflows at the border. For both drugs and immigration, US policy makers have focused on controlling supply. The fence triple in some place, and the walls are attempts to block supply. The problem is that supply is driven by demand and not the other way around. If people with

the ability to pay want something, someone will find a way to supply it. Supply side policy can make acquiring a good more expensive, but as long as demand is strong for illegal drugs and cheap labor, they will be supplied. This paper examines the results of fighting drugs and immigration from the supply side and then suggests alternatives to achieve the objectives by fighting from the demand side. It argues that focusing on policies that affect demand will be much more effective and less costly. However, it may be less appealing politically.

Carla Angulo Pasel,
Wilfried Laurier University

“The Categorized and Invisible: The Effects of the ‘Border’ on Women Migrants in Mexico”

Border control is continuously changing. In an increasingly globalized world, complete with a rise in migration, nation-states grapple with ‘migration management’ and maintaining secure borders against ‘illegal’ flows. In Mexico, the situation surrounding borders is particularly interesting. As more Central American migrants escape increasingly violent situations in their countries of origin, and the U.S. administration embarks on restrictive and discriminatory policies against ‘illegal’ migrants, the Mexican government is facing escalating pressure. It faces pressure from the U.S. to act as an extended border enforcer for U.S. Border Patrol and faces pressure to sustain the needs of a Central American population, which is choosing to stay in Mexico. The purpose of this chapter is to question border security enforcement and to explore the effects of borders on women migrants. Based on policy analysis and fieldwork, this paper argues that rather than protecting ‘unauthorized’ migrants, which the Mexican government narrative claims to do, border policies imposed by the nation-state legally categorize female bodies in clandestine terms and construct violent relationships. This embodied illegality creates forced invisibility, further marginalizing women with respect to finding work, experiences of sexual violence and abuses by migration actors.

Ericka Judith Arias-Guzmán,
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Facultad de Estudios Superiores Acatlán

Karla Estefanía Romero-Paredes,
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Facultad de Estudios Superiores Acatlán

“El Debate de la Competitividad. Un Análisis de los Diferentes Enfoques sobre Competitividad Internacional”

El estudio de la competitividad económica demanda metodologías que se puedan adaptar a diferentes contextos macroeconómicos, entre ellos el entorno actual en donde se han vuelto a cuestionar las ventajas y desventajas de la globalización y el libre comercio entre los países. Ante estos cambios, vuelve la controversia sobre cuáles son las ventajas y áreas de oportunidad con las que cuentan los países para poder mejorar sus niveles de competitividad. En este artículo se realiza una revisión bibliográfica sobre la controversia teórica actual, se describen los diferentes indicadores de competitividad a nivel internacional para el caso de México. Por último, se definen y discuten las diferentes metodologías de análisis y de medición de la competitividad, en la búsqueda del entendimiento de sus determinantes, especialmente dirigidas a los elementos que influyen en la productividad, su tasa de crecimiento y los factores que permiten encontrar la ventaja competitiva de las naciones; es decir, el conjunto de factores que determinan el nivel de productividad de un país, abonando en los resultados para el caso mexicano.

Socorro Arzaluz Solano,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Vladimir Lopez Recinos,
UAZ

“Reynosa y el Semáforo de la Violencia”

El 15 de mayo del 2017, se realizo en la ciudad de Reynosa, Tamaulipas, la reunion del Gabinete de Seguridad, presidida por el Secretario de Gobernacion, Miguel Angel Osorio Chong se debatio sobre el tema en una ciudad quebrantada, que ese día, por excepcion, permanecio fuertemente custodiada. Es un hecho que la frontera Noreste de Mexico ha experimentado en los ultimos años un aumento inusitado en los niveles de violencia, en especial en la ciudad de Reynosa. Particularmente desde 2016 y en 2017, la ciudad ha sufrido estos enfrentamientos que se dan a cualquier hora del dia. De acuerdo con reportes de prensa, en abril de 2017 las fuerzas federales abatieron a dos lideres de ambos carteles. Estos hechos desataron una serie de bloqueos e incendios en la ciudad la cual se ha mantenido en esa situacion a lo largo de los ultimos meses. En este contexto, el objetivo de la ponencia es describir y analizar el papel del gobierno local en el tema de la seguridad publica, en especial, la implementacion del “Semaforo de la violencia” como medida informativa a los habitantes. Utilizamos como fuentes de informacion: estadisticas oficiales, datos hemerograficos y entrevistas con habitantes de la ciudad.

Edgardo Ayala,
Tecnologico de Monterrey

“NAFTA Effects on the Northeast States of Mexico: A General Equilibrium Assessment”

Employing a Markov switch regime model a structural change associated with NAFTA is identified in the states of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas, the Northeast region of Mexico, exports and the foreign direct investment (FDI) these states receive. Exports of these states increased 290% while FDI did it in 132%. These structural changes are introduced in a general equilibrium model with fixed prices for the Northeast region (MEGAN-03) in order to estimate the impact on the regional economy taking into account the interdependency between households, firms, governments and external sector. The main results indicate that exports, especially the metal mechanic exports to the top five partner states of the United States (US), might induce a rise of 4.67% in the region’s value added. The most benefited sector for the hike in exports are basic metal industries (12.41%), machinery, and equipment (29.71%). The raise in the FDI coming from the United States might represented and additional 1.59% increase in the value added in these economies, favoring the building sector (2.54%) and the non-metallic minerals industries. Exports induced and increase of 4.6% in total employment whereas FDI an expansion of 1.5%.

Edgardo Ayala Gaytan,
Tecnologico de Monterrey

“Corruption and Regional Growth in Mexico”

In this paper, we approach the question does corruption harm the economic growth of the states of Mexico? An augmented Solow model with human capital is estimated using a panel database of 32 states for the period 2003-2015. Corruption is measured employing the Index of Corruption and Good Government of Transparencia Mexicana for the period 2003-2010, and the Government Quality and Impact National Survey from INEGI for the 2010-2015 one. We

find that corruption reduces growth lowering the return of overall investment, and that the elasticity of long run per capita income to the rate of investment is 12 percentual points lower for the state with maximum corruption level compared with the one with the lowest one.

William Jesse Baltutis,
University of Victoria

“Whose Border? Contested Geographies and Columbia River Modernization”

Contested geographies and Columbia River Treaty modernization This paper (in its draft form) aims to understand the links between contemporary bordering processes, Indigenous traditional territories, and transboundary water governance processes, specifically in the case of the Columbia River Treaty (CRT) modernization process. Not simply a river divided between Canada and the United States, the Columbia River basin includes a multitude of borders between multiple nations – Indigenous and non-Indigenous. From our in-depth research experience, and analysis of empirical data into transboundary water governance, three primary themes emerged. We identify the themes as relevant to social constructs of borders that risk reinscribing colonial bordering processes and practices in the Columbia River Treaty modernization. In particular, our data illustrates: 1) a reaffirmation of state-centric discourse on borders and bordering processes in CRT modernization, while 2) at the same time we see changes in the legal landscape in Canada and the U.S. that inform the obligations of colonial governments to move towards collaboration and shared governance with Indigenous nations on a government-to-government basis on issues impacting Indigenous interests. And, 3) emerging are the seeds of governance structures that seek to engage Indigenous nations within CRT renegotiation and implementation.

Bertha Alicia Bermúdez Tapia,
University of Colorado Boulder

“Where is Home? A Study of Migrant Shelters in a Context of Border Violence and Deportation”

The rapid increase in deportations during the last decade has open an interesting avenue to analyze the resources the migrants will find in Mexico after deportation. As a part of the deportation process, more than ninety percent the deportees are dropped off on the U.S.-Mexican border. This is problematic since most of these deportees are originally from central and southern Mexico; they are not familiar with the border cities and do not have a social support network to help them. Complicating the problem is the fact that in 2006, the Mexican government initiated a war to confront the drug cartels' forces, generating a spiral of violence, the para-militarization of the cities, and the destabilization of the local governments. Therefore, border cities struggle to provide security and housing to deportees. The purpose of this study is to analyze the organization of three migrant shelters in the Texas-Tamaulipas border. By investigating how migrant shelters address the adverse effects of prevalent forms of violence and massive deportation, my research claims that migrant shelters can be analyzed as an example of grassroots organizations that serve as a local counterforce to the effects of violence, and to the crisis behind the escalation of U.S. immigration restrictions.

Andréanne Bissonnette,
University of Quebec in Montreal

“Caged Women’: Migration, Mobility and Access to Health Services in Texas and Arizona”

In migration studies, sexual violence is often the only impact affecting migrant women studied, which often creates the image of women as passive victims of the migration process. While it is true that women are particularly affected by violent encounters and sexual abuses, other women tend to view positively their sexuality in the context of migration. Instead of understanding their gender solely in terms of risk, some prefer to reclaim their sexuality and articulate it as an asset in achieving migration. This paper delves on the study of migrant women relationship to their sexuality as well as its instrumentalization by women and other actors through the case study of the Mexican-American border. First, it addresses the objectification of women's body by other individuals and State officials, putting forward the generally accepted representation of sexuality at the border, in terms of violence and suffering. Secondly, it addresses the way women are regaining control of their sexuality during and through migration. It demonstrates that State officials, criminal organizations, and gender relations affect the perception migrant women have of their gender and sexuality, either in terms of asset or risk, but certainly as key to the migration process.

Andréanne Bissonnette,
University of Quebec in Montreal

Elisabeth Vallet,
University of Quebec in Montreal

“The Quebec/United States Border. Language, an Asset or Liability to Border Crossing?”

Although defined as soft, the crossing of the Quebec/United States border can be eased or impeded by various political, economic or cultural factors. Following 9/11, this border considered one of the safest in the world was propelled to the forefront of the security discourse. Custom practices were changed, redefining cross-border flows. No longer a formality, the crossing of the border became an experience deemed as stressful, formal and where custom agents' arbitrariness is more and more internalized by individuals. Many studies have highlighted the impacts of visible differences on the experience of border crossing. But fewer have studied the invisible differences. The Quebec/US border allows for the highlight of one of those differences. Located between two linguistic realities, this border is marked by transborder relations. Many professionals cross the border daily, participating in the economic integration between two neighboring countries. The modification of the treatment of the border by the US government transposed into an increase in security. This was partly articulated through the increase in the suspicion of the custom agents and their propensity to over-interpret an hesitation. However, for French speaking workers, an hesitation doesn't mean an attempt to hide something. It may simply stem from linguistic insecurity,

Mathilde Bourgeon,
University of Quebec in Montreal

Thalia D'Aragon-Giguère,
University of Quebec in Montreal

“The Quebec/United States Border: Migration, Border Crossing and Refugees. An Analysis of the Ungoing Migration Flows Across the Northern American Border”

Throughout history, the porosity of the Quebec-American border has allowed several minorities to flee and find asylum in Canada, whether it was the loyalists from the Independence War, the Afro-American slaves or the draft-dodgers from the Vietnam War. Since 9/11, both a strengthening of the border as well as an increasing number of refoulement have been

documented. The Canada-U.S. Safe Third Country Agreement, signed in 2002, prompts migrants to cross the border irregularly. The anxiety triggered by Trump's politics on immigration is real, and the number of irregular crossing is increasing; in Quebec, the Canada Border Service Agency (CBSA) has declared a significant increase of irregular entries at land border crossing. In the first six months of 2017 only, there has according to the agency 3 times more of these irregular entries than in 2016. The contrast between the American and the Canadian immigration rhetorics and policies is changing the scope of migration flows, shifting the trend towards Canada.

Daniel L Boxberger,
Western Washington University

“Negotiating Identity; Negotiating Presence”

My contribution examines the lasting impacts of the Hudson's Bay Company colonial legacy and its relevance to contemporary Native American and First Nation communities. Throughout the period of hegemonic transformation, when statist structures were being imposed, the question of identity was pivotal, as “insiders” and “outsiders” were being defined – and redefined – by those with the power to do so. In the Hudson's Bay Company Columbia Department this included not only other regional Native Americans but also colonized peoples from far away, both Native and non-Native, i.e., Iroquois, Cree, Delaware, Métis, Hawai-ians, Scots, and Canadiens. Where these populations settled, blended communities emerged. The era of Hudson's Bay Company ascendancy is, at best, given passing mention, and the multiethnic Indigenous communities that emerged in the later colonial era were subsumed under the labels “Indian” or “white.” After 1846 with the imposition of the powers of the state, ethnic identity became key to rights and privileges. The most interesting part of this story is how these identities were manipulated by both those exercising the powers of government and by individuals from blended communities to resolve competing claims to enfranchisement, land, and Aboriginal rights.

Chiara Brambilla,
University of Bergamo (Italy)

“Exploring the Potential of Applied Visual Anthropology to De-Spectacularize Mediterranean Borderscapes: The Example of a Collaborative Ethnographic Research with Young People in the Italian/Tunisian Borderland”

The spectacularization of Mediterranean borderscapes plays into a ‘politics of in/visibility’ that frames political subjects as either relevant or negligible through processes of making in/visible at the shifting threshold between what is worthy of being seen and what is not. The presentation highlights that due to the ‘pathologies of in/visibility’ that predispose the ‘border spectacle’, migrants and refugees but also civil society actors and ordinary people suffer from a ‘public invisibility’ that prevents them from actively participating in the public space and takes away their political agency.

Based on my ethnographic research (2013/16) with young people in the Italian/Tunisian borderland, I will illustrate the potential of applied visual anthropology for de-spectacularizing Mediterranean borderscapes. Mixed collaborative visual methods have been used to outline possible ‘tactics’ for negotiating regimes of in/visibility in an attempt to give public visibility back to young people. Re-imagining Mediterranean borderscapes around young people's border imaginations and experiences favors new forms of political participation and subjectivity that call for a more nuanced analysis of the working of border regimes, as well as for the inclusion

of the plurality of agencies at work in the ordinary complexity of border sites and the multiplicity of their border narratives and practices.

Jorge Alonso Bustamante-Torres,
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Beatriz Paloma Sánchez-Cruz,
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana- UAM Azcapotzalco

“A Critical Assessment of the Microeconomic Innovation and Industrial Development Policies Implemented in the Context of an Export-led Model. 1990-2017”

This research analyses the innovation and industrial development policies implemented in México since the nineties. We show that the structural transformation of the Mexican industry into an export-led growth model has been characterized by a minimum generation of added value. The causes stem from the weak articulation of the Mexican manufacturing companies, as transnational companies lead the most dynamic manufacturing sectors. The microeconomic approach of the innovation public policies has been unable to promote deep local supply chains (thus wasting the dynamics of the export sector in terms of technology-knowledge transfer), which could create competitive advantages for Mexican companies and trigger industrial development and economic growth.

Sandra Bustillos,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Jacqueline Silva Hurtado,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Mujeres en el Campo de la Educación. La Conciliación Difícil entre el Espacio Público y el Privado, entre lo Doméstico y lo Profesional”

Se presentaran resultados de un estudio sobre la armonizacion-conciliacion entre los diversos ambitos de vida de mujeres en el campo de la educacion: academicas universitarias, estudiantes de posgrado y maestras de educacion bAsica, llevado a cabo en Ciudad Juárez, en el marco del Seminario Internacional Mujeres, equidad y derechos, donde se discutieron diversas perspectivas teoricas y practicas respecto al avance de las mujeres en el campo laboral, vis a vis la permanencia del modelo patriarcal que ancla a las mujeres en las responsabilidades domesticas y de cuidado que deben desempeñar al interior de los hogares, en el contexto fronterizo de alta participacion de las mujeres en los mercados laborales, y desatencion casi total del estado de politicas de cuidado para ninos y minas, adolescentes y adultos mayores, que son consideradas como obligaciones de las mujeres, procesos en los cuales el enfoque interseccional es fundamental para comprender el impacto del genero, la edad, clase, etnia, entre otros aspectos.

Maria Eugenia Calderon-Porter,
Texas A&M International University

“Hispanola: Energy as a Path to Success”

This paper discusses Haiti and the Dominican Republic. These countries share a border that is just awakening to the possibility of successful cooperation that leads to economic expansion. Presently there are two industrial parks located at the border that spur economic growth.

Additional energy development will provide expansion in the fields of industrialization, education, security, healthcare, and tourism. Energy will enhance and secure a better quality of life for residents on both sides of the border.

Maria Eugenia Calderon-Porter,
Texas A&M International University

Wolfram F. Schaffler,
Texas A&M International

John Kilburn,
Texas A&M International

Stephen Meardon,
Texas A&M International

“Port Laredo: Public-Private Partnerships and Socioeconomic Development in Terms of Binational Culture”

This panel discusses several cases related to international trade and social development in Laredo, Texas and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. Individual regional experts will present case histories and projections in view of the present political climate. This binational border holds a unique successful history that is directly related to public-private partnerships. This success is a reflection of how family and business ties on both sides of the border support and sustain expansion of business and social development. Los Angeles, California is the largest customs district in the United States and has an MSA population of approximately 13.3 million people. New York, the second largest customs district has an MSA population of about 20.2 million. The third largest customs district includes Laredo and the Rio Grande Valley with a population of approximately 775,000. Port Laredo is the seat of this district and has a local population of approximately 271,000 residents. Seventy-one percent of trade through this third district crosses at Laredo. The observer can see the great disparity between population size and port activity as compared to New York and Los Angeles. The success of Port Laredo is contingent on the commitment of this binational community to overcome political challenges.

Estefania Castañeda-Pérez,
University of California, Los Angeles

“Transborder (In)Securities: Cross-border Commuters Perceptions on Enforcement Practices at the U.S.-Mexico Border”

How do perceptions of discrimination at the U.S.-Mexico border impact cross-border commuters' overall social and political incorporation in the U.S.? There are 48 checkpoints along the southern border, and at the San Ysidro checkpoint alone, more than 50,000 vehicles and 25,000 pedestrians cross every day into the United States. Each interaction between U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers and cross-border commuters—U.S. citizens and non-U.S. citizens who regularly cross the border between Mexico and the U.S.—reflects the U.S. governments' classification system of who should be allowed to enter and become incorporated in American society. Despite the magnitude of this trans-boundary movement and belonging to the broader population of transnational migrants, the cross-border commuter population, and the extent to which their political attitudes are shaped by their perceptions and interactions with CBP, have remained heavily under-researched in the Latino politics and migration studies literatures. I propose to examine the role of commuters' demographic characteristics and

socioeconomic status in shaping their perceptions of border enforcement, and whether encounters with CBP negatively impact their notions of trust and inclusion in U.S. society.

Gilda Alejandra Cavazos Castillo,
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León

“Vivir en un Espacio Transfronterizo: Calidad de Vida Urbana en Reynosa y McAllen Desde el Indicador de Transporte”

A las ciudades fronterizas de Estados Unidos y México se les ha denominado “ciudades hermanas” o “ciudades gemelas” y se les observa desde una perspectiva transfronteriza. Este contexto espacial es caracterizado por una desigualdad que obedece a las diferencias político-económicas de cada país, mientras que Estados Unidos es la mayor potencia económica, México sigue presentando grados de rezago severos en determinadas zonas. Este trabajo tiene por objetivo conocer las principales necesidades y dificultades a las que se enfrentan los habitantes transfronterizos de Reynosa y McAllen para su movilidad cotidiana intraurbana. Existe la percepción de que cruzar la frontera hacia el norte mejora la calidad de vida, pero se encuentran yuxtapuestas las situaciones: Reynosa sobresale como una ciudad con poca marginación y se presume como una ciudad de esplendor económico. McAllen pertenece a la región con el Índice per cápita más bajo de E.U.A y con el mayor número de casas de bajos ingresos. Los resultados se obtienen a partir de entrevistas semiestructuradas a habitantes de cada lado de la frontera y existe otro grupo de informantes con experiencia de vida en ambos lados.

Anthony Cepak,
Michigan State University

Manuel Chavez,
Michigan State University

“Visual Representation and Framing of Frontiers. How the U.S.-Mexico Border Attracted Inaccurate Political and Policy Attention”

This paper examines how the news media (official press) and some social media sites used visual representations of the American Southern border to infuse fear in the recent political discourse in the U.S. The authors analyzed photographic depictions of the U.S.-Mexico border that have created an image of an uncontrolled, chaotic, unruly, violent, and somehow open-gate frontier that is far from the daily existence of the area. By using, qualitative and quantitative measures, the authors show a persistent pattern of depiction that in turn, it was easy for most of the country to accept. And yet, those captions were generally inaccurate descriptions of the border. The authors show that at a time when there is almost no filter to verify accurate reports and photos, words as well as captions, can distort reality and fuel “fake news” and disinformation.

Areli Chacón-Silva,
University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP)

“Elevating Competitiveness in the Border Regions of Northern Mexico”

This research addresses the issue of competitiveness in the border States of Northern Mexico based on the review of policies and practices designed to increase the international trade with the United States of America between 1995 and 2016. The main variables studied were

competitiveness in regional enterprises, industry incentives to increase exports, the legal scope of the trade agreements, like NAFTA, and the global value chains, which main purpose is to keep costs low, but at the same time, are the main cause of lack of productivity in the border region. Therefore, a systemic competitiveness model is proposed that helps us understand the competitiveness of the Mexican northern border region as a dynamic, complex, and uncertain process.

Joana Chapa,
Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon

“Employment Associated with Exports: State Evidence from Mexico Using Input-Output Analysis”

This analysis examines the relationship between employment and exports in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico employing an Input-Output modelling technique. National Input-Output tables are used to calculate the State tables for Chihuahua using the FLQ approach. Employment multipliers are developed to conduct estimations from the State’s exports figures. Findings indicate a strong association between Chihuahua’s exporting activities and total jobs in the State. Although encouraging manufacturing exports might be a prosperous strategy for stimulating the State’s economic development, incorporating local suppliers of products and services into the exporting activities supply chain would maximize local benefits from its convenient geographic condition.

Manuel Chávez,
Michigan State University

“Fake News in the Name of Political Populism. How Trump Capitalized on Latent U.S-Mexico Border Issues”

No Abstract

Naomi Chi,
Hokkaido University

“Where Migration Meets Gender in East Asia: Marriage Migrants and Domestic and Care Workers in Japan and Korea”

Rapid industrialization, economic growth and urbanization have resulted in an influx of international migrants to East Asia since the 1980s. Since then, there has been a significant increase in the migration of women, which is an illustration of the global trend of feminization of migration. Consequently, the increase of migration (both legal and undocumented) in this region brought about new avenue for exploitation. The objective of the paper is to explore the gender dimension within the dynamics of international marriages and labour migrants in domestic and care work in Northeast Asia including the factors such as the “lack of agency” and “immobility” of these women, the difficulties in mainstreaming, the victimization of these women, and types of support available to them. In terms of methodology, the author relies on primary and secondary sources such as government documents, reports by human rights organizations and memoirs as well as personal encounters with these women.

Ilya Chubarov,
Institute of Far Eastern Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences

Chung-Tong Wu,
University of Western Sydney

“(Absence of) Infrastructure on the Sino-Russian border: a Saga on the Unbuilt Bridge(s)”

No Abstract

Kimberly Collins,
California State University, San Bernardino

“Transportation Institutions Along the U.S.-Mexican Border: Viewpoints from the California-Baja California Region”

The policy arena of transportation has a strong network of institutions in the U.S. Mexican border working to improve the flow of traffic, both freight and passengers. This is partially due to the political need to keep transportation flows moving in order to maintain the economy and quality of life of the region and the country. Coming from the perspective of John Dewey and other American Pragmatists that institutions are a part of good governance and community well-being, this paper conducts a comprehensive review of the current institutions related to transportation in the U.S.-Mexican border.

Irasema Coronado,
University of Texas at El Paso

“On the Other Side of the Wall- Life After Deportation”

This paper will examine the plight of deportees as they try to maintain contact with their family members in the United States and try to integrate into Mexican society and culture after many years of absence. I will conduct interviews with deportees in Mexico in order to ascertain their strategies for survival and how they are negotiating and exercising their citizenship in their country of origin.

Irasema Coronado,
The University of Texas at El Paso

Stephen Mumme,
Colorado State University

“Environmental Governance at the U.S.-Mexico Border: Institutions at Risk”

This paper examines the institutional dimension of environmental governance along the U.S.-Mexico border with an emphasis on environmental capacity accrual and resilience of the bilateral and cooperative environmental agencies and policies currently in place. We first trace the development of environmental cooperation along the border with an emphasis on the key agreements and institutional trends shaping binational cooperation on environmental protection. In this section we show how the current institutional arrangements have evolved and how they resemble a multilevel governance assemblage of disparate and loosely connected agencies and practices that fall well short of a highly integrated and strategic commitment to the sustainable management of the border environment. In section two we examine the binational agencies and programs engaged in environmental protection along the border and discuss the most pressing stressors weighing on these institutions and programs. We conclude

by A) summarizing and reflecting on the institutional trends and challenges confronting binational cooperation for environmental improvement and sustainable development, and B) offering our recommendations for strengthening these institutions and programs.

Salvador Corrales C.,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Economía Informal Transfronteriza y Proteccionismo”

El comercio transfronterizo entre Estados Unidos y Mexico se compone de todo tipo de productos y servicios; muchos no reunen los requisitos formales de la competencia ni estan sujetos a los controles legales para su circulacion. A las actividades de esta naturaleza se le conoce como economia informal, que incluye desde mercancías piratas, robadas, prohibidas, etc. tal como ropa, calzado, tabaco, drogas y armas.

Con la liberalizacion del comercio se creia poder reducir su impacto en las economías regionales; pero el fenomeno no desaparecio y la muestra son importaciones productos chinos al mercado mexicano en grandes volumenes, triangulando desde el mercado americano con pedimentos y certificados de origen falsos.

¿Que pasara si regresa el proteccionismo con la economia informal?, nuestra hipotesis es que incrementara sus ganancias por ventas mas caras a un mercado consolidado, calculado por millones de pesos en las ciudades fronterizas mexicanas, cuyo porcentaje supera al 20% del PIB regional.

Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera,
George Mason University

Alan D. Bersin,
Harvard University

“U.S.-Mexico Border Security Cooperation: Steady Progress Amidst Constant Noise”

This present paper analyzes the history of law enforcement and security cooperation on the U.S.-Mexico border from an institutional perspective and through the eyes of its main architects, critics and analysts, as well as inhabitants of border communities (fronterizos) in both countries. This analysis includes five sections that represent the five stages of the history of U.S.-Mexico border security cooperation spanning from the time when the two countries were “distant neighbors” to the most recent years characterized by a truly “binational” partnership. Finally, this account frames the prospects for continuing border security cooperation in light of the Trump administration. The assessment reached is that despite Trump’s rhetoric, the facts on the ground are so complex, entrenched, and compelling that the security and economic relationship between the two countries will persist, with cooperation remaining strong as a matter of bilateral necessity.

Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera,
George Mason University

Arthur Sanders Montandon,
Tufts University

“Revictimizing Women in Mexico: The Effects of the Current Anti-trafficking in Persons Legislation”

In the past few years, Mexico has taken a number of measures to further prevention, protection, and prosecution of trafficking in persons. The country’s government has signed international anti-trafficking conventions and has taken some aspects of widely-accepted international definitions of this crime as reference when drafting its anti-trafficking legislation. However, Mexican lawmakers have interpreted human trafficking in their own terms. Mexico’s current anti-trafficking legislation is based on a quite broad definition of trafficking in persons and shows serious limitations that have led to misidentification of victims and traffickers, as well as re-victimization. This adds to Mexico’s weak rule of law, corruption, and the involvement of interest groups with particular agendas/ideologies that have obstructed reform. The present analysis demonstrates the imperative necessity to modify the current anti-trafficking legislation in Mexico and provides some basic suggestions for this much needed reform. The analysis centers on women’s revictimization and the negative effects of the current law on migrant women in Mexico.

Willie Costley,
Centre College

“The Surveillance Regime: Virtual Reterritorialization of the U.S.-Mexico Border?”

This presentation explores representations of the U.S.-Mexico border as a symbol of violation and loss of sovereignty in the new media presence of the border vigilante group “AZ Border Recon.” Their paramilitary response is articulated within reified imaginaries of gender, race, and patriotism that justify the emergence of private actors to assist a failing enforcement apparatus. AZ Border Recon achieves visibility and recruits members through a website and dispersed online network (including social media platforms Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube) as well as “old” local and national media such as radio and television. Following work on hermetic ideological online communities by Sherry Turkle and Manuel Castells, I show that AZ Border Recon’s ability to situate itself in real physical space (through vigorous signifiers of its “localness”) allows them to engage in an “offline” identity politics inflected through established discourses of masculinity, race, and national membership. Although the group harnesses a deterritorialized virtual network as the conduit for their imagined community, they exist in a broadening space newly galvanized by the proliferation of anti-immigrant discourse in national politics.

Daniel Covarrubias Peña,
Centro de Innovación Socioeconómica y Tecnológica / Tecnalia

“El Presente nos Llama a Innovar: El Caso de Estudio del Centro de Innovación Socioeconómica y Tecnológica de la Región de Nuevo Laredo-Laredo Como Impulsor de Sistemas Regionales de Innovación Transfronterizos”

Michaela Trippl define una área fronteriza como “espacios que consisten de territorios vecinos que pertenecen a diferentes naciones” (Trippl 2006, 6). Trippl asiente que las regiones transfronterizas “se podrán beneficiar enormemente de desmoronar las barreras a la cooperación y en vez construir un espacio integral transfronterizo de innovación. La aparición de un Sistema Regional de Innovación puede constituir un incremento en el intercambio de mercancías, conocimiento, movilidad laboral e inversión directa, ofreciendo oportunidades para sinergias y un crecimiento compartido” (Trippl 2006, 7). De acuerdo a Lundvall 2010, las regiones transfronterizas, con todo y sus barreras y diferencias, pueden ser consideradas como una fuente significativa de innovación.

El presente trabajo documenta como el Centro de Innovación Socioeconómica y Tecnológica (Centro IST) de la región Nuevo Laredo, MX - Laredo, EEUU trabaja para fomentar la economía del conocimiento, funcionando como un agente clave en la modernización y transformación del tejido productivo de la región mediante la incorporación de conocimiento y tecnología en las empresas, impulsando la competitividad a través del fomento a la innovación y del fortalecimiento de las capacidades competitivas de la región, situándola como región de referencia en el ámbito de Sistemas de Innovación Transfronteriza.

Glynn Custred,
California State University East Bay

“The Encounter of Four Frontiers and Their Resolution in the Form of Internal and International Borders on North America’s West Coast”

Sonoma is a small town north of San Francisco, the northernmost point on the frontier of Imperial Spain in the Americas. North of Sonoma is Fort Ross, the southernmost outpost on the frontier of the Russian Empire that stretched from the Baltic, all the way across the Eurasian landmass through Alaska to the coast of Northern California. Those two imperial frontiers briefly interacted with one another, and both felt the influence of yet another transcontinental empire, that of Great Britain, with its outpost to the north on the Columbia River. All three were overcome by the westward moving settlement frontier of the United States; a situation that ultimately resolved itself into internal boundaries within the United States and two international borders, one in the south where California meets Mexico in a distinctive and dynamic borderland. That encounter and its resolution, was the topic of an ABS field trip to Sonoma and Fort Ross that took place after the 2017 meetings in San Francisco, from which this paper is taken.

Mónica de la Garza-Malo,
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana- Unidad Azcapotzalco (UAM-A)

“Redes de Conocimiento Regionales y Generación de Capacidades Competitivas: el Caso de la Región Centro-sur de México”

Las redes de conocimiento regionales, conformadas por las actividades económicas relevantes de una región y su relación con el sistema de investigación científica y tecnológica, constituyen un marco de referencia en el cual es posible analizar la existencia de capacidades competitivas y su eventual vínculo con el desarrollo local. Con este objetivo, en el trabajo se presenta el análisis de los subsectores económicos relevantes (agrupamientos productivos) en términos de empleo y de producción de la Región Centro-Sur de México en el año 2014, conformada por las 16 delegaciones de la Ciudad de México y los 158 municipios de los estados de México y Morelos, y su relación con el sistema de investigación científica y tecnológica, lo que conforma la red de conocimiento de la región. En este espacio de análisis se evalúa la existencia de capacidades competitivas de la región, su comparación con la media nacional, al igual que la comparación de los índices de desarrollo humano, lo que permite hacer una primera relación entre capacidades competitivas y desarrollo regional.

Arturo de las Fuentes Hernandez,
Cruces y Puentes Internacionales

“Binational Infrastructure: Planning and Implementation of Binational Projects”

This presentation aims to expose the main bi-national infrastructure projects in which I have had the opportunity to participate as a Binational Coordinator in the construction of Bridges and International Border Crossings: from the conception of the idea of the project, the feasibility, the determination of the crossing point, including the studies and executive projects until the construction of the works and the entry into operation are achieved.

Likewise, a review is made of the international border bridges and crossings that are currently being built on the US-Mexico border, as well as the historical evolution of these to understand the importance that the implementation of binational infrastructure projects continues to have today, and the level of complexity they have.

The projects implemented in the Mexico - United States border in which I have had participation are: Brownsville-Matamoros International Bridge and Los Tomates Bridge.

Currently, we have Presidio-Ojinaga International Port of Entry Project in the process of being implemented.

Finally, we present what has been the view of the railroad on the Mexico - United States border through the centuries.

John E. Dean,
Texas A&M International University

“U.S. Nationalist Revolution: A Return to the Status Quo”

The archival narratives that the U.S. has constructed to tell the History of the U.S., Texas, and Mexico on the shoulders of which the present and future of many “Americans” stand are not innocuous records of the past. Rather, they are the foundation for national exceptionalism, which justifies acts of racial violence and inequality in the name of homeland defense and cultural preservation. Our current president and his constituency do not espouse the views of Nazi Germany but, rather, of nineteenth-century U.S. America. Borders are cultural conflict zones hemming in Protestant American values and excluding non-Christian, non-Western values that nationalism views as a threat to “Americanness.” Our twenty-first-century borders are the recycled and repurposed barricades of the idea of America. I will trace this idea from its U.S. beginning(s) to its continuance in the present, and I will point to the implications for the future of the U.S. in relation to its bordered self-containment and to its peripheries, which remain as peripheries both inside and outside of U.S. national borders.

Biplab Debnath,
Tripura University

“Borderland Communities in Tripura in the Context of the Notions of “Space” in Northeast India”

The paper will look into the varied and often conflicting notions of ‘space’ that characterizes the Northeast India and the manner in which the borderland communities perceive such notions. On the one hand, the region is envisaged as a security space brought about by contested political boundaries resulting in a rigid conception of borders. On the other hand, a more recent phenomenon is that of viewing the region as an extended economic zone with flexible international boundaries by the inclusion of neighboring nations based on economic complementariness. Such political imaginaries are increasingly seen as a prescription to free the landlocked North-eastern states through integration with neighboring countries. Along with this, there is also a community space rooted in ethnic identities that again transverse political

boundaries. This development of this community space is a result of the disruption of long-established connections brought about by the partition of India. In this context, the paper will take the case of the Northeast Indian state of Tripura, which shares a majority of its border with Bangladesh. The study will look at the manner in which the communities along the Tripura-Bangladesh border cope with the way in the notion of spaces and borders play out.

Patrick DeSutter,
University of Chicago

“Visibility, Concealment, and Spatial Precarization at Europe’s Borders”

International Relations continues to deploy simplistic notions of borders as characteristics, rather than as instruments, of government. A study of border control policies and technologies in Europe is instructive for formulating a new conception of borders in IR. In Europe, border control technologies and policies conceal the violence of borders from border control agents while simultaneously constituting average European citizens as precarious subjects through a kind of structured visibility regarding territorial threats. This paper theorizes borders as particular technologies of security--in the Foucauldian sense--in opposition to technologies of discipline. Thus, risk is always in play at the border, and neoliberal governmentality deploys notions of risk to constitute citizens as “responsibilized” subjects capable of managing their own welfare in the face of austerity and state retrenchment.

Miguel Diaz-Barriga,
University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Margaret Dorsey,
University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

“Trumping Walls and Citizenship”

President Trump is in the process of proposing legislation for increasing border security and extending the already 700 mile long border wall on the U.S. Mexico border. This talk brings an ethnographic approach to understanding the construction of the U.S. Mexico border wall that not only centers on an ethnography of sovereignty but also the transformation of citizenship and culture. We consider border walls both as responses to waning sovereignty and as aspects of the production of militarized borderland subjectivities. Ultimately, we argue that border walls and their attendant policing blur boundaries, intensify criminality and diminish the rights of citizens.

Miguel Diaz-Barriga,
University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Margaret Dorsey,
University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

“Border Walls, Technology, and the Security State”

We advocate for an analysis of the state that considers how the crossing of fortifications (walls, blimps, checkpoints, guards, dogs) with technology (algorithms, data aggregators, soft-ware suites) curtails the rights of citizens. This paper peers into the interface of border walls and their “back-up,” drawing attention to their meanings for politics, citizenship, and state reformulation. The U.S. border wall marks the southern boundary of a security grid that

extends seventy-five miles north to internal border patrol checkpoints that include camera arrays and automated license plate readers. This material and technological back-up thus render the border wall not simply as a tool for maintaining international boundaries but as part of a wider security grid that enmeshes the rights of U.S. citizens into a digital security state.

Gabriel Diaz Montemayor,
The University of Texas at Austin

“Making the Rio Grande Grand Again”

The current divisive rhetoric and action coming down into Mexico from the federal government of the United States, the push for the militarization of borders, the weakening of environmental regulations and programs, and climate change represented by recent hurricanes hitting the US and its territories should remind us about the common environment holding together the continent and the inevitability of shared impacts between nations occupying the same vital space. We can change this conversation. The Rio Grande provides with an incomparable chance to come together for the benefit of towns and cities within the border region, its economic activities -including agriculture, energy, and tourism- and the natural environment. This presentation will model and synthesize the spatial, environmental, and urban implications to enlarge and consolidate a shared national parks system running along the shared stretch of the Rio Grande. An inventory of diverse urban conditions intersecting the natural qualities of a binational corridor will demonstrate the feasibility of a project potentially enabled by a transformative change in political will. The presentation will visualize a project with the power to strengthen the relationship between neighbors while agreeing that a significant investment on the shared border region could be a good idea.

Claudia Donoso,
St. Mary's University

“Feminist Critical Human Security: Women’s (in) Security and Smuggling on Ecuador’s Borders”

A web of power relationships in Ecuador’s border provinces have perpetuated intersectional inequalities that led women to become smugglers. This web is supported by systems of oppression based on gender, class, race, and geographical location that foster unequal access to education, paid work, health services, and domestic violence, creating women’s insecurity. Customs control, police, and military subsumed under national and border security aggravate women’s security conditions. To complement its militarized response, the government of Rafael Correa launched Plan Ecuador in 2007 and the Integral Security Plan in 2011. While these security plans incorporated a multidimensional approach and a human security discourse to complement national security, these plans did not recognize the diversity of women's experiences of inequality at border provinces.

To address this empirical case, this paper advances the concept of “feminist critical human security” to examine women’s security at Ecuador’s border zones. Drawing on Black feminism’s idea of intersectionality and feminist critiques of national security, this research establishes women smugglers as referents of security rather than as criminals as the border security discourse views them.

Claudia Donoso,
St. Mary's University

“Immigration, National Security and Women’s Insecurity at the Texas-Mexico Border”

This paper challenges extreme punishment permitted by national security and immigration practices and reduce the number of women in detention centers incarcerated unfairly under “crimmigration” policies. Immigration policy has shifted away from regulation toward enforcement, punishment and deterrence, making immigration enforcement goals more aligned with those of the criminal justice system. Female imprisonment is on the rise and for crimes that are not violent offenses. The number of female prisoners is rising more quickly than the number of male prisoners, and there are now almost 200,000 female inmates in local jails and state or federal prisons across the country.

Female immigrants are at a further disadvantage than men, they are more likely to have a male sponsor, to work for low wages in places where ICE officers may raid or conversely be employed in domestic service where the employer has more potential for abuse in underpaying or threatening to turn them in. Women are at higher risk of physical abuse as noted in the high percentage of sexual assault as they travel to the US or may have been fleeing abusive relationships in their home country.

Adriana Dorfman,
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul

Mehadi Rios,
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul

“Gender Activism in the Brazilian-Uruguayan Border”

The research on gender and borders in Brazil has a recent history. “Seminário Permanente sobre Gênero e Fronteira – SPGF” [Permanent Seminary on Gender and Borders] stands among the main investigation centers on the theme. In 2017, the Seminar organized its discussion around four axes, associating gender to issues such as State and research institutionalization; affections, desires, bodies and substances; movement and migration; relations and reconceptualization of the border and, finally, indigenous perspectives on gender and borders. These subjects will be taken as parameters for the compared analyses of border and gender issues at the Brazilian-Uruguayan border, taking into account the outcome of the workshop “Mulheres em Diálogos de Fronteiras – MDF” [Women in Border Dialogues], which took place in 2015, in Rivera, at the Brazil-Uruguay border. This border stretch presents characteristics that distinguish it from the other Brazilian borders dyads due to its high demographic density and intense integration history, entwining both population and subnational institutions, expressed in a very active cultural production. At the same time, it presents discontinuities in gender issues, such as the legality of abortion in Uruguay, vis-à-vis its prohibition in Brazil; difficulties in coordinating public policies focusing on social security and other issues.

Adrian Duhalt,
Rice University’s Baker Institute for Public Policy

“The Future of Energy Infrastructure on the U.S.-Mexico Border”

This paper explores the avenues for energy governance and institutional development on the U.S.-Mexico border. It examines the binational energy exchanges, particularly in gas, petroleum, and electricity. This will establish a base discussion of the institutional structure that currently regulates and governs energy exchanges of the United States and Mexico. This

paper aims to understand the institutional tendencies of the energy sector and provide recommendations for institutional innovation and governance.

Cecilia Enitan Ogunsusi,
University of Ibadan

Willie A. Eselebor,
University of Ibadan

“Assessment of Institutional Capacity to Reduce Cross-border Smuggling in Cultural Artifacts in Nigeria”

This study attempts to interrogate the institutional capacity of agencies assigned the responsibility to reduce cross-border smuggling in cultural artifacts in Nigeria. With attendant porosity of borders in Nigeria, Benin Republic to the west, Niger and Chad to the north and Cameroon to the South, evidences suggests that smuggling of artifacts are on the increase depleting treasured artifacts in stock in Nigeria. The Museum is an institution established by law as custodian of history, identity and national security of artifacts or antiquities. While Nigeria Custom Service constitutes the security agency that man Nigerian borders and as such guard against the inflow and outflow of contrabands in the country. For a long time, the Custom and excise service have focused on illicit traffic of contrabands good with little attention on Cultural properties.

The study will therefore examine the institutional capacity of reducing cross- border smuggling in cultural artifacts through institutional collaboration. it will examine the function of Museums as regards NCMM act 242 and the function of Custom excise service. The study will therefore make use of a combination of historical, descriptive and analytical methods as well as relevant materials on the subject matter to build up structures of its argument.

Dr. Willie Aziegbe Eselebor,
University of Ibadan, Nigeria

“The Dynamics of Integration and the Interplay of Hard and Soft Borders in West Africa”

Sub-Theme: Security, Securitization, Geopolitics and Border Enforcement

The paper interrogates the dynamics of integration and the interplay of hard and soft borders along West Africa. In context, borders under the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) protocol on free movement of persons, goods and services (1979) may have received an unprecedented endorsement, but the artificial borders created as barriers are not dissolving, thereby producing systemic contradictions. This is examined against the backdrop of hard and soft borders, whether they are promoting mobility or not and what can actionably be done to reduce commuting hindrances to the benefit of community citizens. It demands answers to the workability of borderless frame, challenged by multiple security check-points along border routes. Evidences suggest exclusionary profiling, unwholesome practices and extortion of migrants along the Lagos Abidjan corridors of Nigeria, Benin, Togo and Ghana. Findings reveal that it is less expensive and faster to commute without valid travel documents, a contradiction that encourages undocumented migration. The paper concludes that the Protocol Free Movement is lacking in full implementation and there is the need to re-strategize for better service delivery.

Yvonne Fabara,

Texas A&M International University

“Energy Infrastructure Development in Ecuador: A Multinational Challenge”

This paper discusses the complexities of Ecuador's initiatives to develop energy infrastructure and how it affects its borders with Colombia and Peru, countries with whom they also share environmental concerns about energy, natural resources, and socioeconomic development.

Ari Finnsson,
University of Victoria

“A Comparative Study of the Oregon and Alaska”

Border Disputes and the Development of a Canadian Identity in British Columbia This paper examines the interaction of discourses surrounding the international border and national identity in British Columbia from 1859 through to the turn of the century. This research is based on two key ideas concerning Anglophone identity in Canada: that Anglophone Canadians define themselves in terms of being non-French and non-American, and that, in this context, the international border becomes an important reference point of different constructions of identity. The paper explores media coverage of two key border disputes in order to gain an understanding of the role of territory in shaping constructions of national identity. 1859 saw the eruption of the San Juan border dispute, where Great Britain and the United States debated the position of the international water boundary between Vancouver Island and the mainland. This dispute was passed on to arbitration by the German Emperor and resolved in 1872 in favour of the United States. Border disputes were formative events in the development of a shared national identity in British Columbia and Canada by providing a common ground upon which different groups could build a shared identity.

María Flores,
University of Texas-El Paso

“The Use and Abuse of Tweeter by Trump on the Border Wall. The Framing to Make America Great Again”

No Abstract

Judith Flores Carmona,
New Mexico State University

“Motherists’ Pedagogies of Cultural Citizenship: Claiming Rights and Space in a Xenophobic Era”

The primary focus of this critical ethnographic study was to find out how Latina mothers enact pedagogies of the home and their responsibility to fight for basic social needs and the various forms of activism that take place through their participation in their children’s education and educación in their community, school, and homes. This critical ethnography of over five years allowed me to understand how teachable moments spring from Latina mothers’ everyday rituals, from their lived experiences, testimonios, practices and actions. The findings from this study acknowledge how Latinas’ everyday cultural-familial-communal practices serve to inculcate sobrevivencia (beyond survival) lessons and transgenerational knowledge, education, and educación, that can serve their children to claim rights and create spaces of belonging in current nativist, xenophobic spaces. The findings elaborated and expanded on the concepts of

pedagogies of the home and pedagogies of cultural citizenship to illustrate how Latina mothers possess wisdom and enact their activism to fight for the rights of their families while enacting their cultural practices.

Paul Fryer,
University of Eastern Finland

“Everyday Border Crossings in the Pamir Mountains”

Since the collapse of the USSR in 1991, increasingly hard borders appeared in the north-eastern Pamir Mountains between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The Mountainous Badakhshan Autonomous Province of Tajikistan, long associated with the ancient Silk Road and contemporary Pamir Highway, suddenly found itself no longer part of the Soviet border defences and under the Pamir Road Administration based in nearby Osh, Kyrgyzstan. For the ethnic Kyrgyz-inhabited area of Murghab district, now deprived of the everyday provisioning afforded by the Soviet system, this new reality forces inhabitants to renegotiate their place along the border on a day-to-day basis in the pursuit of the necessities of life, which are not readily provided by the Tajik authorities. In this paper, I ask how do the inhabitants of Murghab engage with and cross the border today? How have their everyday lives been affected by the hardening of the border, and how do they cope? Research for this paper was conducted in Murghab in June 2017.

Cesar M. Fuentes,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Borders and Violence: A Comparative Study of the U.S.-Mexico and Mexico-Guatemala Borders”

Recently borders are becoming violent places in Latin America because of the globalization of the transnational organized crime (TOC) and their role that play for the flow of licit and illicit economies (migrants, prohibited drugs, human trafficking, etc.). The Illicit flows are primarily concerned with cross-border economic activities that are not authorized by the sending and receiving State (Andreas, 2004). In this sense, the image of fluidity is particularly appealing when discussing the cross-border movement of objects and people prohibited by the State (Van Schendel, 2005). The metaphor of illicit flows is not innocent, it means a “barrier” that keep out the flows. The barrier is equal to the international border (Van Schendel, 2005). In this context, the U.S. southern border function as a “barrier” to the illicit flows and influence the rise of violence in the Mexican side of the border product of the confrontation of TOC for less securitized routes, territories and ports of entry. In contrast, the Mexican southern border plays a role of free flow for licit and illicit economies. As a result, of the US-Mexico border experience an elevated level of violence and the Mexico-Guatemala border experience low level of violence.

Hilda Garcia Perez,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Flavio F. Marsiglia,
Arizona State University

Stephen Kulis,
Arizona State University

“Transnational Families and Substance Use Among Students in the U.S.-Mexico Border”

International migration of parents is a process with potential effects on the level of wellbeing of children and adolescent left behind. Globally, the number of households divided by border is becoming more common due to the intensification of international migration in recent decades. According to the Mexican census, the percentage of transnational households, families with at least a member living in the United States, was about 2% in 2010, but this percentage is likely to be higher in cities along the US-Mexico border. This study analyzes the relationship between parental migration to the United States and use of alcohol and tobacco among children left behind. The study reports data of a survey conducted among 1,428 middle school students in Nogales, Sonora in 2017.

Enoc Alejandro García Rivera,
CONACYT- UAT

“La Explotación de los Hidrocarburos en la Zona Fronteriza Internacional del Estado de Tamaulipas y su Relación con el Derecho Humano al Medio Ambiente Sano”

El Gobierno mexicano promulgó el 20 de diciembre de 2013 una reforma Constitucional encaminada a acrecentar la explotación de los hidrocarburos nacionales con uno de los objetivos prioritarios de lograr en las próximas décadas la seguridad energética nacional. Esta importante acción constitucional, implica no sólo una nueva forma jurídica de explotación del recurso natural nacional en aras de lograr la estabilidad en el suministro de energía, sino también la posibilidad de ocasionar en el entorno social de las entidades federativas donde la explotación de los hidrocarburos se verá acrecentada, una serie de repercusiones en los bienes y valores jurídicos que se encuentran tutelados bajo los derechos fundamentales. La presente ponencia tiene como finalidad exponer desde una perspectiva jurídica, como la interacción que derivará de la reforma constitucional implementada para obtener la seguridad energética, posiblemente impactaría de forma negativa en el valor y los bienes jurídicos que el derecho humano a un medio ambiente sano procuran, lo que posiblemente afectaría su adecuado goce y ejercicio no sólo entre la población situada en la región fronteriza de México sino también de los Estados Unidos.

James Gerber,
San Diego State University

Eduardo Mendoza,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Data for Mexico-U.S. Border Studies: A Comparison of Mexican and U.S. Data Collection and Distribution”

The asymmetries of the Mexico-U.S. border region are a serious obstacle to comparative research and analysis. Differences exist in data collection systems, the primary concerns of data programs, and the geo-political units below the state level. Many researchers get around these obstacles by looking only at one side of the border, or they do qualitative studies, or they present their results at such a highly aggregated level that it is difficult to know how comparable are border communities and how they are and are not integrated. We examine the data sources, coverage, and comparability of variables and data programs at the sub-state levels for communities in the Mexico-US border region.

David Gonzalez,
Texas A&M International University

“The U.S.-Mexico Border Media Visibility: Dynamics of News Coverage in Comparative Perspective”

This paper discusses contrasting forms of “public sphere” as manifested in the U.S.-Mexico media reporting. The use of the concept of “public sphere” permits the exploration of discourse and visibility, dialogue of interests and conflicts even in transnational landscapes.

This paper builds on previous research -covering the 1990s- discussing border viewpoints that dominated San Diego/Tijuana reporting: the representation of the border as bridge and boundary. However, as I will argue, during the past decade the kind of reporting that have continued as “border” issues have been maintained and reinforced in the political arena declarations between public officials- but with a narrower scope clustered around certain themes that invariably include crime and violence in a zone of “war”.

This paper is based on content analysis (2001-2011) of U.S.-Mexico border reporting in regional newspaper, The San Diego Union-Tribune (San Diego, USA), and La Frontera (Tijuana, Mexico), as well as examples drawn from television news on both sides using textual analysis.”

Margarita Grajeda Castañeda,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Martha Patricia Barraza de Anda,
Professor of economics at Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Thomas M. Fullerton, Jr., Ph.D.,
JP Morgan Chase professor of economics the University of Texas at El Paso

Cely Celene Ronquillo Chavez,
Professor of economics at Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Developing the U.S.-Mexico Border Region for a Prosperous and Secure Relationship: Managing Migration Flows”

Migration flows from Mexico to the United States annually exceed the number of visas approved by the U.S. Department of State. Nearly all of the migrants that arrive without documentation leave Mexico due to economic necessity. Accordingly, the first step toward resolving this problem would involve substantial reform of the national labor code in Mexico. Additionally, until policy adjustments are made in the United States to formally allow for workers from Mexico to legally cross the border, existing laws should be better enforced. That will entail greater border patrol deployments plus continued adoption of newer technologies. So-called “guest worker” and “blue card” proposals merit additional attention from the U.S. Congress. Steps to support economic development along the border can also help reduce pressures to migrate out of Mexico as more jobs are created within maquiladora and other business segments. Consular offices of Mexico can also potentially serve clearinghouse functions in order to better coordinate job matching between firms seeking workers and potential migrants seeking work.

Ulises Granados,
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México

“The Chiapas Borderland: Dynamics of a Buffer Zone between the U.S. and Central America”

Compared with the U.S.-Mexico border, the Mexico-Guatemala border area appears dramatically less controlled by either Mexican and Guatemalan law enforcement agencies. By rising the Cd. Hidalgo and Talisman border post areas with Guatemala as a case study, the presentation reviews relevant dynamics developing at the level of legal and illegal migration, regular trade and smuggling activities, and several other illicit activities including human smuggling and international drug traffic.

Important aspects to highlight in the Mexico-Central America border include the visibility of deported Central American nationals, including former or current gang members, living in the Mexican side of the border, as well as a marked increase in the number of transit migrants unable to complete their trip to the U.S. because of the strengthening of immigration policies but unable to return to the violence in their own communities. Such increasingly visible aspects of the border and its people highlights the power of Mexico to serve as a buffer zone between the industrial North and the global South, with all the violence and injustices that people in the area must endure.

Manuel A. Guerrero,
Universidad Iberoamericana

“Trump’s ‘Wall’ Politics in the Mexican Media. When Context and Framework Really Matters”

No Abstract

Manuel A. Gutierrez,
Arizona State University

Kathleen Staudt,
The University of Texas at El Paso

“Governing our Borderlands Commons”

The late Nobel Laureate political-economist Elinor Ostrom made famous the concept of ‘governing the commons,’ (1990), focusing especially on eco-systems and on people’s ability to manage and overcome the ‘tragedy of the commons’ (made famous by Garret Hardin in 1968) where self-interest undermines or destroys common resources. We contend, in this article, that the 14 million people and the 14 twin cities and towns along the near-2000 mile U.S.-Mexico borderlands should move toward forging a better way to govern their regional and local commons once national self-interest behavior is tamed and made more accountable to local voices. We intend to expand on the existing state-centered and business-oriented literature, although local government literature is sparse, with a theme to emphasize cooperation and best practices. We focus on local institutions: What differences exist across municipalities? Do local council border relations committees exist, and if so, what are their missions? Do NGOs and media play oversight roles and what sort of coverage exists? As our empirical analysis will show, binational institutions and media coverage are superficial, probably unhelpful to readers and border people.

Anabel Guzmán Contreras,
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas

Rosario Contreras Villarreal,

Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas

Marcia Leticia Ruiz Cansino,
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas

“Identidad Cultural en Frontera. Un Estudio en Matamoros, Tamaulipas, México”

La identidad cultural, desde la perspectiva de la psicología cultural, se desarrolla en un contexto histórico, social y cultural, siempre es un proceso, es estratégica, posicional, condicionada y contingente. En el marco de la Cd. De H. Matamoros, Tamaulipas, se realizó la investigación con propósito de identificar elementos de identidad cultural en sus habitantes nacidos o con al menos 20 años de radicar en la ciudad. Con métodos descriptivo y exploratorio con un diseño transversal, se encuestó a 30 personas hombres y mujeres adultos jóvenes y mayores y con escolaridad básica y de nivel superior. Los resultados evidencian que existe una cultura fronteriza de pertenencia al grupo sociocultural de habitantes de frontera; una relación funcional y dialéctica, en cuanto actividad, modos de discurso y tipos de pensamiento, por estar en la frontera y la vida cotidiana del ir y venir con diversos propósitos desde satisfacer las necesidades con el trabajo, compras de productos, tener momentos de ocio y recreación y que la frontera posibilita, una visión amplia para actuación en dos escenarios culturales, muy diversos pero que forman parte de la vida cotidiana y de identidad con las dos culturas.

Geoffrey Hale,
University of Lethbridge

“Shuffling the Deck: Negotiating Canada’s Variable and Shifting Borders in Evolving North American and Global Economies”

This paper will explore the interaction of territorial institutions and extra-territorial forces institutional, economic, and technological, among others on economic interactions and related bordering processes across national borders, both within North America and, where relevant, in broader economic relationships affecting the movement of goods, services, people and capital. It will summarize research conducted as part of the broader Borders in Globalization project in fields ranging from overarching North American governance structures and Canadian foreign trade policies to the management of cross-border supply chains, labor mobility of skilled professionals, varied ebbs and flows of cross-border regionalism, energy, environmental, automotive, food safety, and other important sectoral policy fields.

Helga Kristin Hallgrimsdottir,
University of Victoria

“Borders In Globalization’s Studies of Cascadia”

Border in Globalization’s (BIG) Canadian co-lead for British Columbia, Prof. Hallgrimsdottier, will summarize mid-term findings regarding British Columbia, Canada. I.e. review finding across the six research themes applied to BIG: Culture, History, Sustainability, Security, Flows (Trade, Migration of skilled and unskilled labor) and Governance and bring in examples coming out of the Canadian regional studies. Her paper is the introduction and conclusion of a forthcoming book on the borderlands of British Columbia. The panelists will provide examples of what we are learning on the BIG research assumptions: 1) that the territorial trap hypothesis is unraveling, 2) that border policies are increasingly straddling borders, and, 3) that a-territorial bordering practices are gaining much ground, and displacing boundary markers

away from the boundary lines, that these markers are virtual, regulatory, legal, but very real if not visible or simply territorial.

Eugenia Hernandez Sanchez,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“¿Ellos Matan? La Maternidad Transfronteriza como Entrenamiento para Sobrevivir la Violencia Cotidiana en Ambos Lados de la Frontera”

Los estudios sobre la frontera y la fronterización del mundo (Besserer, Gil Martínez y Oliver, 2008) nos ha permitido trazar una larga historia de desigualdad material y simbólica entre países como entre personas (Bustamante, 1992). De dichos estudios se ha desarrollado un amplio debate sobre la feminización de la migración y la pertinencia de desarrollar teorías que hablen desde la experiencia de vida como testimonio (LFG, 2001) para dar cuenta sobre las historias colectivas silenciadas. En el presente trabajo se recuperan la narración personal como una vía para constituir(me) desde una maternidad que tiene que incluir la conversación sobre la dinámica diferenciada del cruce fronterizos, la inspección de los cuerpos y la violencia cotidiana y simultanea. Se apela desde la experiencia de vida lo que implica crecer, cruzar y ser madre en y desde la frontera. Se explora que significa la amistad entre madres en un contexto de violencia sistémica transfronteriza. La frontera vista desde la teoría pedagógica sobre frontera (Elenes, 2011) y la pedagogía del hogar (Delgado Bernal, 2001) nos permite cruzar territorios epistémicos y geográficos para discutir como se puede generar una solidaridad transnacional (Bejarano, 2010) en tiempos de constante separación.

Edwin Hodge,
Univeristy of Victoria

“Anxieties and Exclusions in the British Garden of Eden”

As an emergent borderland, the Okanagan Valley in the interior of British Columbia presents researchers with an interesting example of a space where multiple kinds of borders overlap and interact with one another – sometimes in contradictory ways. This is especially true when global economic forces and labour migrations confront the particular cultural anxieties present within the valley. This chapter presents a snapshot of cultural anxiety within the Okanagan Valley, located primarily at the intersection of international business development and international labour flows that have emerged to support that growth. Historically, the Okanagan Valley has been isolated from the rest of Canada, both in terms of its geography, and its unique racial and ethnic makeup; whereas British Columbia is roughly 85% white, the Okanagan is closer to 95% white, with Kelowna being even more ethnically homogenous than that. In such a monochromatic cultural environment, the arrival of non-white residents and non-white temporary foreign workers represents to some residents a disruption of the ‘natural’ order of the region. As a result, temporary foreign workers are often isolated from the rest of the community, while their presence is hotly debated as a potential source of increased crime or “social problems”.

Oscar Ibáñez Hernández,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Human Right to Water for Marginalized People of Guachochi and Ciudad Juárez”

This paper reviews the challenges of implementing the Human Right to Water constitutional amendment in an urban and a rural community of the state of Chihuahua, a Mexico-US border

state. The lack of appropriate indicators to measure sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water makes evaluating compliance very difficult, also the different perspectives of what the Human Right to Water means for urban and rural communities adds to the complexity of achieving full compliance with the constitutional text.

Jorge Ibarra Salazar,
Tecnologico de Monterrey

“The Border Effect and the Impact of Transfers on Property Tax”

The literature on Mexican municipal public finances has studied the effect of transfers on fiscal revenue, and the border effect on different indicators of governmental performance. In this paper we use panel data of the municipalities located in the Northern Border States in order to investigate whether there exists a B

Akihiro Iwashita,
Hokkaido University

“Border Tourism in Japan Today: Development and Its Role in Remaking Borderlands”

This paper covers recent developments in Japan’s border tourism, examining Fukuoka-Tsushima-Busan (Korea), Wakkanai-Sakhalin (Russia), Yaeyama-Taiwan and other border tour programs. Developing border tours has been an enterprising and innovative exercise for regions at the border, due to the cooperation sought between the academic, business, administrative and civil society spheres. This paper will examine how a number of challenges were overcome in the course of developing such tours. The successes and failures of these efforts are suggestive of global dynamics relevant for the study of borders today. The paper will also introduce a Japanese book on border tourism, the first ever published in the Japanese market, and detail the establishment of a new association for border tourism, which consists of a travel agency, carrier, local bodies and business, as well as our University.

Olle Järv,
University of Helsinki

Kerli Müürisepp,
University of Helsinki

“Towards the Implementation of Big Data in Border Studies: Prospects and Challenges to Examine Borders, Borderlands and People”

Socio-spatial phenomena and processes related to borders are widely studied by scholars from a range of disciplines to understand how borders influence the functioning of space, society and individuals. Border research has gained particular importance since the emergence of globalization that has entailed unprecedentedly increasing mobilities of everything (people, objects, and information) transcending the borders of states and nations. Especially the amount of people regularly crossing state borders and practising daily activities on both sides is rapidly increasing. Thus, to understand better the growing complexity of borders and bordering processes, and to foster cross-border cooperation and governance, there is a crucial need for more detailed knowledge about individuals’ cross-border spatial practices and social interactions. We propose that an intriguing novel big data approach could provide additional insights for border studies as the approach allows studying human spatio-temporal mobility and socio-cultural interactions at individual level. Already, big data sources are being vastly

applied in a broad range of social science disciplines. In this paper, we critically map and highlight prospects and challenges in implementing big data sources to examine borders and bordering processes, and aim to seek in practice how it could provide evidence-based knowledge to foster societal development of borderlands.

Nelly Karina Jiménez-Genchi,
Facultad de Estudios Superiores Acatlán - Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Alberto Fuentes-Maya,
Facultad de Estudios Superiores Acatlán - Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Agustín Vilchis-Vidal,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez- UACJ

“La Megalópolis del Centro de México, Detonante de la Competitividad Regional”

En esta investigación se analiza el poder de la Zona Metropolitana del Valle de México dentro de la Megalópolis del Centro del País, que a partir de una geografía de la centralidad y de la periferia fomenta la competitividad entre ciudades – de las entidades federativas de la Ciudad de México, Estado de México, Tlaxcala, Hidalgo, Puebla y Morelos – que se convierten en nodos estratégicos formando una red de intercambio económico, político y social. La metodología empleada consistió en un análisis comparativo de las regiones que constituyen la Megalópolis del Centro de México, considerando como variables la competitividad, la capacidad de resiliencia, el poder financiero, la migración y la seguridad. Los resultados evidencian la presencia de ciudades que constituyen un nodo concéntrico con localidades periféricas; situación que se traduce en una marcada desigualdad de crecimiento económico, debido a que los recursos naturales, materiales y humanos se convierten en una mercancía, fragmentando de esta forma a la sociedad, generando fenómenos de inseguridad, violencia, y migración tanto de personas como de empresarios en busca de mejores oportunidades de trabajo y ciudades seguras. Este escenario presenta la necesidad de impulsar políticas públicas en las que participen el Estado, los empresarios y la ciudadanía.

Virpi Kaisto,
University of Eastern Finland

Olga Brednikova,
Centre for Independent Social Research, Saint Petersburg

“Lakes, Putin and Shopping on Mental Maps: Young People’s Perceptions of Space and Spatial Socialization in the Finnish-Russian Borderland”

Young people living in border areas have received little scholarly attention, even if according to current understanding, young people play an important and active role in societies. This research focuses on young people living at the Finnish-Russian border and studies their perceptions of the surrounding borderland with mental maps. Mental maps are hand-drawn visual representations of a particular place or space. In this research, the method was adapted to a cross-border context and 195 mental maps were collected from pupils in the cities of Lappeenranta (Finland) and Vyborg (Russia) between 2013-2017. The aim of the research was to study what kinds of meanings young people attach to the borderland and how they (de)construct borders in it. This paper demonstrates how the young people have shared, culturally and socially constructed meanings, symbols, and narratives attached to the borderland. These meanings differ between the Finnish and Russian young people, especially concerning the Russian side of the borderland. The Russian pupils picture it to be similar to

the Finnish side, but the Finnish participants consider it to be more urban and less attractive than the Finnish side. Besides offering a visual tool for examining perceptions in borderlands, this paper contributes to our understanding of the processes of spatial socialization.

Saija Kaskinen,
University of Eastern Finland

“The Path to Progress or the Sleep of Reason’: Representations of (Re)bordering Processes at Finnish-Russian Borderlands”

The war between Finland and the Soviet Union ended in September 19, 1944. On April 30, 1958, the last train transporting war reparations left Parikkala, the small border-town in South-East Finland, for the Soviet Union. This last transaction marked the end of any normal cross-border passenger or freight traffic between Parikkala and the Soviet Union until 2001 when the temporary Parikkala- Syväoro border crossing point was opened for freight traffic transit. At present, Parikkala and its neighbouring municipalities are negotiating about raising the current temporary status of Parikkala-Syväoro border crossing point to international that would allow passenger traffic as well. The interest of this paper lies in analysing the ways in which two local and regional newspapers represent Parikkala’s effort to implement a new cross-border policy. Utilizing Critical Discourse Studies, Frame Analysis, Trauma and Border Studies, the paper aims at answering the following questions: To what extent has the Finnish national border turned into the EU border? To what extent can ordinary people influence the bordering processes? What kind of social, cultural, and historical processes are involved in locally situated border narratives, and what is their place in border politics and in information production and distribution?

Okunade Samuel Kehinde,
University of KwaZulu-Natal

“The Security Plight of Women in Saki/Iseyin Border Area of Oyo State, Nigeria”

Globally, women are classified as a vulnerable group in any environment. In a conflict-ridden environment, women as a vulnerable group are often at the receiving end in terms of security, access to medical care and general well-being. With the high wave of cross-border criminalities that occur daily in Nigeria, women are put at a disadvantaged position making them victims of such activities. This is the prevailing situation along border communities in Saki/ Iseyin area of Oyo State which put the inhabitants of these communities at risk especially women. Owing from the preceding, this article will examine the security situation of Saki/ Iseyin area of Oyo State to ascertain its status in terms of safety of lives and properties. This paper will equally consider the experiences of women in this border area as it relates to their safety, those of their children and access to good health facilities in their immediate environment. This study will adopt a qualitative research model utilizing a phenomenological case study approach. A Focused Group Discussion will be conducted with 10 pregnant women and 10 mothers in Okerete and Abugudu communities while Key Informant Interviews will be conducted with (number) women leaders in both communities.

Gabriele Kohpahl,
East Los Angeles College

“Borders and Refugees: Responses of Ordinary Germans to Accepting 800,000 Refugees in 2016”

A frequently used phrase by Germany's Chancellor Angela Merkel's justifying her effort to admit 800,000 refugees to Germany in 2016 was "Wir schaffen das!" ("We can do this."). She stated that "Germany is a strong country. The motivation to take on this task that it has to be done. We have mastered so many things. We can do this." (Heissler 2016) ("Deutschland ist ein starkes Land. Das Motiv, mit dem wir an diese Dinge herangehen, muss sein: Wir haben so vieles geschafft - wir schaffen das!") Her decision contributed to a mixed reaction among other members of her conservative party the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), the populist far right Alternative for Germany (AFD) and the people who supported her effort. This paper will focus on ordinary Germans who supported her decision to admit 800,000 refugees. It will also evaluate how the arrival of refugees in Germany affected their lives. The paper is based on personal conversations, participant observation, and a review of the German Press.

Ashild Kolas,
Peace Research Institute

Lacin Idil Oztig,
Yildiz Technical University

"Trump's Border Wall: Statecraft as Entrepreneurship"

Donald Trump revved up his election campaign in 2016 with a promise of hardline immigration policies and renegotiation of NAFTA, branding undocumented migrants from Mexico as "criminals" and "rapists." His promise to build a giant wall on the US-Mexico border, and make Mexico pay for it, became a punchline of his presidential bid. Against this backdrop, we highlight the stakes of convincing performances of statecraft, suggesting that contemporary state agents are under pressure to perform statecraft convincingly precisely because there is a need to prove the contemporary state's *raison d'être*. The extremely heavy pressure on the US-Mexico border suggests that for the many who cross without permission, the perceived benefits of crossing outweigh the costs, including the grave dangers associated with the transit itself. Wherever this type of pressure occurs, effective border control becomes increasingly vital for convincing statecraft. Trump's construction of the US-Mexico border wall is statecraft writ large. By labeling this project statecraft as entrepreneurship, we direct attention not only to Trump's public persona as the entrepreneur writ large, but also to the entrepreneur-as-president as a "safe bet" in the clamor to maintain US hegemony, not only on the world stage, but in the American backyard.

Victor Konrad,
Carleton University

Zhiding Hu,
Yunnan Normal University

"Multiculturalism and the Multiscalar Expression of Borders between China and Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam"

The borderlands of China and Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam encompass the traditional territories of indigenous minorities who occupy cross-border culture areas and traverse the international boundaries routinely. This pattern of cross-border interaction has prevailed since colonial borders were imposed in the mountainous region, and the pattern persists into the recent era of globalization. This paper offers an initial analysis of how multiculturalism has been developed and sustained in these borderlands, and how multiculturalism is expressed in the recent articulation of multiscalar borderlands. Within the multicultural and multiscalar matrix of borderlands interaction, spatial dimensions, place characteristics and dynamic

processes, cultural identity affirmation remains an imperative. First, this paper examines how cultural identity is sustained in the bordering processes of colonialism and nationalism. Then, the focus is on cultural identity maintenance and affirmation amid the forces of globalization. Ultimately, the paper addresses how cultural identity is woven through the multiscalar expression of borders to differentiate, align, expand and limit the multiple cultures in the borderlands.

Victor Konrad,
Carleton University

Laetitia Rouvière,
Carleton University

“Akwasasne: Mohawk Identity at the Intersection of Quebec, Ontario, New York, Canada and the United States”

Akwasasne is situated at the intersection of multiple borders between communities, provincial and state jurisdictions, and national territories. Ontario, Quebec, New York State, the United States and Canada, and Cornwall and Massena all meet at the Mohawk reserves of St. Regis and Akwasasne. Whereas Mohawk culture prevails across this intersection of multi-scalar jurisdictions, the borders continue to impact the movement, activities and, ultimately, the identity of the indigenous population on the reserves. This paper explores the multiscalar bordering of Akwasasne beyond the bi-national focus. The focus in this paper is equally on the community interactions and the engagement with the provincial/state jurisdictions that impact day-to-day life in the borderlands.

Nuri Korkmaz,
Bursa Technical University

“European Union-Turkey Migrant Deal and the Aegean Sea as the External Border of the EU”

The recent refugee flow from Syria and Turkey towards the European Union affected both Greece and Turkey. This border region, which is supposed to be one of the most interactive regions of the European continent is still facing problems that prevent closer communication between Turkey and Greece. Instead, the border is stronger than anything else. This paper shall analyze the changing nature of the EU's border management policy in line with the pressure coming from the migration. Countries which do not constitute an external border of the EU were reluctant to pay for FRONTEX which is EU's border management agency. However, the 2015 refugee flow forced them to invest more money and increase their contribution. Thus, somehow the external borders of the EU became relevant for the countries, which do not constitute an external border of the European Union.

Jussi Laine,
University of Eastern Finland

Tom Ptak,
University of Idaho

“Yunnan Province as Framework: Developing a Multiscalar and Multidimensional Understanding of Borders”

Border studies have become stymied by orthodox discussions and critiques regarding the need to re-examine, reframe or reposition the way borders are understood, analyzed and researched. Coincidentally, we have witnessed a reanimation of the discourse surrounding national borders, sovereignty, identity and security. Across continents, the renewed privileging of territorial sovereignty has resulted in an unprecedented proliferation of borders, accompanied by a simplistic focus on their role as reinforced lines of defense against a broad array of threats. Debates have remained state centric and largely reactive. Consequently, we turn our gaze to the various processes and focus on phenomena manifesting as a result of borders. Yunnan, China provides a stage where a range of border shaping and border shaped processes play out at a range of scales across dynamic social, political, economic and environmental landscapes. This paper integrates recent research considering multiscale nature of borders and empirical work in Yunnan to propose a new framework for border studies--borders as dynamic processes.

Francisco Lara-Valencia,
Arizona State University

“Greening Ambos Nogales Through Networks and Cooperation”

Urban greening is an approach to city planning and design that has the potential to contribute significantly to quality of life and ecosystem services in cities. This concept refers to a wide variety of policy options that can affect cities by modifying the relationship between the urban natural environment and the urban built environment. Cities along the US-Mexico border are commonly affected by greenspace deficit and this paper explores the potential of implementing urban greening strategies in a border context. Using Ambos Nogales (Nogales, Sonora and Nogales, Arizona) as case study, this paper discusses both the opportunities and challenges of urban greening in a border urbanization joined by strong ecological connections but separated by asymmetrical planning practices and traditions.

Edna Ledesma,
The University of Texas at Austin

“Empowerment by Design: Brownsville West Rail Trail Corridor Studio”

This is a live project for an economically deprived area on the U.S.-Mexico border: Brownsville, Texas. Its context includes a dysfunctional interaction of the Rio Grande River, vacant sites, historic fabric, transit, and green infrastructure. The city has a majority Latino population that is traditionally undereducated and economically disadvantaged. This paper presents the results of a research partnership between the University of Texas and Texas Southmost College, as they explore the potential transformation of an eight-mile abandoned railroad corridor. This line runs parallel to the Rio Grande River and the U.S.-Border Wall, and links to both economically deprived and affluent neighborhoods directly to the historic downtown. Additionally, two key institutions anchor the corridor: Texas Southmost College; and the 77 Flea Market. Furthermore, the corridor terminates at a U.S.-Mexico international crossing bridge, the original crossing for rail freight traffic in Brownsville. The core purpose of the research was to address social justice in the design of the 21st century American city, by studying potential transformations of this vector as a catalyst for social and economic change, and the significant impact that access to hike and bike infrastructure has in addressing mobility, health, and economic development.

Ilkka Liikanen,
University of Eastern Finland

“Shifting Border Concepts of EU-Russia Relations”

In the study of post- Cold war international relations, there is a strong tendency to analyse the international roles of the EU and the Russian Federation in terms of binary opposition. The EU is examined as a new kind of international actor that represents novel conceptions of sovereignty, borders and territoriality, whereas Russia is considered as an archetype of a traditional international actor that builds its policies on securitised notions of territorial integrity, spheres of interest and buffer zones. This study strives for an alternative perspective by applying the concept of actorness for understanding the formation of the roles of the EU and the RF both as an internal consolidation process and in the broader context of changing international order. The paper screens in detail conceptual shifts in EU policies concerning the so-called European neighbourhood and relates these to an analysis of changes in Russian policies in post-Soviet space. The paper will identify major conceptual shifts in conceptions of borders, territoriality and sovereignty and interpret them in the broader context of strategies concerning post- Cold war international order.

Vladimir Lopez Recinos,
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas

“Migración y Violencia: El Caso de los Migrantes Hondureños Desaparecidos en la Frontera Noreste de México y Sur de EEUU (2003-2016)”

La ponencia abordara la migracion indocumentada de los centroamericanos hacia Estados Unidos (EEUU). El objetivo es analizar el flujo migratorio compulsivo que se ha convertido en una crisis humanitaria y en un asunto de seguridad. Desde hace dos decadas (1990-2016) el desplazamiento de hombres mujeres y niños, procedentes especialmente de Honduras, El Salvador y Guatemala, ha venido incrementandose de manera constante. Ese fenomeno hoy no solamente esta vinculado a razones de caracter economico y laboral, sino que tambien a multiples causales de orden social, politico, cultural, ambiental y familiar. La corriente migratoria primero esta confluyendo en la frontera sur mexicana (Chiapas y Tabasco), para luego seguir su curso a distintos estados, pero principalmente hacia el noreste de Mexico y sur de EEUU (Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila y Texas). Esa es una de las rutas migratorias con mayor intensidad en los ultimos años (2010 - 2016).. Hoy la salida constante de jovenes y personas en edad productiva esta convirtiendose en un escenario tragico. Muchos pierden la vida en el intento, otros desaparecen en la ruta y su paradero aun es incierto.

Jose Carlos Lozano,
Texas A&M International University

David Gonzalez,
Texas A&M International University

Joachim Michael,
Bielefeld University (GERMANY)

“Decoding a Narco-novela on the U.S.-Mexico Border: Readings of Netflix’s Narcos’ by Mexican American TV Viewers in Laredo, Texas”

The paper presents and discusses findings from around 120 surveys among Laredo, Texas frequent viewers of Netflix’s popular television series “Narcos.” While the series has been extremely popular all over Latin America and the United States, studying its reception and readings in a predominantly Mexican American border town like Laredo allowed us to focus on

a liminal space where the ethnic characteristics of its viewers and the particular geographic location (just across one of the Mexican cities where cartel violence and the War on drugs have been most intense in the last 10 years), provided a unique setting to explore particular interpretations and appropriations of the series. Results discuss the perceptions and valorizations of Pablo Escobar, of the US DEA and CIA agents, of Colombian law enforcement officials, and of Colombia as a whole by Laredo viewers of “Narcos.” In addition, the paper discusses the degree in which viewers consider the television program accurate and realistic and the different ways in which they seemed to negotiate the contents of the series.

Jose Carlos Lozano,
Texas A&M International University

“The Social Experience of Going to the Movies in the 1930s-1960s in a Small Texas City”

This paper discusses the findings of 40 interviews with informants 64 to 95 years old born and/or raised in Laredo, Texas, a small city on the U.S. border with Mexico, where Mexican Americans have always been the demographic majority and where Spanish-language movies from the neighboring country were profusely exhibited for decades. The study focuses on the memories of Mexican and Hollywood films among this group of respondents when they were children or teenagers during the 1940s-1960s. The paper explores the way American and Mexican films interacted with their complex double ascription to the U.S. and to Mexican linguistic and cultural features and were part of their complex strategies to navigate between their new American national identity and their still strong and pervasive Mexican cultural roots.

Donna L. Lybecker,
Idaho State University

Mark K. McBeth,
Idaho State University

Misty Clover Prigent,
Idaho State University

“The Canada-U.S. Border: Tweeted Perceptions and the Impact of Geolocation”

All borders are social constructions, which can change in porosity (frequency and regulation of movement). As such, it is necessary to understand the complexity of borders rather than simply focusing on borders as a nation-state’s prevue. Studying borders from the bottom up, starting from daily practices and responses to institutional actors and governments, adds to our understanding of the complexity of borders. This paper focuses on the Canada-US border, which has become increasingly visible with the election of US President Trump, by using Twitter as a means to obtain the public’s narratives about the border. Bilingual and multi-country tweets, retweets, and replies, extracted from a Twitter search with the keywords “US Canada Border” and “Frontiere Canada USA” constitute the data for this paper. The results show a changing perception of the Canada –US border and variation based on geolocation of tweets.

Kenneth Madsen,
Ohio State University Neward Campus

“Constructing U.S. Border Barriers with Legal Waivers and Voluntary Compliance”

In an effort to expedite the construction of border barriers, 48 sets of laws have been waived in the U.S. since 2005 when authority for such actions was first delegated by Congress to the Secretary of Homeland Security. Ranging from environmental protections to historic preservation and even religious freedoms, waived laws facilitated extensive construction of barriers along the U.S.-Mexico border. While five proclamations were issued under Secretary Chertoff during the Bush Administration, the DHS under Obama issued no such waivers and subsequently complied “voluntarily” with many of the laws even though it continued to construct barriers as mandated by the Secure Fence Act. Such compliance was not consistent, however, and the administration likely could not be held legally liable for any infractions given the waivers. Most recently, the first two Secretaries of Homeland Security under the Trump Administration have both issued waivers, first for the construction of prototypes in San Diego and secondly for a rather routine wall upgrade in Calexico. Congress has also seen the introduction of several bills that would directly waive laws in such cases, although none have passed. While much attention has been given to the presence of these waivers, they have not been systematically mapped

Julie Madrigal,
University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

“SB4: A Policy Paradox”

Texas Senate Bill 4 is a controversial immigration law that has been met with strong opposition from a number of stakeholders. The law requires for local governments and law enforcement agencies to cooperate with federal immigration authorities in inquiring about the immigration status of individuals who have been lawfully detained. The law constitutes that any attempt to implement policies that would hinder peace officers to enforce SB4 is punishable criminal offense. Concerns regarding its negative impact on Texas residents, law enforcement, and local government institutions led to its challenge in court, where it was ultimately blocked by a United States District Judge. The complexities surrounding SB4 illustrate an interesting paradox in policymaking that is worth exploring through the contrasting frameworks of John Kingdon and Giorgio Agamben. Each theory is valuable at providing explanations pertaining to the formulation of SB4 and its implications on those who live within its dominion.

Samantha Magnus,
University of Victoria

“Overgrowing the Border?”

An Examination of Cascadian Culture and Legal Cannabis Border theorists have proposed that a few key factors promote cross-border integration: cross border policy-making, market forces, political clout and culture (Brunet-Jailly, 2005). Perhaps because it is the least tangible and therefore most difficult to assess, the role of culture in shaping border phenomena has been the least elucidated. Our objective is to shed light on the operation of culture in borderland integration with a case study of convergence of cannabis law in Cascadia, a region spanning the Canadian province of British Columbia and the American states of Washington and Oregon. Through an examination of both grey and academic literature, we explore the extent to which shared culture across the border may have driven legalization of recreational cannabis, effective in each jurisdiction between 2012 and 2018. The Cascadian border represents not only a dividing line, but a regional “backbone” (Coates and Findley, 2002). The various asymmetries of supply, demand, and law environment have created licit and illicit business opportunities, and with these opportunities a pulling force in cultural flow, up the I-5 interstate and Highway 99 from California to B.C.

Debidatta Aurobinda Mahapatra,
University of Massachusetts Boston

“Cross-border Cooperation in Kashmir: Examining the Role of Non-state Actors in Peacebuilding in South Asia”

The paper examines the state-centric notion of border and security in Kashmir and examines the non-state actors and their roles in the borderland evolution in South Asia. It analyzes the border related peace initiatives and examines the following questions: Are the initiatives purely state centric? While local non-governmental actors have played a role in shaping cross-border cooperation in the European border regions, this is a nascent phenomenon in case of Kashmir. The paper argues that the cross-border regional cooperation in Europe can be amply instructive to study cross-border activities along Kashmir’s contested border. It further contends that the activities of the local actors, which have gained ground in Kashmir in the last two decades, need scholarly attention. The paper particularly focuses on the developments aftermath of the opening of cross-border roads in 2005, though it has briefly dealt with the history of the conflict and the initiatives that led to the opening of the border. Drawing on the literature on borders and qualitative field research, the article examines whether the recent border evolution in Kashmir has witnessed activism at grassroots level and with what implications for the conflict and the evolution of the borderland.

José Ángel Maldonado,
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

“Voyeurism, Nihilism, and Precarious Life in Luis Mandoki’s *La Vida Precoz y Breve de Sabina Rivas*”

Luis Mandoki’s 2012 film, *La Vida Precoz y Breve de Sabina Rivas*, presents the life and death of a young woman caught in a complex market of sex work who aspires to free herself through performance. The film aims at raising consciousness among Mexican and international audiences about the real, material conditions of many Central Americans. As a result, the film walks a fine line between cinematic voyeurism/scopophilia and global activism, by demonstrating the complex lives of unknown Others to more privileged audiences. Using a combination of critical race theory and feminist film criticism, the author argues that Mandoki’s film presents the border between Mexico and Guatemala as a way to both deflect attention from the discourses of immigration into the United States, while simultaneously questioning the role of Mexican civilians in their response to Central American precarious lives. Mexican civilians are presented as a powerless middleman, happy to move people across borders, but unwilling, or unable, to prevent the early (*precoz*) deaths they observe.

Rafael M. Marrufo,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

David Reyes,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Luis I. Chávez,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Angélica A. Araujo,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Sonia Bass,
Universidad Autónoma de Hidalgo

“Riesgo Biológico Sanitario Asociado a Vivienda Abandonada en Ciudad Juárez”

No Abstract

Giuseppina Marsico,
University of Salerno (Italy) and Centre for Cultural Psychology, Aalborg University (Denmark)

“Exploring the Potential of the Social Membrane Notion in Everyday Borders”

The notion of Borders went through a profound change in the last two decades: from Border, to Bordering, from Borderland to Borderscape. This paper aims at discussing the heuristic power of the notion of Social Membrane that is able to open up the development of different and more holistic approach to border from epistemological, ontological and methodological point of view. The notion of Social Membrane illuminates the complexity of the human existence in-between. The construction of individual and collective identity on the border, is the human arena for exploring the potential of the social Membrane Notion. Some empirical data of European and not European Borderzone (where the borders on the map does not really coincide with the “cultural” border) will be discussed in order to see how the social membrane provides the content for new form of belonging and becoming.

Giuseppina Marsico,
University of Salerno (Italy) and Centre for Cultural Psychology, Aalborg University (Denmark)

Luca Tateo,
Centre for Cultural Psychology, Aalborg University (Denmark)

“Signs as Borders and Borders as Signs: Directionality and Meaning-Making”

The notion of sign is everything that stands for something else in function of a third. Thus, a sign a) substitutes, as by definition sign and object are not the same; a) divides, as it distances the sign here and now from the referent; and c) unites, as it creates a relationship between the sign, the object and the interpretant. Besides, the production of a sign “A” immediately evokes the idea of the “non-A” and their relationship. Any statement (e.g. citizen, homeland, etc.) implies the construction of that system of meaning. We argue that borders work in a similar way, but both signs and borders are not just “out there”. They emerge in the intentional movement of the organism in the course of future-oriented action in everyday life. Nevertheless, the field of the organism is populated of peripheral “potential” signs that work as affective suggestions for the organism. Architecture is one good example of an environment filled with those potential affective orientations (stairs, doors, ornaments, etc.) that suggest to the organism specific ways of feeling and behaving.

Nataly Martinez
San Francisco State University

“California’s Public Schools: Social Stratification Functioning as Legal Borders”

This paper examines the social stratification that exists in the public school system in California. It pays specific attention to the experiences of Latina/Latino/Latinx immigrant

youth to determine how intersectionality plays a role in segregation effects in public schools among immigrant youth pursuing higher education. A critical understanding of the social disadvantages immigrant youth face in the public school system is crucial as we attempt to understand the effects of immigration policies in the United States.

Oshiel Martínez Chapa,
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas

Jorge E. Salazar Castillo,
Tecnológico Nacional de México

“Logros y Desafíos de la Economía Fronteriza del Valle del Rio Grande”

El presente trabajo tiene como propósito fundamental reflexionar en torno a los logros y desafíos que enfrenta el comercio organizado de ambas partes de la frontera del Valle del Rio Grande de Texas y del norte de Tamaulipas. Por décadas esta parte de la geografía del mundo ha sido favorecida por flujos constantes de personas y mercancías en las dos direcciones: No obstante, la situación actual dista mucho de ser como lo era antes. La coyuntura actual se caracteriza por una disminución significativa de cruces peatonales y vehiculares, con lo cual se han perjudicado las economías de ambas regiones. La hipótesis que se plantea es que el desarrollo económico, asociado este a factores como el comercio local e internacional, requiere de arreglos institucionales y de cooperación en la resolución de los problemas comunes. Como factores explicativos de la situación descrita deben citarse a la violencia generalizada en México, especialmente en la parte norte de Tamaulipas; la devaluación del peso mexicano; los bajos ingresos de la población mexicana y, no en menor medida, la incertidumbre respecto a empleos e inversiones en México en el contexto del discurso proteccionista del actual gobierno de EU.

Graciela Martinez-Zalce,
Centro de Investigaciones sobre America del Norte

“Women Filmmakers and Everyday Life in North American Borders”

Since the 1990’s, the border genre was significantly modified by women filmmakers who started narrating stories about everyday life in the borderlands. This paper will analyze the quotidian in four Mexican, US and Canadian films (Novaro’s El jardin del Eden, Anders’ Gas food lodging, Bailey’s Bordertown Cafe and Hunt’s Frozen River).

Allan K McDougall,
Western University

“Exclusionary Practice: Designing an Unfettered and Robust Border”

Over the last decade and a half in our research in the Pacific Northwest borderlands, we have traced the form of the state and its impact on communities in the region. In focusing on the exclusionary laws and the politics behind private property, we discovered that legal constructions of the state lie at the core of state power and that the political procedures that create laws are used procedurally with impunity by those in control. This paper will start by documenting the link between power, political procedure and law in defining the substance of border prohibitions. It will evaluate what form of construction would make the prescriber of regulations impervious to constraint. It then will conclude by linking borders explicitly with

those idealized arguments to sharpen the critique necessary to critique current practice AND to place a limit on arbitrarily constructed exclusionary sanctions.

Stephen Meardon,
Texas A&M International University

“Services Exports as a Development Strategy: NAFTA and U.S.-Mexico Trade in Higher Education”

No Abstract

Eusebio Medina Garcia,
Universidad de Extremadura

“Historias de la Raya: Los Últimos Contrabandistas de la Frontera de España con Portugal”

En este trabajo presentamos varias etnografías -historias de vida- de los últimos contrabandistas profesionales, activos en las regiones interiores de la frontera de España con Portugal. Estos hombres y mujeres dedicaron al contrabando del café y de otras muchas mercancías una gran parte de su vida y abandonaron definitivamente dicha actividad a mediados de los años noventa del pasado siglo XX, cuando dejó de ser rentable; una vez que se desmantelaron las barreras arancelarias y los controles de aduanas como consecuencia de la integración de España y de Portugal en la Unión Europea y tras la aplicación del Acuerdo de Schengen. Incluimos además unas breves reflexiones teóricas y metodológicas acerca del método etnográfico aplicado al estudio de las fronteras, y sobre el fenómeno del contrabando tradicional como recurso y como patrimonio cultural.

C.T. Mexica,
Arizona State University

“The Materiality of Borders in Borderlands’ Literature”

Borders and borderlands are fundamentally ambivalent, riddled by deep contradictions and divisions. The focus of hopes, as well as fears, they give rise to utopian dreams of transgression, reconciliation, and escape from monolithic concepts of culture and identity. At the same time, they are the sites of violence, separation, hatred, and death (the border as wound, scar, and wasteland). For example, mainstream U.S. literature on globalization and borderlands tends to emphasize the utopian potential, to eulogize borders as the vanishing point of national essentialisms and absolutist identities. As a result, border metaphors have proliferated, celebrating borders and borderlands as sites of liminal, in-between spaces, exchanges and interactions across all kinds of differences and divisions (geographic, cultural, psychological, sexual, etc.), where Gloria Anzaldúa’s border thinking begins to mark a point of departure from these universalizing “isms.” Within and beyond these abstract border discourses, this paper is committed to reaffirming the materiality of the border, by focusing on one specific site, the U.S./Mexican borderlands in the literature of Cormac McCarthy and Eduardo Antonio Parra.

Martha Miker,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Elizabeth Valdez,
Universidad de Arizona

Rosi Andrade,
SIROW-UA

“Exploring Adolescent Pregnancy and Access to Reproductive Healthcare in a Mexico-US Border Cultural Context: Results of Semi-Structured Interviews”

A pesar del problema del embarazo adolescente en la frontera Mexicano-Estadounidense, pocas investigaciones han identificado las percepciones de las adolescentes, sus madres, personal de salud y promotoras comunitarias sobre el mismo. Formamos un equipo de investigación binacional para ejecutar once entrevista semiestructurada para personal de salud, incluso dos médicos, dos adolescentes (edades de 16-17), una madre adolescente (20 años), tres promotoras comunitarias y dos madres de adolescentes que viven y trabajan en una de las colonias de Nogales Sonora caracterizada por alto embarazo adolescente y violencia sexual. Nuestros resultados preliminares sugieren que estas adolescentes consideran el embarazo adolescente como un riesgo en sus vidas futuras y es la salud sexual y reproductiva algo que ellos consideran que debe ser explícitamente discutido. Es importante destacar que perciben la necesidad de intervenciones socioeducativas y socioculturales para abordar el embarazo adolescente, lo cual conlleva implicaciones para la búsqueda de su prevención. Al crear intervenciones socioeducativas para prevenir el embarazo adolescente, es importante tener en cuenta el enfoque cultural a través del cual se entiende el embarazo adolescente en el contexto fronterizo sonorense.

Mary Moeller,
Western Washington University

“The Canada-U.S. Security Relationship: A Case Study of Human Trafficking in the Pacific Northwest Region”

The security relationship between Canada and the United States has a long history of coordination and collaboration. However, the degree of cross-border cooperation varies by region, with different areas of the border experiencing different security challenges and responses. As the gateway between Asia and North America as well as the corridor connecting Canada to Mexico, the Pacific Northwest region of Washington State and British Columbia is a site for illicit activities such as drug smuggling and human trafficking. Human trafficking in particular is an issue that is receiving more attention and concern, both in the media and by public officials. There are many assumptions about the state of trafficking in the region, yet little data and few studies exist that provide a solid assessment of the issue. This presentation will use case studies to explore how border policies have changed in relation to trafficking and how these policies may have enhanced or inhibited the ability to detect and intercept trafficking.

Biswajit Mohanty,
Deshbandhu College

“Land and Belonging: Memories of displaced from Land in Odisha”

Belonging is a complex as well as a dynamic process. In its complexity, it not just becomes meromictic affectivity to things and place remaining at a subjective level alone rather it becomes an integral part of inter-subjective memories embedded in space, culture and social values. Belonging, in this sense, becomes an integrating element interwoven through webs of

social and political relationships which is manifested through various concrete existence and transformative symbols. It has a foundational existence embedded to the sense of place. It is anchored on autochthony which is manifested through concrete living spaces and symbolic representation of culture. In its foundational sense, belongingness provides the very essence of existence. Belonging to by becoming part of “the essence” enjoys an ontological existence with two other constituents: “ecologic border” and “memorate knowledge”. These constitute the materiality as well as affectivity of belongingness to place. The paper highlights the process of formation of belongingness with attachment to land becoming the master frame of analysis. It would discuss the linkage of “memorate knowledge” to the place, the ecologic border as the background and belongingness among the displaced from land in Odisha.

David J. Molina,
University of North Texas

“Changes in Demographic Characteristics along the U.S.-Mexico Border due to the Great Recession and Its Impact on Income Distribution”

The Mexican Foreign-Born population in the US has decreased since the Great Recession (Passel and Cohn, 2016). Hanson et al. (2017) have shown that while in the 1990s there was a large increase in low-skilled immigrants into the US-Mexico Border region that has dropped since the great recession. Mora and Davila (2008) have found that the average earnings of Mexican immigrants along the U.S.-Mexico border improved between 1990 and 2000 (a period of increased low-skilled migration to the area). Molina (2018) has found that national wages of Mexican-Foreign born Mexicans have improved more after the great recession than those of US born Hispanics and the population as a whole. The purpose of this study is to look at how Mexican born vs US born Hispanics are faring after the great recession in Border States and counties and how that is impacting their income distribution. In order to have an accurate measure of the impact on the great recession on inequality the Gini coefficients are adjusted for age and in the case of immigrants by year of immigration.

Steven Mondragon,
Texas A&M International University

“Argentina’s Five Borders: Energy and Economic Development”

This paper discusses the complex case of Argentina's five international borders (Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Chile) in matters regarding energy, economic and social development. Each country has unique challenges that support or diminish the potential to excel. Some of these challenges are related to access to energy.

Ricardo Monroy Sanchez,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Mexico

Norma Baca Tavira,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Mexico

“Vida Cotidiana de los Comerciantes Guatemaltecos en la Región Fronteriza sur de México”

El objetivo de esta propuesta es realizar un análisis de la vida cotidiana de comerciantes guatemaltecos en su movilidad circular sur-norte, en un contexto fronterizo. La frontera sur ha adquirido en las últimas décadas una dinámica migratoria intensa como resultado del aumento

de los flujos migratorios que llegan, cruzan y salen de ella, en esta dinamica, los comerciantes guatemaltecos presentan una movilidad entre Guatemala (ciudad Tecun Uman, San Marcos) y Mexico (Ciudad Hidalgo, Chiapas), la cual impacta en su vida diaria; respecto a que en un lado ejercen la actividad laboral y en el otro gastan los recursos obtenidos. Presentando dos formas de cruce fronterizo, una formal a traves de Puente Fronterizo Suchiate I y otra de manera informal mediante el desplazamiento por el rio Suchiate, para comercializar productos. Para la dar una respuesta al planteamiento del problema y a los objetivos, se recurrio en un momento a la Encuesta sobre Migracion en la Frontera Sur (Emif Sur). En un segundo momento, se desarrollo el trabajo de campo, mediante la aplicacion de una encuesta propia, entrevistas a comerciantes guatemaltecos en Ciudad Hidalgo, Chiapas, lugar donde ejercen la actividad, y recorridos de campo.

T. Mark Montoya,
Northern Arizona University

“Conflicts and Metaphors and Euphemisms, Oh My!: Pay No Attention to that Racism Behind the Curtain”

This paper argues that the citizenship regime deals primarily in power and control via racial discrimination, and those who have the power to define citizenship are those who have the power to claim citizenship, and hence build walls. However, we can also articulate citizenship at various levels for empowerment and against the citizenship regime. While focus has generally been on legalized notions of citizenship and on the border wall itself, a theoretical and historical study of conflicts, metaphors, and euphemisms in the U.S.-Mexico borderlands is useful in explaining and understanding the racism of the citizenship regime; and especially how we can challenge it, and consequently tear down walls.

Maria Cristina Morales,
University of Texas at El Paso

Cynthia Bejarano,
New Mexico State University

“Madres Fronterizas: Parenting in the Backdrop of Oppressive Structures”

What is parenting like along the U.S.-Mexico borderlands? How does one create a sense of safety in an unsafe environment? How does one explain to children the social injustices in their own community? How are children socialized to a culture of militarization? In this portion of the panel we will first provide a brief historical and contemporary overview of U.S. public-policies that contribute to the marginalization of the borderlands. We will then discuss a vignette on a border patrol agent’s excessive use of force actions that resulted in the death of a Mexican youth. This tragedy is a testament of border security policies that enact state sanctioned violence that threatens the collective safety of youth in the borderlands. Lastly, we will discuss how these structural aggressions in the U.S.-Mexico borderlands impact parenting and children’s sense of well-being.

Eva M. Moya,
The University of Texas at El Paso

“Health Institutions and Governance Along the U.S.-Mexico Border”

This paper examines the institutional scaffolding of health institutions and cooperation at the U.S.-Mexico border. The paper explores the institutional history, trends, resources, and collaborative agreements and efforts between the two countries to deal with health issues on the border. The goal is to identify where cross-border governance works well and where there are gaps, failures, and areas that need improved governance. Finally, the paper concludes with a discussion of key policy issues and policy recommendations.

Eva Moya,
University of Texas at El Paso

Silvia M. Chavez-Baray,
University of Texas at El Paso

“Intersectionality of Gender, Migration, Violence and Homelessness in the U.S.-Mexico Border Región”

Migrant women face multiple issues which make them vulnerable to violence and homelessness. These include increased risk due to poverty, unrecognized employment and education credentials, isolation, stigma, and discriminatory practices. The authors present quantitative and qualitative data from five studies conducted with migrant women who share perspectives and experiences of violence, gender, and homelessness to illustrate how the migration interacts with gender, socio economic status, and health to form a multifaceted system that makes women particularly vulnerable to violence. The studies include: Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs in Migrant Women; Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services in El Paso, Texas; Voices and Images of Migrant Women, Domestic Violence, Sexual and Reproductive Health; and Stories of homeless women. The presentation includes women’s responses to their abusive home situations, their interactions with services and providers, their perspectives on their situation in the border region and a Call to Action. Implications for research, structures, and services, particularly those with responsibility for meeting the needs of migrant women, are discussed.

Stephen Mumme,
Colorado State University

“On Constitutional Treaties: The U.S.-Mexico 1944 Water Treaty and Transboundary Rivers Governance”

Can international boundary and boundary waters treaties claim constitutional status? While most international lawyers argue no, this paper examines the problem by considering the status of the landmark 1944 U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty. It argues that the 1944 Treaty has gained constitutional standing in the laws and practices of both signatory parties and, after 73 years is more durable and embedded than ever as a treaty instrument. The Treaty’s putative constitutionality is parsed through various understandings of constitutionality, legal, political, economic, to gain a better understanding of its standing and status in binational affairs and its value as model for gauging the strength and durability of transboundary rivers treaties more generally.

Henrik Dorf Nielsen,
University of Eastern Finland

“Encountering (un)Familiar Russia: Perceptions, Knowledge and Experience”

We all have perceptions of other people and places, especially when that other place is as mysterious, diverse, and at the same time exposed as Russia. These perceptions are often made before we meet or interact with 'the other' and while most people will probably never go to Russia, they will have formed a perception based on e.g. news coverage, movies and narratives told and re-told between people. This makes perceptions less than perfect and prone to stereotypes, which is ironic considering the importance perceptions have.

This paper explores perception of Russia held by students from all corners of the world before and after visiting Russia. Besides from exploring general perception of Russia and whether it changes when interacting with the other, the aim is to determine how (un)familiarity in the form of prior knowledge, experience and proximity influences perception and whether negative perception can function as a catalyst for cross-border practices.

Steve Nivins,
St. Mary's University

“The Creative Industry in Texas Regional Economies Along the Border with Mexico and Its Relationship with Economic Growth”

This paper looks at the scale and growth of the creative industry the regional economies of Texas along the Mexico-U.S. border and analyzes the potential relationship between this industry and economic growth in the region.

Alex Norfolk,
University of Victoria

“Facilitating an Efficient Multi-modal Preclearance Zone in Southern Vancouver Island”

As of May 2017, the federal governments have agreed to implement preclearance in British Columbia (BC) for those land, sea and rail gateways where US Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) already provide pre-inspection services. In Southern Vancouver Island, this currently covers ferry services to Port Angeles and Seattle through Belleville Terminal, and to Anacortes via the Sidney ferry terminal. The objective of the research is to provide Tourism Victoria and its regional stakeholders with a comprehensive analysis of potential costs and benefits arising from the current singular preclearance approach compared to an integrated regional approach. This includes economic and social impacts regionally, as well as main operational impacts for ports, operators, the CBP and the Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA). This study employs a qualitative approach to the collection and analysis of primary data and document analysis. The methods include a literature review and interviews with representatives from various organizations and agencies in the Greater Victoria region. Findings: Municipal and provincial support for preclearance: The implementation of an integrated approach to preclearance in the region is aligned with the City of Victoria's long term strategy.

Lori Ojala,
University of Eastern Finland - Joensuu

“Talking Finn: Contemporary Transnational Identities of Finnish-Canadians”

Canada is home to one of the largest communities of Finnish immigrants in the world. While Finnish immigration has declined significantly since 1961, there remains a large number of Canadians who are descendants of these immigrants.

This research examines the attitudes, knowledge, and cultural identity of Finnish-Canadians residing in Canada today. For the purposes of this study, some of the markers that are used to measure this are the presence of Finnish cultural organizations and interaction by members of the Finnish-Canadian community with these organizations, Finnish language ability, knowledge of Finland, use of Finnish symbols (e.g. bumper stickers, apparel, etc.), and the preparation or consumption of Finnish ethnic foods. The field research for this study commenced in November 2016 and consisted of surveys and interviews in communities across Canada with significant Finnish populations, including Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Toronto, and Vancouver.

What defines Finnish-Canadian ethnic identity today? Are Finnish-Canadians maintaining their ethnic identity or are they slowly transforming; assimilating or creating new identities? If so, why is this happening and is it different from other European ethnic groups in contemporary Canadian society? I will address these questions and others in my presentation.

Xavier Oliveras González,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Entre la Refronterización y la Resistencia al Muro: El Boicot en Reynosa, México a las Compras en McAllen, EUA”

La creciente refteronterización de los Estados, es decir, el endurecimiento del ejercicio de las funciones fronterizas, ha ido acompañado de una resistencia a la misma por parte de las comunidades fronterizas, colectivos afectados y/o activistas. Estos dos procesos a menudo han sido conceptualizados como opuestos y mutuamente excluyentes, sin embargo hay evidencias que señalan una determinada imbricación. En este sentido se busca identificar y analizar la acción conjunta y simultánea de ambos. Desde los años 1990 la frontera sur de Estados Unidos constituye un caso paradigmático de refteronterización, que se ha reforzado con la actual administración del presidente Trump. En este contexto se analizan el boicot en el Noreste de México (Reynosa, Monterrey) al turismo de compras en McAllen, Texas (mcallear) y la contra-campaña organizada en aquella ciudad. Para ello se ha llevado a cabo una investigación cualitativa aplicada a fuentes escritas y gráficas de ambos lados de la frontera. Los resultados muestran una confluencia ante el rechazo a la refteronterización, pero a la vez ambas operaciones divergen en tanto que con el boicot se reproduce y refuerza la separación fronteriza entre México y Estados Unidos, mientras que la contra-campaña de McAllen moviliza un conjunto de representaciones de unidad transfronteriza.

Young Rae Oum,
University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

“Gender, Race, and Struggles for Identities among Korean American Intellectuals”

Discourses on racism, racial identity, and interracial relationships in the U.S. have mostly privileged black-white relationships. The conceptualization of race betrayed in American vernacular identifies whites as “Americans” and blacks as “minority.” Asian Americans are considered neither American nor minority, by both white and black communities, hence remain “foreign” regardless of immigrant history. The narratives of Korean-American diasporic identity echo with many elements of the post/modern subjectivity theories, yet most people perceive their individual and cultural identity as something to create and construct for themselves. Superficially, such perception does not seem compatible with the idea of constituted subjectivity central in Judith Butler’s theory. However, feminist discourse theories would still be helpful in mapping the substituted subject by uncovering the relationship between the larger discourses and individual narratives, whether the relationship is articulated

by the “subjects” or not. In other words, although the immigrants actively seek to “create” their own identities, they are viewed as already constituted from the perspectives of discourse theories. Also, an identity is a process, and the process continues over people’s life time.

Cesar Augusto Panizo Cardona,
Universidad Francisco de Paula Santander, Cúcuta, Colombia

“Análisis Situacional Sobre los Retos y Desafíos de la Migración Transfronteriza Colombo-Venezolana en la Región del Norte de Santander entre los Años 2015 a 2017”

El estudio se basa en analizar, los indicadores y planes de contingencia de la situación que desde el año 2015, se ha venido presentando en la zona transfronteriza entre Colombia y Venezuela, en la región del Norte de Santander, debido a las diversas problemáticas Políticas, Económicas, Sociales, Culturales y cambios bruscos desencadenados por el gobierno y sus decisiones estatales. Las principales razones de estudiar esta temática, nace con el fin de generar alternativas de soluciones por parte de la Universidad Francisco de Paula Santander y nuestra región; para coadyuvar en la situación de la migración de personas que a diario toman la decisión de transitar por nuestra frontera, algunos con destino claro; otros con la incertidumbre de su destino y muchos con la alternativa de emigrar hacia nuestra Ciudad de Cúcuta y su área metropolitana. La naturaleza de la investigación, se presenta para analizar cada una de las opciones de mitigación de esta situación que afecta a nuestra región, a la nación y principalmente a las personas que migran desde Venezuela hacia Colombia; cruzando esta frontera Norte Santandereana. Es importante estudiar esta situación, con el fin de realizar análisis comparativos con otras regiones del mundo, que han.

Tony Payan,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez (UACJ) and Rice University

Pamela L. Cruz,
Rice University’s Baker Institute for Public Policy

“Defining the Border and the Borderlands”

U.S.-Mexico border residents share more than a borderline. They share a common history and culture, social and economic ties, and environmental, security, energy, and public health concerns. Even so, defining the border territorially has been elusive. There are variable characterizations of the spatial dimensions of the border, depending on the issue at hand, and policymakers and scholars often avoid this prickly question altogether by simply talking about “the border” without defining the area it includes. This article outlines different territorial descriptions of the U.S.-Mexico border across federal entities, formal binational agreements, and political-administrative units; explores the complexity of defining the border region; and points out the disadvantages of its overlapping and conflicting definitions—and the necessity of defining its territorial lines to develop and implement effective public policies that address the region’s issues.

Sergio Peña,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Crossborder Cooperation and Mobility Planning at the U.S.-Mexico Border: Processes and Lessons from Two Projects”

The objective of this paper is to analyze the crossborder mobility planning process at the U.S.-Mexico border. Two projects are analyzed. One is a successful Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and the other a public partnership between a local government and the federal government in the U.S. side, and a failed PPP in Mexico's side. The main question I attempt to answer is: What lessons can we learn about PPP in regards to crossborder mobility? A case study methodology is used to compare two projects in terms of the planning processes. The results are mixed. There are advantages (visioning, construction and management) in relying on a PPP and also disadvantages (design and operation) in different stages of the process. The paper calls for a more comprehensive planning approach to crossborder mobility infrastructure rather than a current ad hoc approach, considering that trade between Mexico and the U.S. accounted for \$584 billion dollars in 2016 (Wilson, 2017: 7) and most of the trade crosses the international border.

Sergio Peña Medina,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Place and Space Governance at the U.S.-Mexico Border (1944-2017)”

The objective of this article is to study the evolution of governance frameworks at the U.S.-Mexico border in the last fifty years from a spatial perspective. The time frame is bounded by two key events and what happens in between: the signing in 1944 of the “Treaty Between the United States of America and Mexico for the Utilization of Waters of the Colorado Rio and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande” (hereafter 1944 Treaty) and the election of Donald Trump in 2017 with an anti-Mexican rhetoric. Both historical events represent inflection points in the way border space is conceived and thus managed; the 1944 Treaty is an iconic example of cross-border collaboration and cooperation, whereas the latter signals the opposite—unilateralism and confrontation. In this article I place special attention on the issue of place and space as key conceptual categories to understand governance structures and their relationship to re-bordering and de-bordering processes at the U.S.-Mexico border. I argue that it is a necessary condition to have a good conceptual grasp of the meaning of place and space in order to have a better understanding of border governance and institutions.

Lisa Philips,
University of Alberta

“Historical, Mundane and Persistent Processes of us-ing (and US-ing) versus Them-ing”

Two decades of exploring historical aspects of the British-USA (and later, Canada-USA) border in the Old Northwest and in the Pacific Northwest have uncovered many of the processes that allowed for an increasing reification of the border in the lives of those in the borderlands. Those processes provide insights into some of the ways that current demands to thicken borders around the US have become defensible. Rather than addressing individual physical manifestations of deepening borders, I take a diachronic view of how mundane acts of distinguishing us (or US) from them have built a space in which extraordinary measures of dividing us from them have become imaginable and even credible.

Marla A. Ramirez, Ph.D.,
San Francisco State University

“Undocu-Artivism: Art as a Medium of Social Activism for Undocumented Immigrant Youth's Visibility”

This paper examines the udocu-artist movement among Latinx undocumented immigrant youth artists who insist in carving space for immigrant youth's visibility through social and political self-representations. Immigrant youth have often been socially framed by the media, scholarship, and political immigration discourses. This paper, however, demonstrates that the self-representation of immigrant youth through the art of udocuqueer (undocumented and queer) artists, Julio Salgado and Yosimar Reyes, has shifted the social framing of undocumented immigrant youth in the United States. The use of art in social movements, is not new, but the self-representation and re-shaping of the immigration sociopolitical discourses in the United States through art is indeed a new and important social intervention.

Jacqueline Alejandra Ramos García,
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas

“En Búsqueda de un Lugar de Acogida Temporal: Migrantes Deportados en la Frontera de Reynosa”

Desde hace varias décadas –y tratándose de los estudios fronterizos– se han hecho grandes esfuerzos académicos, en diversas especialidades, para ahondar en el conocimiento y las dinámicas de las ciudades de la frontera norte de México. La coyuntura política actual y los diversos problemas sociales, hacen evidente que muchos son los temas de especial importancia que se deben atender, como es el caso de la migración y las deportaciones en estas ciudades. La presente ponencia se enfocará en estudiar la situación que viven los migrantes deportados, desde los Estados Unidos, por la frontera de Reynosa, Tamaulipas. Se propone conocer desde la perspectiva de las ciencias sociales, dentro de la historia social contemporánea y utilizando los métodos de la historia oral, algunos estudios de caso que podrían ayudarnos a conocer mejor su situación de vida. Resulta especialmente preocupante, entre otros, la condición de vulnerabilidad en la que se encuentran muchos de ellos al estar solos, en un lugar desconocido, alejados de su familia, sin dinero, sin contar con un empleo que les ayude a subsistir y a procurar la sobrevivencia de los suyos.

Hugo Rangel,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“The Conservative Discourse Behind the US-Mexico Border Wall vs. Co-operation for Cross-border Regional Development”

This paper aims to analyze the significance of the wall erected by the US government on part of its southern border. This analysis is particularly pertinent in a context of President Trump's proposal to continue building that wall along the entire border. This wall, of already 1000 kilometers, is the result of migration policies, but is additionally, and above all, a consequence of the construction of a closed national identity advocated by conservative groups in the United States (Apple, 2003 and Hedges, 2006). The nativism and fundamentalism of these groups produce the social exclusion of migrants, especially Latin Americans. In this perspective, we propose an analysis of the symbolism of the wall illustrating the great North South economic and social cleavage. The construction of the border wall is, according to conservative groups, a safety measure to prevent terrorism, but it is rather a response to the fear conveyed in this xenophobic discourse. Historically, the wall can be interpreted as a crossroads of national projects in the Americas. We therefore analyze the paradoxes and contradictions of the United States and Mexican governments regarding the wall.

Rosalva Resendiz,
University of Texas-Rio Grande Valley

Lucas Espinoza,
University of Texas-Rio Grande Valley

Manuel Leal,
University of Texas-Rio Grande Valley

“The ‘Pacification’ of Colonized Brown Bodies: Living on the Border of the Criminal Justice Industrial Complex”

The Texas/Mexican border has a history of colonialism and imperialism, and as such the culture of the indigenous, the Mexicans and Mestizos/as have been subjected to violence and erasure. As a colonized space, the people of the Rio Grande/Rio Bravo have forgotten their roots. And as subjects of border imperialism, they have distanced themselves even further from their cultural heritage. Gloria Anzaldúa wrote of the New Mestiza consciousness rising from the Borderlands, but with the increased militarization of the border, a criminal justice industrial complex has been institutionalized. Richard Quinney calls this the “pacification model,” where the surplus population becomes the tools of the state for the sake of acceptance and economic well-being, willing to subject their own people. The federal, state and local law enforcement agencies recruit from this pool of border residents, the majority of these students are Mexican American Mestizos/as bilingual speakers. And in accepting the “American dream,” the criminal justice professional accepts the many myths perpetuated by the system and blindly following unjust and unethical orders.

Manuel Reyes-Loya,
University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP)

“Immigration, Crime and Resilience in the U.S. Mexico Border Region”

This paper will analyze the relationship between undocumented immigration, crime rates and regional economic resilience in the four US-Mexico border region states. The perception that immigration and, more specifically, undocumented immigrants can be directly correlated to crime rates in the United States has recently increased. The argument is that immigrants are crime committers, especially those without the proper permission to reside within the United States. An alternative argument -for which evidence is accumulating- suggests that unauthorized immigrants, given their legal vulnerability, may be frequently targeted by crime committers. It has also been suggested that regions with a relatively high immigration rates tend to be more competitive and resilient. Using descriptive statistical data, the two arguments will be explored to determine a positive or negative correlation between immigration and local economic growth.

Paul Richardson,
University of Birmingham

“From Post-Soviet to Eurasian? Reconfiguring Regional Cooperation Between Russia and the EU”

Approaching Eurasia from the perspective of its external, internal, and sub state borders provides alternative perspectives which have been suggested but seldom developed in geopolitical analysis. Do the states which used to make up the Soviet Union have more in common with each other than with their European or Asian neighbors? Is the term Eurasia of use beyond a purely geographic signifier or does it have utility in terms of understanding challenges and potentials of regional cooperation? Does it, by definition, suggest Russian hegemony and exclude the EU as an actor, for example in terms of EU Neighbourhood Policy?

Furthermore, as a concept, is Eurasia merely adding to the intellectual incoherence in the analysis of this region?

Cai Robinson,
University of Victoria

“BIG Country Report on Canada”

This presentation will summarize a short book on the Canadian borders and borderlands. The setup of the history chapter is through the lens of three centuries. It will discuss the history, cultures, flows and migrations, sustainability and security, and governance issues that straddle the Canadian boundary lines. All in all illustrating how our territorial understanding of borders is being challenged by new bordering processes that both make territorial bordering more complex but also fundamentally transform what borders and bordering processes are all about when border functions are miles away from the boundary line ... sometimes thousand of miles away.

Marisol Rodríguez Sosa,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez (UACJ)

“Imaginarios y Prácticas Fronterizas Construidas Desde la Maternidad”

Las ciudades de la frontera México-Estados Unidos, las llamadas “ciudades fronterizas”, comparten un crecimiento urbano y poblacional acelerado desde la mitad del siglo XX resultante de la intensidad de la interacción económica transfronteriza, el cual ha sido acompañado de un conjunto de problemas urbanos y sociales que, en buena medida, están asociados a esta situación geoeconómica particular y a una planeación urbana centralizada y desordenada especialmente al lado sur de la frontera. En este contexto, la vulnerabilidad social de ciertos grupos sociales se acentúa y se vuelve más compleja debido a la multiplicidad de factores presentes, no sólo las lógicas y peligros locales, sino además los riesgos inherentes a la proximidad de otro país, otras leyes, otras costumbres, otros mercados, de una otredad intimidante. Los imaginarios sociales asociados al riesgo de ser mujer y de la violencia son generadores de prácticas cotidianas que llevan al desarrollo de una maternidad marcada por un conjunto de tácticas del uso de ambas ciudades, tanto en términos físico como sociales. En este ensayo se usa el autotestimonio como un abordaje epistémico que busca explorar esos imaginarios y prácticas sociales.

Belinda Román,
St. Mary's University

“The Role of Money Transfer Businesses in Remittances between U.S. Border States and Mexico”

Abstract Money Transfer Business are a class of financial institutions that are different from banks but offer facilities for wire transfers outside the United States. Given the growth of non-bank businesses in transferring money between individuals in the U.S. and Mexico, this paper presents research on the number of transactions, dollar value of transfers, and the linkages they create between U.S. border states and Mexico. Since remittances – money transfers – between the two countries are at the forefront of present NAFTA re-negotiations, this topic brings the industry to the forefront in those discussions.

Belinda Román,
St. Mary's University

“The Spanish School of Economic Thought as Seen Through the Furthest Reaches of Its Empire”

We infrequently read of the colonial School of Spanish Economic Thought that predates Adam Smith. This is a true oversight of the early contributions of Spanish Scholastics to the development of modern economics. Primarily presented by church scholars, early Spanish Economic Thought was prompted to consider the economic impact of the introduction of colonial gold, silver and other commodities to continental Europe. Absent from a small but growing body of study on the Spanish School are the interpretations of its ideas along the northern frontier of Spain's vast empire. It is fitting that as San Antonio, Texas celebrates the Tri-Centennial of its founding, borderlands scholars should take stock of the intellectual history of the region within the context of the Spanish School of Economic Thought as revealed in the Spanish Archives of Bexar. This paper presents archival research into the intellectual trajectory of the Mexico-Borderlands and its impact on long-term economic development.

Karina Ysela Romero Reza,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Surveillance y Control en los Puentes Internacionales de Ciudad Juárez-El Paso”

La surveillance y el control en los puentes internacionales se han desarrollado a través del tiempo y se han ido refinando los mecanismos de vigilancia y de inspección, que conjuntamente operan como detourance (disuasión). Estos mecanismos se han modificado y se han hecho evidentes, intimidantes, y estrictos al pasar los años y a raíz de los esfuerzos de EEUU de controlar su frontera, particularmente desde 1994 y luego después del 11 de septiembre de 2001. Los mecanismos de vigilancia y control desplegados en el último cuarto de siglo se han endurecido y tienen como propósito disuadir el cruce de personas sin documentos y dificultar el proceso para quienes cruzan la frontera legítimamente. Hoy, por ejemplo, se crean enormes bases de datos de quien entra y quien sale por los puentes internacionales y se castiga severamente a quienes osan reclamar los mínimos derechos de cruce. En este trabajo se hace un análisis de los operativos de vigilancia y control de personas aplicados en los puentes internacionales de Ciudad Juárez y El Paso.

Saharai Salas,
San Francisco State University

“Standardized Tests: Educational Borders for Immigrant High School Students”

This paper examines the historical representations of academic performance among Latina/Latino/Latinx immigrant high school students based on standardized tests. I argue, in line with research on this topic, that standardized tests cannot effectively measure the performance of immigrant students given the language and cultural barriers. These tests serve as social borders through the creation of further social, cultural, and economic obstacles against immigrant students. Such obstacles, created by standardized tests, often impede immigrant youth's ability to attend four-year colleges after graduating from high school, regardless of their potential and promise. In turn, this new social reality impedes immigrant youth's social and economic upward mobility limiting their movement out of working-class neighborhoods. These social borders, while important, are often under-examined by immigration scholarship.

Agustin Sandez Perez,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Lya Margarita Nino Contreras,
UABC

“Encuesta Institucional sobre Perspectiva de Género en UABC”

En 2017 se realizó la primera encuesta institucional sobre perspectiva de género en UABC. El estudio tuvo una representatividad para toda la universidad en tres poblaciones: académicos, estudiantes y directivos. En virtud de este ejercicio estadístico hoy conocemos algunos de los principales rasgos que caracterizan la conducta social que prevalece transversalmente en los más importantes aspectos relacionados con la equidad de género dentro de la institución.

Wolfram F. Schaffler,
Texas A&M International University

“Los Dos Laredos: Binational Long-Term Vision Planning for Socioeconomic Development”

No Abstract

Wolfram F. Schaffler,
Texas A&M International University

“Energy and Development in Multinational Environments”

This panel includes three papers. Natural resources transcend man-made political borders and energy plays a vital role in successful development strategies. This panel will present three different perspectives and papers that explore the means of using energy to develop border socioeconomic areas. The complex case of Argentina's five international borders will be discussed. Ecuador borders with two countries that share environmental concerns about energy and natural resources. Haiti and the Dominican Republic share a border that is just awakening to the possibility of successful cooperation that leads to economic expansion. In all three papers, access to energy plays a vital role for economic and social development. The presenters will analyze the local political, economic, social, and environmental characteristics necessary to create success, and the pivotal role that external actors play to achieve this.

James Scott,
University of Eastern Finland

“EU Actorness through Reflective Geopolitics”

Given the many dilemmas facing the EU, and based on past experience, I suggest that EU geopolitical agency can be conceptualised in terms of political innovation, as something deeply engaged in, and sensitive to, very different political, social and cultural practises. Reflective geopolitics involves the elaboration and implementation of a cooperation philosophy that understands global agency as a learning and adaptation process and that eschews static metanarratives of civilisational antagonism, “national interest” and geographical determinism. At the same time, a reflective geopolitics would be based on holistic understandings of human security (United Nations 2003, 2009) in which the emergence of risk is not a mere product of

geopolitical tensions or contestations but as a complex result of socio-economic, cultural, health-related and more broadly social tensions. The central objective here to: 1) situate EU actorness within larger geopolitical and geostrategic contexts and 2) based on this, define scenarios of EU geopolitical actorness based on a reflective approach. One way to achieve this is to link analyses of EU actorness and internal and external perceptions of the EU's geopolitical identity to a 'grassroots' optic on the EU's potential for conflict resolution and wider regional and international agenda-setting.

Tamara Segura Herrera,
Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social

“Violence and Identities in Unaccompanied Migrant Minors in Matamoros-Brownsville”

In this paper I intend to analyze, as young people aged 13 to 17 who work as coyotes and other illegal activities on the northern border of Mexico, and who are immersed in a structural violence traced by three axes: the physical, social and symbolic. They construct, appropriate and restrain multiple identities, at various levels, from the familiar to the binational, exercising a limited level of agency that allows them to make decisions, know instances, modify decisions, be intermediaries, move to another stage of life and work in a illicit. However, the question I want to raise in this paper is the following: How do the coyotitos construct and appropriate, as an alternative to life, multiple identities as acting subjects in a context of structural violence?.

This anthropological work, carried out in a city in northern Mexico, is based on interviews with key informants, both minors working as coyotes from 13 to 17 years old, as well as authorities and employees of migratory institutions in both parts of the country. border. Returning also, the field diary, as well as drawings related to the signs and symbols of these identity appropriations.

Marina Sierra de Rodriguez,
Universidad Francisco de Paula Santander

Claudia Toloza Martinez,
Universidad Francisco de Paula Santander

Mario de Jesus Zambrano,
Universidad Libre. Seccional Cúcuta

Carlos Fernandez Galue,
Universidad Sur del Lago de Maracaibo

Diana Galvis,
Universidad Francisco de Paula Santander

“El Efecto Boomerang de la Movilidad Humana en la Frontera Colombo-Venezolana”

The Colombo-Venezuelan border has been marked by flows of human mobility, which in a pendulum fashion have historically moved according to conjunctures and realities. In the 70s, there was a large European population and origin of Latin America in Venezuela, with great Colombian participation; Subsequently, people born in Colombia went from forming a third of the population of foreign origin in Venezuela (30.20% in 1971) to constitute more than half of it (51.79% in 1990). This quantitative jump was stimulated for the high prices of oil. In the 80's when these prices, the number of foreigners in Venezuela is reduced. In the 90's not only the flow was motivated by oil prices in the case of Colombians to Venezuela, but also by the

internal armed conflict that the country was living, which led to the migration to Venezuela of approximately 200,000 refugees during the last 15 years. 95% of Colombians (Carreño, 2014). The closure of the border on August 19, 2015, affected 22,226 people included in the official registry, without counting them who were mobilized by non-formal steps. (Sierra & Zambrano 2017), turning the pendulum dramatically (Boomerang effect) to an unprecedented mobility that surpasses the local institutional capacity in the

Johnson Alalibo Sinikiem,
University of Ibadan

“The Challenges of Returnee Migrants, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Prospects in Nigeria”

This paper interrogates the challenges of returnee migrants, rehabilitation and reintegration prospects in Nigeria. In recent times the African-European borders have been troubled due to the activities of undocumented flow of migrants from south to north in attempts to cross the Libya-Italian maritime corridor into Europe. The pattern of movement has triggered unintended challenges for the trafficked victims, the source country as well as the country of destination - Libya. The migrants are classified as economic migrants and sometimes as slaves. Concerted efforts have been made by the UN and the source countries to bring them back from Libya. Therefore, this study focuses and interrogates the dynamics of the flow, including the push and pull factors and the impact of this flow on North - South migration flux and the challenges of migrant returnees as well as the prospect of their rehabilitation and reintegration. The paper adopts a case study design which will use drawing inferences from extant literature and document survey in the field of trafficking in humans and smuggling of migrants from Africa to Europe.

Christophe Sohn,
LISER

“Constructing the Cali Baja Bi-National Mega-Region: Spatial Imaginaries and the Framing of the Cross-border Context”

This paper investigates the construction of the Cali Baja region (California, US - Baja California, MX) centered on San Diego and Tijuana as part of a spatial strategy for territorial branding and megaregional competitiveness. The questioning concerns how such an imagined bi-national region has been constructed and framed as a coherent space, who are the actors involved in that process and in whose interest. The positioning of Cali Baja against other spatial imaginaries and the mobilization of specific border narratives are used as a way to shed light on the geo-economics and the (geo)politics of this megaregional initiative. This research is based on a series of interviews with stakeholders from the regional growth coalition on both sides of the US-Mexico border in the spring of 2017.

Kathleen Staudt,
University of Texas at El Paso

“Bordering the Future? Reviewing the ‘Male Gaze’ in Blade Runner Iterations (1980s), Blade Runner 2049 (2017) and the Novel on Which the Films Were Based”

Philip K. Dick, author of numerous science fiction narratives from the 1960s-1980s, some of which Hollywood made into films, grappled with the border crossing between humans and androids (called ‘replicants’ in the films). The female and male protagonists in these narratives

have yet to be analyzed with a gender gaze that draws on concepts from border studies. Ripley Scott and Denis Villeneuve directed the Blade Runner films, herein labeled I and II, each with strong male protagonists, aimed at largely male audiences with lots of high-tech features and noise. They live in an capitalist-led authoritarian world of extensive security/police presence that borders the line between humans and androids—a line invisible to the eye. Female protagonists, sidelined as sexual objects and robotic beauties (with the exception of the ruthless “Luv” in II), occasionally exhibit sentiments and behaviors that show their cross-over into humanity. It is sometimes unclear whether the chief male protagonists are humans or replicants. In Philip K. Dick’s novel, *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?*, female protagonists play markedly different and stronger roles, unlike the films. And empathy is the key characteristic separating human from android, whatever and whomever designed or birthed these creatures in their hybridized world.

Camille A Suarez,
University of Pennsylvania

“Making a Colonial State: Citizenship and State Power in Early Statehood California”

In September 1849 forty-nine Americans and Californios (Mexican nationals who had colonized and resided in Alta California) convened in Monterey, California, to draft a state constitution. By writing the constitution, the delegates formalized a settler society, premised upon land acquisition and the perpetuation of a racially-exclusive society, in the American Southwest borderlands. This paper considers the creation of the California Constitution as an integral moment in the colonial and race-making process in California. Elite Anglo-American and Californio delegates drafted a constitution that codified racial and ethnic difference by retaining Mexican colonial institutions and incorporating American racial policies. The California Constitution, and subsequent legislation, supported the colonial process by displacing Natives and contributing to an “organizing grammar of race,” which informed and (re)produced unequal and opposing relationships between Californios, Native Americans, African Americans, Chinese immigrants, and the state. In this paper, I explore how racialized groups rejected, reclaimed, and utilized racial categories to challenge the basis of their exclusion and the legitimacy of state power. This interrogation of settler-colonial state making in the American Southwest borderlands demonstrates that in California, society was premised upon land attainment and racialized exclusion and shaped by people forging identities that opposed the colonial project.

Jose Andres Sumano Rodriguez,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“The Impact of Social Crime Prevention Programs Based on Deliberative Public Administration on Citizen Security in Mexico’s Northern Border”

The paper analyzes the impact on citizen security of social crime prevention programs implemented by local governments of border cities in Mexico that are designed on the premises of deliberative public administration. The paper theoretical framework comprises Luis F. Aguilar’s argument regarding “the government of government”; it also includes the contributions of Brugue, Kooiman, Hajer, Wagennar, Fox and Miller to the idea of deliberative public administration; finally, it includes Lawrence Sherman’s contributions to evidence-based crime prevention. The methodology used for this analysis is the case study methodology based on profound interviews, focus groups, participant observation and document analysis. Three case studies were selected: Nogales (Sonora), Mexicali (Baja California), and Monterrey (Nuevo Leon). The hypothesis behind the paper is that the implementation of social crime prevention policies based on the premises of deliberative public administration is more effective in the reduction of crime than programs based on bureaucratic or new public management ideas due

to the insufficiency of government. The paper is relevant due to the fact that Mexico's National Program for Crime Prevention has designated more than 9 thousand million pesos for local governments to implement social crime prevention programs.

Lawrence D. Taylor,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“The 1965 Proposal for a Monorail System in the El Paso-Ciudad Juárez Region and Its Legacy”

The paper examines the 1965 proposal for the building of a monorail system for the El Paso-Ciudad Juárez region. It begins by analyzing certain factors in the area's development at the time such as the population dynamics of the two cities, the Border Industrialization Program (BIP), the Programa Nacional Fronterizo (PRONAF) as well as the influence of the so-called monorail “renaissance” of the 1950s and early 1960s, which led many large and medium North American urban centers to consider the building of monorail lines linking their downtown and suburban areas. Two of the leading types of monorails considered for the El Paso-Ciudad Juárez region were the Alweg straddle-rail monorail developed by the Alweg company of Cologne, Germany, and the French SAFEGE suspended monorail. In addition to probing the reasons for project's failure, the paper looks at its legacy, or the ways in which it furthered the quest to improve the two cities' transport systems, with proposals, in the 1970s, for the adoption of either the Ford Motor Company's Automatically Controlled Transportation (ACT) elevated guideway system or a downtown people mover (DPM) system, and, from the early 1980s on, studies for a modernized reactivation of the area's former binational streetcar system.

John Thomas,
Quinnipiac University School of Law

“One Hundred Years of Solitude, Struggle, and Violence Along the US/Mexico Border: An Oral History”

This presentation is based on my book, to be published December 1, 2017: “One Hundred Years of Solitude, Struggle, and Violence along the US/Mexico Border: An Oral History” (Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2017).

The book features oral histories, mainly of members of the ranching families who have lived in the Mexican State of Sonora and the corresponding territory in the US that stretches from Tijuana on the California border to Agua Prieta on the Arizona border. The elders in those families recall the tales that their grandparents told, providing a century of perspectives on the revolution in economics, culture, and drug trade that the area has witnessed.

I grew up on the Arizona/Mexico border. In 1927, my Grandmother, Sarah Grace Bakarich, filed the last homestead claim in the Cochise County, in south-central Arizona. During my childhood, there was no border such as we would recognize today. We crossed from Douglas, Arizona, to Agua Prieta, Sonora with little thought and certainly no paperwork

Using the voices of those who have lived through the vicissitudes of border life to paint this cultural upheaval in gripping, personal terms.

Veronica Toro,
UCLA Department of Spanish and Portuguese

“Juan Seguin’s Personal Memoirs: Issues in Identity and Reception”

This paper will analyze the Personal Memoirs (1858) of Juan N. Seguin in relation to his method of self-production (both on an individual plane and in terms of ethnic/national identification) and the reception of this production. Seguin, a founding father of independent Texas, was also called a “Benedict Arnold” to the Southwest and a “Judas” to Mexico, having fought against Mexico for Texan Independence and against the U.S. during the Mexican-American War. As a figure, he epitomized the liminal and transgressional experience of citizens of Mexico’s northern provinces and Tejanos in a majority-Anglo Texas. His memoirs, an account of the 1834-1842 period, with emphasis on the ongoing Texan-Mexican hostilities, represent his attempt as a “foreigner in [his] native land” to clear his name in a newly American Texas. As such, they raise questions of relative truthfulness, audience, and form, which this paper will seek to address while contributing to the work of scholars like Jesus de la Teja and B.V. Olguin, re-situating Seguin in his proper context: a new border with Mexico. This space, counter the modern popular imaginary of Seguin, was in this transition not American, Mexican-American, or Mexican, but rather a unique portion of the (Latin) American continuum.

Leonardo E. Torre Cepeda,
Banco de Mexico

“Assessing the Mexico-U.S. Trade Link: Hypothetical Extraction and the World Input-Output Database”

The paper attempts to quantify the interdependence between the production structures of the Mexican and the US economies. Using the Hypothetical Extraction Method and the World Input Output Database 2014 (WIOD), we estimate the effects on Mexican value added of hypothetically extracting the purchases of intermediate goods made by the US, and vice versa. We find that, with regard to the supply of inputs, Mexico has the largest effect on value added as a percentage of the actual production; however, the US economy has a stronger effect in absolute terms. We also calculate regional effects in Mexico. The analysis shows that the effect on value added is concentrated in Oil and Gas Extraction in the South, which in turn is explained by the importance of Chemical Manufacturing exports of that region. These results help to improve our understanding of the production integration between the Mexican and the US economies.

Laurie Trautman,
Border Policy Research Institute

“Sub-National Partnerships amidst Federal Barriers: Cross-border Collaboration in the Cascadia Region of the Canada – U.S. Border”

“[W]e do not have to worry about Canada, we do not even think about them.” (Donald Trump, January 2017). The above statement was leaked from a phone call between U.S. President Trump and Mexican President Peña Nieto shortly after Trump entered office. The statement was portrayed by the Canadian media as a positive sign that the new U.S. administration would continue to treat Canada as an important trading partner. However, as evidenced from both action and rhetoric throughout 2017, the U.S. – Canada relationship, which has traditionally been cooperative and collaborative (at least from a U.S. perspective), is increasingly problematized by a variety of policy approaches pursued by the Trump administration. Furthermore, there has been no coherent strategy on the Canada – U.S. border, leaving agency personnel with little to no direction. As cooperation and policy coordination at the federal scale continue to stall, regional and sub-national efforts to advance

the border as a priority endure. This presentation will highlight the multiple scales of cross-border collaboration that exist in the 'Cascadia' cross-border region. Ranging from labor force integration to transportation planning, the Cascadia region continues to advocate and pursue cross-border partnerships even as barriers are erected at the federal scale.

Martin van der Velde,
Radboud University

“A Multiscalar Perspective on the China-Myanmar Cross-border Labour Market Región”

This paper wants to (continue to) discuss cross-border labour mobility in the southern Chinese province of Yunnan. Rural-urban migration within China has created a considerable demand for labour in the more rural and peripheral parts of Yunnan Province., which seems (at least partially) met by an inflow of labour migrants from Myanmar. Trying to understand this flow in previous work, we applied a threshold approach that we have developed on borders, mobility and migration. Central in this approach is the decision-making process of individuals who (plan to) move in space. During this process they have to decide on three geographical thresholds. The first concerns the idea to cross national borders, the second the possible destination (across the border), and the third concerns the mobility trajectories or routes. This decision-making process is embedded in a 'force-field' of impacting factors on different levels of scale, ranging from the local community in the region of origin to the (supra) national and global scale, such as the one-belt-one-road initiative. This paper wants to focus especially on the impact of this multi-scalar force-field on labour-market dynamics in the border region.

Martin van der Velde,
Radboud University

Christopher Brown,
New Mexico State University, Las Cruces

Daria Herchner,
Radboud University, Nijmegen, the Netherlands

“Cross-border Cooperation and Perception”

This paper aims to look into the relation between cross-border cooperation and the perception of borderlanders that live on both sides of the border in the Paso del Norte region. From a traditional point of view, it can be supposed that positive images of the border region, and especially the 'other' side of the border, will be supportive of a range of cross-border activities and projects (economic development efforts, cultural exchanges, and “day to day, real life” activities). In this paper, we explore this crossborder dynamic from a different perspective. To what extent do varied cross-border projects (successful as well as unsuccessful) influence the perception of the actors in border regions? Cross-border cooperation can then be considered to be an awareness-tool within a cognitive interpretation, as well as a more qualifying-tool for evaluative interpretation. To explore this alternate viewpoint, we examine mental maps that the inhabitants of El Paso and Las Cruces drafted of the Paso del Norte region, with a special interest in exploring in how the dynamics of a range of cross border activities influence the perceptions of people living in this binational region.

Edward D. Vargas,
Arizona State University

“Collateral Damage: How the Stress of Deportations is Impacting Latina/o Health”

This manuscript uses stress theory to examine the collateral damage of how personally knowing a deportee affects the physical and mental health of foreign born Latino/as. Using an innovative survey (n=500), we asked adults about their connections to deportees and undocumented immigrants. We also asked these adults about their physical and mental health as well as various indicators of stress. We estimate a series of categorical regressions to understand how personal connections to immigrants are affecting the health of foreign born Latinos. The findings suggest that knowing a deportee increases the probability of reporting poor health, holding all else constant. We also find that knowing a deportee increases the odds of having to seek help for mental health problems. We conclude that stress is the underlying mechanism between personally knowing a deportee and poor health outcomes. The implication and significance of this work has tremendous impacts for policy makers, health service providers and researchers interested in reducing health disparities among minority populations.

Stephanie Vasquez,
Association for Borderland Studies

“The Politics of Disposability: The Generational Effects of the Bracero Program”

In this historical and ethnographic analysis of the Bracero Program, I argue that despite the program’s official termination, the framework of the program remained in place. As such when the state allowed capital to extend its invitation of residency to the bracero family, the frameworks of racial segregation, national exclusion and labor exploitation were able to funnel migrant children into the agricultural industry, producing a new generation of unofficial braceros. Drawing on the historical accounts of the Bracero Program as well as the oral histories of former braceros, this project addresses the conditions under which Mexican migrants labored and lived, as well as the social and structural frameworks that were imposed upon them as racial and national outsiders. Looking at these relationships, I address how growers disciplined braceros against forming bonds with other workers by forcing them into physical and social isolation, effectively producing the ideal disposable worker. Drawing on the oral histories of the adult-children of former braceros who grew up in agricultural labor, I argue that when growers offered residency to the bracero family, the persistent frameworks of racial segregation, national exclusion and exploitation acted as an unofficial continuation of the program that produced a permanent racial underclass.

Machteld Venken,
Association for Borderland Studies

“Language Learning in Interwar European Borderlands”

In this paper, I analyze the conditions under which two peripheral territories that used to belong to the German Empire, Upper Silesia and the regions of Eupen, Sankt Vith and Malmedy, switched sovereignty and joined respectively the newly born independent Polish state and the Belgian Kingdom as a result of the Treaty of Versailles. I investigate how power relations that used to find shelter in the administrative logic of the German Empire broke up and saw themselves rearranged through ongoing interplays between a variety of actors officiating, negotiating or refuting aspects of the assembling logics of powers. In both of the territories, language regimes in primary schools laid at the heart of policy measures and provoked intense discussions about power, social relations, and the future of the regions. I unravel the relationship between schools, minority organizations and transnational networks in bringing about language learning for local children. In addition, on the basis of schoolbooks,

a school journal, and the scientific studies their care-givers produced (whether pedagogical, psychological or sociological), I investigate whether a specific type of children came into being in the borderlands the Treaty of Versailles had catapulted imagined ideas of a peaceful Europe onto.

Monica Vereza,
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

“Anti-Immigrant and “Mexicanophobic” Attitudes During the First Year of the Trump Era”

Donald Trump at the beginning of his presidency ordered several executive orders highly anti-immigrant, anti-Mexican, and anti-Muslim. Among the main actions of these orders are: build a wall in the US southern border; hire additional immigration officers to apprehend in the border area and deport in the interior certain aliens such as terrorists who are a risk to their national security; detain and remove criminal undocumented aliens; reinstate the “Secure Communities”; temporarily denied entry to the U.S to those coming from some Muslims countries; suspend temporarily the refugee program, among many xenophobic policies. Trump’s new directives intend to speed up deportations denying immigrants due process, drastically expanding the definition of “criminals” who will be targeted for deportation. The ending of the Obama’s executive action has had important consequences for young migrants and their families, the majority of them from Mexico. Congress and Supreme court actions and responses have been crucial, which I will analyze in this presentation. All of these actions have caused harm to Mexicans in the US and highly hurting the historically strong bilateral relationship between U.S. and Mexico, a kind of “Mexicanphobia”, as well as to the Muslim communities.

Agustín Vilchis-Vidal,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez (UACJ)

Cely Celene Ronquillo-Chávez,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez (UACJ)

“Regiones Fronterizas, Desequilibrios Competitivos y Aspiraciones de Redes de Ciudades Globales, México”

Esta investigación delibera sobre el nivel competitivo de las regiones fronterizas y los obstáculos a vencer para posicionarse como ciudades globales, enfatizando el periodo 2006-2016. El método de trabajo consistió en un análisis de los principales rankings nacionales que ubican el nivel de competitividad de cada región, por el lado de México, los estados son: Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León y Tamaulipas, por el otro de Estados Unidos de América: California, Arizona, Nuevo México y Texas, así como el ranking de Ciudades Globales a nivel internacional. De manera particular, las variables principales consistieron en los elementos de la competitividad y los requisitos de ciudad global para evaluar el desempeño de las ciudades fronterizas mexicanas que pueden convertirse en ciudades centrales. Con base en ello, los principales resultados demuestran que las regiones fronterizas tienen una problemática común de inseguridad que los estigmatiza e inhibe la inversión. No obstante, eso, existen amplias oportunidades de intercambio comercial, pero se requiere de alianzas estratégicas entre el sector público-privado que permita rebasar el centralismo estatal y detonar la región en una red de ciudades globales.

Joni Virkkunen,
University of Eastern Finland

“Conflict or Cooperation? EU-Russian Relations in the Times of Sanctions”

Since Russia’s annexation of the Crimean peninsula and the start of the conflict in the Donbass, the EU’s relation to Russian Federation deteriorated. The European Union introduced several waves of restrictive measures against Russia, which lead to immediate counter-sanctions against the European Union. Due to fundamentally different views to ‘the problem’, it has been argued that the EU-Russian relationship is unlikely to return to “business as usual”, at least in the nearest future. The future looking strategic partnership and common spaces frameworks, and attempts to create a visa free regime, that were emphases few years ago now seem like a distant memory. Despite the vital disagreements that are constantly reproduced in media, strategic declarations and policy, including the EU’s new Global Strategy and the Foreign Policy Concept of the Russian Federation, both Russia and the EU recognize a high level of interdependence and, thus, a need to pursue some level of cooperation and dialogue. The parties also share ‘common challenges and opportunities’ that are defined rather with the logic of cooperation than conflict. It is this contradiction between conflict and cooperation, and the efforts for apparently less-political dialogue, that this paper will look in more detail. Document analysis and expert interviews conducted form the empirical basis of the article.

Pablo Wong-Gonzalez,
Centro de Investigacion en Alimentacion y Desarrollo (CIAD)

“The Configuration of Cross-border Regional Innovation Systems in Europe: Lessons for the U.S.-Mexico Border Region”

The present era has been labelled as the knowledge-based economy and society. In this new era, innovation has become a key development and competitiveness factor. From the perspective of processes of regional development, a diverse territorial innovation models have been deployed, regional innovation systems (RIS) among them. A more recent trend linked to the increasing process of globalization and international integration has been the conformation of cross-border RIS: innovation spaces that consist of neighboring territories which belong to different nation states. During recent years, several initiatives along the U.S.-Mexico border area have conformed cross-border associative regions, intending to create cross-border innovation spaces or eco-systems. Contrary to the European case, where in essence cross-border regions present similar levels of socio-economic development or share a common culture, history and identity, in the U.S.-Mexico border space, cross-border regions are characterized for having high levels of economic and social asymmetry as well as innovation disparities. Given these contrasting European and North American contexts, the objective of this work is to review several experiences of cross-border RIS in Europe, analyzing some basic dimensions (knowledge infrastructure, business, institutional, relational), dynamics and impacts and, based on these experiences.

Gabriela Zamora,
Casa Monarca. Ayuda Humanitaria al Migrante

Luis Eduardo Zavala,
Casa Monarca. Ayuda Humanitaria al Migrante

“En la Tierra del Tránsito, Detenciones, Retorno, Desapariciones y Muertes de Migrantes”

Las migraciones de centroamericanos y mexicanos son un fenómeno que no es motivado por una sola causa y presenta múltiples dimensiones, entre otras, las vinculadas a los riesgos que están expuestos por su situación migratoria. Si bien es incierto conocer el número de personas que transitan de forma irregular por el noreste de México y sureste de Estados Unidos, las estadísticas de las repatriaciones, detenciones y retornos asistidos del Instituto Nacional de Migración aunadas a las aprehensiones y devoluciones realizadas por la Oficina de Aduanas y Control Fronterizo (CBP) son un indicador de la magnitud de este fenómeno.

El trabajo busca visibilizar los flujos migratorios tanto de cruce, devolución, retorno y aprehensiones que se presentan por Coahuila, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas y Texas así como exponer algunas características que se distinguen de otras regiones fronterizas de México vinculadas a las desapariciones y muertes de migrantes.

Isabel Zizaldrá Hernández,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Tomas Jesús Cuevas-Contreras,
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Jose Alfredo Delgado Guzmán,
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

“Investigación en las Ciencias Administrativas en la Frontera del Conocimiento México-Estados Unidos”

El presente manuscrito es un examen de las condiciones de la investigación en las Ciencias Administrativas en la frontera del conocimiento y su correlación entre México-Estados Unidos a partir del nuevo milenio. Durante los años setenta el Estado intervino de manera categórica en una nueva institucionalidad política y administrativa que impulsó la planeación y el desarrollo. Esta analogía no trajo consigo los beneficios esperados, generando contradictoriamente desequilibrios económicos y sociales, en este sentido es necesario la mirada a las condiciones socioeconómicas y culturales de la región como lo es el caso de zona fronteriza México-Estados Unidos. El método en la presente investigación es de corte cuanti-cualitativo a partir del examen de tendencias de indagación colegiada en México, como un factor de auscultación en la política de investigación en las ciencias administrativas. Para ello se plantea un escrutinio relacionado con los temas de investigación, apoyado con una revisión de literatura en la frontera del conocimiento, soportado por un análisis reflexivo de datos e información recopilada en entrevistas a profundidad y encuestas a líderes de opinión, academias y centros de investigación en el país.

CANADIAN STUDIES

Pierre M. Atlas
Marian University

Holly Collins,
Baylor University

“Living Dramatic Reality’: Fiction That Effects Change in the Real World”

From Emile Zola’s participation in the invention of race as we know it today to current-day, so-called post-colonial writers such as Marie-Célie Agnant and Dany Laferrière, literature has had significant influence on public opinion—or the imaginary—in given societies since literacy rates began to soar in the nineteenth century. This paper examines the important role played by the aforementioned authors, Zola a nineteenth-century French naturalist and Agnant and Laferrière, Haitian-Canadian authors, in both constructing and dismantling the idea of race, all through works of fiction. Although a social construction, race has had and continues to have very real consequences, especially for people of color. My title alludes to Harriet Beecher Stowe and *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, in which she explains “The separate incidents that compose the narrative are, to a very great extent, authentic, occurring, many of them, either under her own observation, or that of her personal friends [...] And from this arose a desire to exhibit it in a living dramatic reality” (XLV). Like Stowe, Zola, Agnant, and Laferrière are authors of narratives that have been classified as fiction, yet their content reflects a living dramatic reality and thus has the power to effect change in the real world.

Joseph A. McKinney,
Baylor University

“The Erratic Trajectory of United States-Canadian Trade Relations”

From the beginning, United States-Canadian trade relations have followed an erratic path. During some periods, Canada has been eager to have closer trade relations with the United States; at other times Canada has been leery of being too dependent on its larger neighbor and has taken steps to keep the relationship at arm’s length. This paper will trace the trajectory of trade relations between the two countries from the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 to the positions taken by each country in current attempts to renegotiate the North American Free Trade Agreement. Attention will be given to such seemingly intractable issues as the softwood lumber dispute between the countries, and to the very positive role that cooperation between them has played in the development of the multilateral trading system. Some evaluation will be made of how effective the various dispute settlement mechanisms have been in smoothing out the frictions that inevitably have arisen between two countries that, by virtue of geographical location and resource complementarity, trade so extensively with each other.

Stephen Moore,
Central Washington University

“The Forty-Ninth Parallel’: Film and Canada in the U.S. Isolationist-Interventionist Debate, 1939-1941”

When World War II broke out in September 1939, the American isolationist movement continued to remain a potent force in the debate over whether the United States should play a more forceful role in opposing militarism in Europe and the Pacific. Indeed, not until Pearl

Harbor did internationalists prevail in that debate. While the requirements of hemispheric defense meant Canada assumed a high degree of importance to American military planners, the degree to which Canada and Canadians entered the much more public American debate about the role the United States was to play in the war remains less well known. How did Canada factor into the arguments against intervention used by isolationists? Conversely, how did the “special” relationship lead Americans to consider a more internationalist role in the war than they might otherwise have been prepared to play? What do the first two years of the war highlight about how Americans viewed Canada and how Canadians saw their relationship to a neutral United States? Through the prism of "The Forty-Ninth Parallel," a period feature film, this study will serve as a microcosm of the larger relationship between Americans and their northern neighbor in the years leading up to U.S. involvement.

Lawrence D. Taylor,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“The Evolution of Winnipeg’s Downtown Overhead Walkway System: New Ways of Inhabiting and Observing the City from its Core”

The paper analyzes the evolution of Winnipeg's downtown overhead Walkway system, from the decision to go ahead with the project in the late 1970's to the present. Although an expensive undertaking, financing for the Walkway was aided by the fact that, since the commercial establishments involved would obviously benefit from the system, a significant portion of the costs of building and maintenance could be obtained from the private sector. The paper focuses on the distinct ways in which the project has been designed to take into account -and reflect functionally- many of the important changes that have occurred with respect to the downtown area since the late 1960's and early 1970's -for example, the construction of the Winnipeg Convention Centre (1975), the Eaton Centre (1979, now City Place) and the Portage Place shopping mall (1987), to improve pedestrian transit and communication between the new complexes and the downtown area as a whole. The paper concludes with an assessment of the project's significance for Winnipeg downtown pedestrian traffic over time as well as future additions to the system, as in the case of the proposed connection with the University of Winnipeg, which, in recent decades, has itself undergone considerable expansion.

CHICANO, LATINO, HISPANIC STUDIES

Debra D. Andrist,
Sam Houston State University

Debra D. Andrist,
Sam Houston State University

“Home, Sweet and Not-So-Sweet, Home”

Quite possibly in a preemptive response to the 2000 U.S. Census finally officially recognizing the large Hispanic population in the city, in 2001 and for decades after, the first--and only--major U.S. museum to feature a curator dedicated to Latin American art in all its locations & variations & media, was the Museum of Fine Arts/Houston. In the interim, as that demographic has swelled, the MFAH has mounted numerous exhibitions of--and procured--many artworks from Spain, from the countries of Hispanic America and by U.S. Chicano/Latino/Hispanic artists. This presentation highlights an overview of works and artists from several of those exhibitions, focusing on the latest, “HOME—So Different, So Appealing, which features U.S. Latino and Latin American artists from the late 1950s to the present who use the universal concept of “home” as a lens through which to view socioeconomic and political changes in the Americas over the past seven decades. More than 100 works by 39 artists explore the differences and similarities within art related to immigration and political repression; dislocation and diaspora; and personal memory and utopian ideals.”

Valencia Browning-Keen,
Sam Houston State University

“Intercepting Iron Deficiency Anemia in Honduras”

Iron deficiency can lead to anemia, reduced problem solving, lowered attention span and a lower long-term IQ. The Global Nutrition Report continues to report Honduras as a country of concern where one third or more of preschool aged children and pregnant women are anemic. The benefits identified to intercept iron deficiency and anemia are critical and have been linked to improving productivity by 20%. Tegucigalpa, Honduras proved to be a receptive location for identifying and improving strategies to intercept iron deficiency in rural and urban locations where iron deficiency anemia can be intercepted. Several studies reveal that risk factors underlying anemia are linked to socioeconomics, household construction materials, availability of electricity, parental health and food literacy, as well as overall education and environmental factors. Anemia can possibly reflect both nutritional and non-nutritional contributors including inflammation, infections, thalassemia or hemoglobinopathy.

While prevalence of anemia by region and health care centers is higher in 20 other centers in Honduras, a community assessment of identifying potential factors which could contribute to iron deficiency anemia in Tegucigalpa Honduras will be shared with simple solutions recommended to community healthcare workers and educators in a specific region.

John Francis Burke,
Trinity University

“Latino Personalismo Politics - Its Promises and Perils”

The rise of populist politics in both Europe and the United States has put new attention on the affective, parochial side of political orientations, as opposed to more abstract and universal

approaches to political issues and programs. This paper examines the legacy of politics based on personal relations in the Latino/Latin American world. It will suggest that the emphasis on oral personal interrelationships tends toward two possible outcomes. Much promise lies in the initiatives undertaken by the Industrial Areas Foundation in the United States and also by civic groups such as the Mothers of East Los Angeles. Largely spearheaded by women, these leaders have taken the interrelationships established both in the concept of extended families and church organizations and transformed them into a vehicle of community organizing. Conversely, much peril lies in a politics of personal relationships that leads to "caudillo leadership" and Peronism. Whereas the US examples tend toward egalitarian politics, these latter examples tend more to policymaking of the heart over the head and all too easily embraces inegalitarian organic visions of social relationships. The paper will close with projections on how to cultivate the best of personalismo politics and deter its worst aspects.

Gwendolyn Díaz-Ridgeway,
St. Mary's University

"Erotica in the Rio Grande: Sandra Cisneros's Loose Woman"

In reference to the comments about the cover of her poetry collection, *My Wicked, Wicked Ways*, (1987), Cisneros states: "I'm surprised that some feminists said 'How could you, a feminist, pose like lewd cheesecake to sell your book?' After I thought about it, I said: "So why can't a feminist be sexy? Sexiness is a great feeling of self-empowerment." (Rodríguez-Aranda) So why can't a feminist be sexy, I ask? By the time Cisneros published *My Wicked, Wicked Ways* in 1987, the days when feminist believed they should burn their bras and be like men were coming to an end. In *Women's Time*, Kristeva describes three stages of Feminism, the first was of a political nature, the second focused on gender roles from a psychoanalytic stance and the third, her innovation, was the stage she considered androgynous or devoid of sexual difference, what she calls "demassification of the problematic of difference" (*Women's Time*). Cisneros' work begins where Kristeva's third stage of feminism ends. In fact, Cisneros portrays a fourth stage that differs from Kristeva's androgyny thesis and is closer to Jane Gallop's idea of feminine jouissance (enjoyment). In *The (M)Other Tongue: Finding the Other in the Mother.*"

Laurence Armand French,
University of New Hampshire; Western New Mexico University

Magdaleno Manzanárez,
Western New Mexico University

"Border Discontent and the Trump Administration"

President Trump's "American First" campaign has the hallmarks of blatant racism, especially against "peoples of color," especially those within the Americas . . . Haitians, Mexicans, Central Americans . . . Included within this mix are efforts to unravel the North American Fair Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Our paper looks at these events and their social-economic and geo-political implications.

Kimberly Habegger,
Regis University

"Tradition and Innovation through the Architecture of Wineries in Spain Today"

The iconic architecture of the wineries or bodegas being built in Spain in the past two decades aims to encourage the consumption of Spanish wine and to promote the enoturismo industry. These structures are designed by some of the world's most acclaimed architects, including Santiago Calatrava, Zaha Hadid, Franky Gehry, Richard Rogers, and Rafael Moneo; the juxtaposition of the dramatic forms of their work with the pastoral environment and the historical townscapes of northern Spain provide spectacular scenery for all. A common thread among these architectural creations is the representation of tradition juxtaposed with innovation, thus alluding to winemaking itself-- an art dating back centuries in Spain that today incorporates many technological advances.

The presentation will highlight three contemporary wineries that are sited in an environment of previously-existing historical structures, to include the hotel by Frank Gehry at the Bodegas del Marqués de Riscal, the tasting room designed by Zaha Hadid at the Bodegas López de Heredia and Rafael Moneo's new winery on the grounds of the Bodegas Chivite at the Señorío de Arinzano. We will consider how these designs connect to their environments and what this reflects about the significance of the wine industry in contemporary Spain.

Enrique Mallén,
Sam Houston State University

Debra D. Andrist,
Sam Houston State University

“Representation of the Absent Object: Pictorial Mysticism in El Greco and Pablo Picasso”

Mysticism refers to a kind of altered state of consciousness (or ecstasy) which is given a spiritual meaning. Through it, mystics attain a deeper truth which they may then reveal to others through writing. Heightened consciousness is usually accompanied by enhanced linguistic expression. Thus, in their effort to communicate this deeper truth, Spanish mystics such as Santa Teresa and San Juan de la Cruz strongly influenced the development of the Spanish language, ushering in the Spanish Golden Age. Many authors have claimed that painters like El Greco may be equally considered mystics, using similar techniques as mystic writers, but applying them to visual language instead, relying mostly on gestural expression and corporal deformation in their depiction of the human figure. We extend this idea to Pablo Picasso, and particularly to his Blue Period, when he was deeply influenced by El Greco. Both artists used overextended gesturing figures as an artifice, not only to enhance their compositions, thus enriching the aesthetic experience, but more importantly, in order to depict an absent object (the transcendental) by means of symbolic images. We also explore two other formal elements which are frequent in Picasso's Blue Period, namely blindness and inward-boundness, associating both with mysticism.

Rubén Martínez,
Julián Samora Research Institute, Michigan State University

Barry Lewis,
Julián Samora Research Institute, Michigan State University

Juan Coronado,
Julián Samora Research Institute, Michigan State University

“Toward the Study of Food Insecurity Among Children of Latino Farmworkers”

This paper reviews the literature on food insecurity among the children of Latino farmworkers and how food scarcity negatively affects these families. It also frames the dimensions for the

systematic study of food insecurity among farmworker families. Food insecurity among farmworker families is rooted in the poverty experienced by these families and is defined as not having reliable access to nutritious food; food hunger means these families sometimes are without food altogether. This problem is faced by thousands of migrant families with children on farms across the nation. Food insecurity has severe physical and mental health consequences, including obesity, diabetes, and depression. These children also are likely to exhibit behavioral and academic problems. Further, poor diet and the lack of adequate health services have resulted in increased obesity and other chronic diseases among these families. Language and information poverty contribute to their ability to access limited available resources. The economic benefit to the nation derived from the labor of farm workers has not resulted in any effective efforts to address food insecurity among these families. Instead, nationalistic ideologies and neoliberal logic place blame on the family for their inability to obtain adequate food and improve their overall health.

Rodrigo Pereyra,
Texas Tech University

“Women and Gender Stereotypes in Noir Literature. Taking a Look at *My Bad*. A Mile High Noir”

When it comes to noir literature, female characters often fall prey to the same stereotypes of the objectified individual who is either a weak victim unable to defend herself and has to look for the male figure to be rescued from the evils surrounding her--or the women characters can be described as the femme fatale figure that seems to have certain agency but is, nonetheless, subject to the male's wants and needs and is described with the physical attributes a man desires in a woman to be used. In my presentation, I will focus on the description Manuel Ramos gives to female characters and the possible differences he gives to Mexican, Chicana, and Anglo-American women. *My Bad* (2016) is one of the latest novels by the much acclaimed Chicano writer. His novels and short stories quickly transitioned to universal themes; I will explore the development of gender roles particularly in women and if in fact those characters have also transitioned and moved away from the traditional roles given to them in literature.

Genaro Pérez,
Texas Tech University

“*El Dorado in East Harlem* de Victor Rodríguez y *Death at Solstice* de Lucha Corpi: Forma y Fondo”

Esta ponencia se propone examinar los textos de dos escritores latinos, Victor Rodríguez y Lucha Corpi. La forma y el contenido de dichos textos se examinarán comparando y contrastándolos desde sus respectivos subgéneros narrativos. Muy poco se ha escrito sobre el escritor puertorriqueño, Victor Rodríguez, y los siguientes renglones proponen proveer un breve esquema de una de sus novelas, *El Dorado in East Harlem* (Arte Público Press, 1992). Los primeros renglones de *El Dorado in East Harlem* sugieren un texto naturalista siguiendo los parámetros decimonónicos: El padre del protagonista de la novela muere como consecuencia de alcoholismo y tuberculosis. La madre del joven, quien fue despedida de su trabajo, se vende infrecuentemente para mantener a René que ha dejado la escuela, no tiene trabajo y ha comenzado a dedicarse al crimen. Tal ambiente sugiere una muerte violenta del joven protagonista, quien tiene sólo diecisiete años, a manos de la policía, y el lector aguarda tal desenlace. Sin embargo, a medida que se leen las páginas, el lector termina sorprendido ya que lo que esperaba no toma lugar. Lucha Corpi es escritora de novelas policíacas y en mi monografía sobre la novela noir, examino dos novelas de Corpi.

Andrés Ruíz-Olaya,
Arizona State University

Nancy Gómez,
Arizona State University

Rosita Scerbo,
Arizona State University

Part 1

“Writing Herstory: One Step at a Time: So Far from God, So Far from the Zero Point”

In this presentation, we will discuss how decoloniality and border thinking/sensing/doing are strictly interconnected. We will use Ana Castillo’s novel, *So Far From God*, as starting point to discuss how immigrant consciousness in the United States can be related to decolonial thinking, originated in Latin America. We will focus on the concepts presented by Ana Castillo in *The Massacre of the Dreamers*, and, on the other hand, we will discuss the concepts presented by Santiago Castro Gámez in *The Hubris of the Zero Point*.

Zachary W. Taylor,
University of Texas/Austin

“¿Mis Padres lo Entenderán?: Linguistic Hurdles Facing Latina/o Students Pursuing Four-Year Institutions of Higher Education”

Latina/o students (15%) trailed Asian (63%), White (41%), and Black students (22%) in terms of those aged 25-29 with a bachelor’s degree or higher in 2014. To explain this phenomenon, nearly thirty years of research has suggested that the parents of Latina/o students are incredibly influential when these students choose a college, yet many of these parents have little experience in the U.S. higher education system and lack English language fluency. However, no extant research has examined the language of postsecondary admissions materials of four-year U.S. institutions as a possible contributor to this access and achievement gap. Through a linguistic analysis of first-year undergraduate admissions materials of 325 bachelor-degree granting U.S. institutions, this research examined the translation and readability of these materials for Spanish-speaking individuals. Using Yosso’s (2005) theory of linguistic capital, the results indicated that 3% of undergraduate admissions materials are translated into Spanish, 2% of institutional websites feature translation widgets, and the average readability of English- and Spanish-language admissions content is above the 14th and 13th-grade reading levels. Implications for research and practice are addressed.

Jorge Zamora,
Texas Tech University

“Manuel Ramos y Su ‘Chicano Noir’”

Uno de los escritores más establecidos del género policiaco chicano es el autor de Colorado, Manuel Ramos. Sus obras han sido objeto de premiaciones y de varios estudios. Estos últimos se han enfocado primordialmente en los temas indispensables de toda literatura chicana (identidad, migración, discriminación, etc.). El presente estudio, sin embargo, pretende acercarse a Ramos a través de uno de los elementos fundamentales de su narrativa policiaca: el ingrediente noir. Se examina la manera en que la narrativa policiaca de Ramos se nutre de

los clásicos del noir norteamericano como David Goodis y James M. Cain para producir un auténtico "Chicano noir".

CHRONIC DISEASE AND DISABILITY

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

James G. Linn

Optimal Solutions in Healthcare and International Development

Cynthia D. Jackson

*Walden University
Meharry Medical College*

Debra R. Wilson

*Austin Peay State University
Walden University*

Heather Albanesi

University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Barbara M. Altman,
Disability Studies Consultant

Sharon Barnartt,
Gallaudet University

"We Invited Social Scientists to 'Get It' in 2001: Why Haven't They?"

In our introductory essay for the first volume of *Research in Social Science and Disability*, we issued a call to social scientists to 'get it'. What did we mean? We discussed research areas and questions related to disability, which we thought were most in need of theoretical and empirical attention in sociology, political science, psychology, and anthropology. We feel we have seen little progress in these areas. Two important areas where progress has not been made are in definitions and employment. Research on employment primarily focuses on opportunities and barriers to the exclusion of other topics, such as occupational distribution (both types of jobs and the 24-hour economy), how does organizational structure/culture influence work experience, or what are the impacts of an aging society or effects of recessions. Similarly, researchers remain bound to measures of disability, which are defined by their disciplines rather than comparing results using different definitions of disability on the questions they raise. This presentation will examine current gaps in theory and research related to disability by social scientists and will, again, encourage social scientists to 'get it'.

Heather Albanesi,
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

"Perceptions of Disability Among Disabled College Student Veterans"

This mixed-methods research project explores how veterans with disabilities understand the meaning of disability within their own lives. Data is drawn from a survey of (N=325) and in-depth interviews (n=25). Themes include shifting perceptions of the meaning of disability during separation from the military and transition to the university setting.

Emanuel Arredondo,
University of Valparaiso

Jorge Chuaqui,
University of Valparaiso

“The New Inclusion Law in the Education System in Chile”

One of the challenges of the education system in Chile is to achieve inclusion of all students including those who have a mental or physical chronic illness. This aspect is relevant because the Chilean system was one of the first in the world to be guided by the principles of the free market and competition. At the same time, adoption of these guiding principles has resulted in students with behavioral and learning issues and those with chronic mental problems (e.g. autism or Asperger's syndrome) to be rejected when they apply for admission to the most selective and competitive schools in the country. After more than 30 years, during which the Chilean educational system has been guided by neo liberal principles, a new law focused on greater inclusion has recently (2016) been passed by the Chilean Congress. This law requires that all students, regardless of their socioeconomic, cultural, or religious characteristics, or their mental health status or problems, must be included in the educational system. This presentation provides an analysis of the degree to which schools in Chile are prepared to teach children with mental problems and meet the requirements of the new law promoting greater inclusion.

Kwaghdoo Bossuah,
Tennessee State University

“Transformational Leadership Education Using Simulation in Nursing”

Transformational leadership is an ideal management style in the field of healthcare because it focuses on role models motivating employees to strive towards advancement while inspiring them to have their own growth to improve the workplace. Simulation has been used in education to promote learning in students to prepare them for the nursing profession. Combining the two concepts can meet the demand of the healthcare system by preparing new baccalaureate degree nurses in leadership roles upon beginning their career. This presentation aims to define transformational leadership and simulations to address the use of simulation as a tool for teaching through reality based scenarios and skills application in the work place. A review of the literature will aid in identifying the state of science specific to transformational leadership. The presentation will address the use of simulation to teach safety, problem solving, communication, and team building.

Steven Cassiday,
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

“Gender Differences Within the University Classroom Experiences of Disabled Student Veterans”

No Abstract

Jorge Chuaqui,
University of Valparaiso, Chile

“A Theory of Social Exclusion: Implications for the Disability Community”

The concept of social exclusion is in vogue at present given the problems of contemporary societies. Social exclusion is not the same as poverty because it is not fully economically based. It is related to social class and other social categories such as gender and ethnicity. Exclusion implies that an individual is at the margin of society and has very little power to satisfy their material or social needs. There are structural barriers that limit their ability to meet these basic human requirements. For women who experience social exclusion, it can be the result of patriarchal society, advanced age, being a member of a gender, cultural, racial, sexual, religious, or political minority group and/or having an identifiable disability. In these cases, they constantly confront stigma. Their social marginality because of the limitations of status resulting from belonging to one or more of these groups, is magnified by being from the lower economic class. A crucial dimension of exclusion is the lack of a well paying, highly respected job. Individuals and groups with economic power and relatively high social status typically explain the marginality or exclusion of others in their community by rationalizing that they freely choose to live outside of social norms, have dysfunctional families, or have lost employment and middle class lifestyle due to changing labor markets. This presentation provides a comprehensive theory of social exclusion as applied to Chilean society.

Jennifer Cooke,
Austin Peay State University

“Menopause: Changing Perceptions, Enduring Issues”

No Abstract

Jessica Eckenrode,
Austin Peay State University

“Prenatal Care and Women's Health Concerns”

No Abstract

Antonio Jiménez-Díaz,
Departamento de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Guadalajara

Erandini Donaxi Pinto-Pérez,
Centro Universitario del Sur, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Derechos Humanos de las Personas con Discapacidad”

Los ordenamientos civiles y de procedimientos, así como las leyes específicas que regulan las capacidades de goce y ejercicio de las personas, en la mayor parte de América Latina, han establecido, con una concepción tradicionalista y de corte positivista, la existencia o ausencia de capacidad, sobre todo a los mayores de edad a quienes se les haya declarado en interdicción por encontrarse en alguno de los supuestos que la misma ley regula; no obstante, los ordenamientos legales omiten distinciones en cuanto a los grados de afectación al declarar el estado de interdicción, por lo que en consecuencia, quienes sean declarados en dicho estado, carecen de capacidad de ejercicio, condición que los obliga a que la mayoría de los actos que realicen, sea a través de una persona que los represente. Hecho que contradice los principios de Derechos Humanos, como lo es el libre desarrollo de la personalidad, y la no discriminación, haciendo necesario el análisis de los criterios que deben tomarse en consideración desde el ámbito legal, psicológico y médico.

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

“The Role of the Family in Managing Severe Mental Illness in Chile and the U.S.”

In the current conceptualization of disability, the social context plays a fundamental role. Traditionally, the family has been seen as the principal source of support for persons with severe mental illness. It has also been seen as the most reliable support of psychosocial therapies for severe mental illness. Recent research in Chile on the role of the family in defining and managing disability among persons with schizophrenia suggests that in many cases it may play a dysfunctional role. Interviews with care-giving families in Santiago Chile show that the parents and siblings of persons with schizophrenia often manifest and enforce traditional prejudices and attitudes about this mental illness making it difficult for them to lead inclusive, independent lives (Chuaqui, 2017). This presentation discusses the role of the family in Chile managing severe mental illness of various types. Comparisons are made to findings with regard to the role of the family in the treatment of individuals with severe mental illness in the United States.

Gabriela Marfe,
University of Campania "Luigi Vanvitelli" Italy

Carla DiStefano,
"Tor Vergate" University, Italy

“Toxic Waste Management and Impact on Cancer Incidence”

Solid waste management is an important facet of sustainable development for any nation, and prioritizing solid waste management is greatly supported by global initiatives. Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, explicitly affirmed that environmentally sound management of wastes was among the environmental issues of major concern for the quality of the Earth's environment and in achieving sustainable development in all countries. Random disposal of wastes is creating a complex and challenging situation that is affecting the entire population. This is a comprehensive review of literature that documents the association of long-term exposure to the different forms of pollution and the occurrence of cancer. At present, despite many well done studies looking at the potential causal connection between long-term exposure to toxic waste and the occurrence of cancer the connection is not yet clear. More well-designed studies building on the existing literature must be done to definitively address this issue.

Rebecca Monteleone,
Arizona State University

“If Your Genetics Aren't as Good as the Next Person's Genetics: Prenatal Counseling as a Site of Controversy”

Prenatal genetic screening represents a site of significant controversy among stakeholders, including the obstetric clinicians, disability advocates, and prospective parents (Farrelly et al., 2012). Geneticization (Scully, 208), or the increasing tendency to describe humans in purely genetic terms, represents a new form of medicalization that threatens to not only homogenize the disability experience, but to undermine a rights based model of disability. This qualitative study, rooted in critical feminist science and technology studies (STS) and disability studies

(DS), analyzes the role of genetic counselors in disrupting or perpetuating certain understandings of disability in the prenatal setting. Despite a commitment to empowering "potential" parents to make fully informed and autonomous decisions about reproductive options and pregnancy management (Hercher et al., 2016), participants reported relying on biomedical definitions. This obscures the social dimensions of disability. Prospective parents must then make decisions based on partial knowledge (Rapp, 2000). Further, interviews with genetic counselors revealed tensions between perceived animosity with disability communities and reliance on disability organizations to supplement information provided to respective parents. These findings suggest, among other things, that it is necessary to provide genetic counselors insight into a holistic view of disability that does not rely on medicalized and deficit based-based models.

Jason M. Naranjo,
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

“Geographies of Disability: Toward a Spatial and Social Understanding of School-to-Community Transition for Disabled Youth”

The places where we live powerfully shape our lived experiences both day-to-day and over the course of a lifetime. However, the school-to-community transition for disabled youth and those labeled with disability has predominantly been understood through clinical, legal, and administrative approaches to theory and research. Missing from the knowledge base are interdisciplinary conceptualizations that seek to theorize the processes and outcomes of school-to-community transition spatially and socially. In an attempt to create this understanding, this paper draws from fields of disability studies, cultural geography, disability studies in education, and special education to detail how spatial and social contexts foreground both the processes and outcomes of school-to-community transition for disabled youth and those labeled with disability. Through a spatial and social approach this work expands theory and provides critical tools for rethinking research and policy.

Mathew T. Norwood,
Independent Archivist

William Norwood,
Tennessee Rehabilitation Center

“Saving Disability History: The Challenges of Managing a Collection of Vocational Rehabilitation Materials”

The field of disability history is an evolving area of study in academia, and the practical issues of preserving its valuable story can be challenging. This presentation explains the rationale, mechanics, and complexities of evaluating and processing a large collection of photographs, manuscripts, records, videotapes, and artifacts of the Tennessee Vocational Rehabilitation program spanning 1921 to 2012. Currently housed at the Tennessee Rehabilitation Center in Smyrna, Tennessee, the extensive collection required an examination of its content, the selection and implementation of the best practices for its preservation, and the rather formidable pursuit of acquiring proper preservation materials. Via Powerpoint using photographs and narrative, the presentation will also describe the goals of the preservation project, provide examples of the collections composition, and cover what has been accomplished thus far. Application of the preservation strategies of this collection to collections in other settings unique to disability history will be discussed.

Ogunwale Racheal,
Federal College of Special Education, Oyo, Nigeria

“Parenting Styles, Self-Esteem, Age at Onset of Hearing Loss, and Gender as Predictors of Anxiety Disorders of Adolescents With Hearing Impairment in OYO State, Nigeria”

A large number of adolescents with hearing impairment manifest a high level of anxiety disorder that affects them negatively in terms of personal relationships with parent and family and the ability to work and study. The literature concludes that parents tend to show different reactions when interacting with the children. Some of them become extremely supportive of the child with hearing impairment, while some abandon the child or try to hide him/her or their communication difficulties. Increased medical/audiological care and education brings about parental stress. A survey research design of the ex post factor type was adopted in this study. A multiple regression analysis was used to explore the most important predictors of anxiety disorders of adolescents with hearing impairments.

Eve Rice,
Austin Peay State University

“Persevering in the Treatment of Childhood Diseases”

No Abstract

Bettina Shank,
Austin Peay State University

“The Opioid Crisis and Women”

No Abstract

Debra Rose Wilson,
Austin Peay State University

“Women's Health and the Autoimmune Disease”

The majority of those with autoimmune disease are women (78%). The holistic connections between the mind and body are confirmed through examination of the reaction of the immune system to stress and early traumas. The health response of stress managing cognitive/behavioral approaches reinforces this understanding. There are many different autoimmune diseases, but the origin of all is an immune system out of balance where an antigen targets healthy tissues as though they are foreign organs transplanted. This presentation will call attention to this under-represented but significant influence of autoimmune disease in women.

COMMUNICATION STUDIES

Rosário Durão

New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology

Rhoda Abiolu,
University of Kwazulu-Natal

Prof Ruth Teer-Tomaselli,
University of Kwazulu-Natal

“Preferred Media of Consumption of Nigerian Christian Music to Reinforce Identities of Diasporic Nigerians in Durban, South Africa”

In previous times, cultural and religious experiences were mediated through public performances and personal contacts but these have inadvertently changed due to technological advancements. Through these technological advancements, Nigerians as diasporic people can maintain meaningful relationships with their home countries. The foci point in the consumption and mediation of Christian music within the context of this study are those of the mass media (television and radio), new media (Internet related technologies as streaming and downloading services), and ‘live’ worship experiences or performances as those they are exposed to in Christian worship contexts. This will be situated within Stuart Hall’s ‘encoding and decoding’ model. The sole purpose of this study is to identify the main media of Christian music consumption through which they retain their connections to Nigeria especially within the context of a transposed Nigerian-affiliated church (Winners’ Chapel International) in Durban South Africa. Interviews will be conducted with members of this church to ascertain how such media have reinforced their cultural and religious identities as Nigerians.

Adebukola Afolabi,
Arkansas State University

“Avowed Identity: Asserting Self-image and Dealing with Cultural Stereotypes in a Foreign Land”

Without being aware of it, people sometimes find themselves either expressing or experiencing stereotypes. When stereotype is communicated, it is extended from being internalized to where it can be shared with others. Stereotypes take place when you group a set of individuals together and make certain judgments about them without even knowing them. An individual is ascribed an identity based on how she or he looks or how she or he is perceived by others, which is often flawed. When this happens, the affected individual attempts to debunk false claims by contradicting wrong impressions about their personality and expressing how they’d rather be viewed by others. Previous studies have explored how stereotypes are perpetuated in social interactions; however, few studies have examined how individuals deal with stereotypes in a foreign land. This study aims to fill the gap in literature by observing the experience of individuals in a foreign land in dealing with misconceptions about their identities. It will explore the strategies used by them in discrediting wrong assumptions about their culture by communication partners who have limited knowledge of their background. The study will answer the research question: How do individuals communicate their preferred self-identity while discrediting false assumptions?

Oyeronke Afolabi,
Arkansas State University

“Effective Communication in Creating Awareness on Influenza Vaccination: A Case Study of Arkansas State University Students and Staff”

This proposed study aims to analyze how communication helps in creating influenza vaccination awareness at Arkansas State University-Jonesboro. This research is undertaken to understand the perception of selected audience members (university students/staff) towards influenza vaccination and how the awareness is translating in people getting vaccinated. Relevant publicity contents were searched for through the school Daily Digest Newsletter and other awareness materials that could be seen around campus. To properly analyze the perception of the selected audience behavior or attitude towards influenza shots, this study will adopt Health Belief Model which is best for studies that deals with how humans behave towards health-related matters. The six constructs of HBM (perceived susceptibility, perceived seriousness, perceived benefits to action, barriers to action, self-efficacy, and cues to action) will be used in the analysis. Also, questionnaires will be shared among A-State students and staff so as to make the research more complete. It is expected that the outcome will make us understand if the tools used in creating vaccination awareness within the university are positively affecting the lives of university employees and students. The implications of this research for health workers as well as the suggestion for future studies will also be discussed.

Linda Alexander,
West Los Angeles College

“Group Projects in Online Classes: Monitoring Students’ Progress/Participation”

Group projects have a bad rap in on-campus classes and they are often assumed to be too challenging for online classes. However, employers say that being a “team player” is an extremely important soft skill, so students should get this experience before they enter the workplace. Fortunately, current instructional technology can make working in groups a more positive experience for both students and instructors. This session will discuss ways to use technology available in online classes: (1) to facilitate active participation in group projects and (2) to help instructors chart progress in group projects on the individual and group level.

Linda Alexander,
West Los Angeles College

“No More Pencils, No More Books! OER to the Rescue!”

According to the OER Consortium, OER (Open Educational Resources) are “freely available learning materials that can be downloaded, edited and shared to better serve all students.” Students who take a class that uses OER are not required to buy books. OER has been gaining momentum at a number of California community colleges, largely as a result of recent legislation. Starting in Spring 2018, our college’s schedule of classes will identify classes that do not require textbooks to be purchased. These classes will be part of the “Zero Textbook Cost Program.” This session will address the pros and cons of OER, its feasibility, implementation, and implications for colleges.

Linda Alexander,
West Los Angeles College

“Oral Communication in Online vs. In-person Classes: The Issue of Equivalence”

Many California colleges require students to take an oral communication class. This requirement can be met by completing a class in public speaking or a class that focuses on dyadic and/or small group communication, as long as students do presentations in front of a “real-time” audience. Until recently, the California State University system (CSU) was very resistant to these classes if taught in an online format. Our community college participated in a CSU-initiated pilot study to determine the quality of experience in these online oral communication classes. This session will focus on lessons learned in terms of instruction and evaluation of oral presentations in an online environment.

Oluwabunmi Bakare,
University of Kwazulu-Natal

Stephen Mutula,
University of Kwazulu-Natal

“Emerging Technology on Net Generation out-Migration in Nigeria: The Consequences”

The advent of emerging technology like social media technologies (SMT) on human existence cannot be overemphasized. But despite this technological revolution, there has been an outcry from different quarters in the society about its negative impacts on African youth who are called the “Net-Generation.” These negative consequences have been felt most especially on their out-migration orientation. Research has shown that emerging technology like SMT has contributed grossly to this migration tide which is depleting human resources on the continent and most especially in Nigeria. The level of brain drain is appalling, disheartening and its damaging influence on the home front cannot be quantified in unequivocal terms. Extant literature has indicated that this grotesque orientation is based mostly on what they see on SMT platforms. Therefore, the paper intends to investigate the impact of SMT on youth out-migration in Nigeria and on the home front. Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and Frustration and Aggression theory will underpin the study, while the study population will be youths in South-West, Nigeria. The outcome of the study is expected to inform migration policy, inform society and extend the theory in the field of SMT as regard out-migration and its attendant consequences on the Nigeria nation

Kelly Sinara Alves de Carvalho,
Federal University of Santa Maria

“Media and Borderlands: The Brazilian Mainstream Media in the Context of Colonialism and Modern Imperialism”

This paper refers to epistemological reflections about the way in which border spaces can be reframed through the media. It is a literary review from the post-colonial studies of Mignolo (2007) and Mignolo e Tlostanova (2009) which report on the formation of borders by the modern colonialism / imperialism from the construction of America in the context of European domination and suggests the border thinking. I establish a dialogue with the

studies of Silveira (2017) and Silveira et. al (2017) about the performance of mainstream media in the Brazilian-Latin American borderland daily life, and I also bring a brief contribution from Spivak (2010) in the studies centered on the perspective of the subaltern subject of India. It was observed that the mainstream media in Brazil have their territorial organization and communication linked to a colonialist and globalizing context, taking the borderland only as a space of flow where the chaos of violence and smuggling predominates. In this sense, I propose an intervention from public policies in this context, with a view also to look at the local media work of the international borders, thinking from the borders.

Ken Corbit,
Belmont University

Katherine Risk,
University of Alabama

“Advertisements and the Optics of Depression: Problems Regarding Media & Framing”

Depression is a complicated and highly misdiagnosed mental illness. As such mass media has dealt with the topic in multi-faceted optics (Zang, 2016). In the past, there were negative stereotypes developed, and because of to this, the conversations regarding depression were regularly given gendered influence, negative adolescent portrayal, or suppressed entirely (O’Keeffe, et al., 2017). Media often portrayed the mentally ill as dangers to society, and showed them regularly as homicidal or suicidal (Corrigan & Watson, 2005). However, recent research suggests while depression narratives have been previously negative, there has been a distinct transition in the way mental illness is being discussed (Green, 2009). Thanks in part to academic research, media is now beginning to make a move toward the destigmatizing of mental illness, in particular, depression. This research analyzed the steps involved in the transition, including the creation of a more inclusive and accurate depiction of depression. In addition to looking at depression as an illness, we examined specifically the ways in which the framing of depression medication reinforces negative stereotypes, which are the core of the negativity (Zang, 2016). We utilized a critical methodology, through the lens of framing theory, to analyze the specific problematic ways in which depression is being framed. Additionally, we offer an intervention plan to transition media framing.

Ken Corbit,
Belmont University

Austin Goodwin,
University of Alabama

“White America: Eminem on White Privilege within the Music Industry”

“Let’s do the math- if I was black, I would have sold half. I ain’t have to graduate... to know that”- Marshall Mathers. Eminem, a revolutionary rap artist that broke into mainstream pop culture in 1999, released the album *The Eminem Show* in 2002. The song “White America” on this album contains themes centered in government protest, racial discrimination in society and the music industry, as well as overall anti-establishment ideas. This research entails specific examples from “White America” that highlight Eminem’s realization of his white privilege, the disablement of black artists in the music industry, and the tendencies of white culture to overlook or criticize problems

present in the black community. Eminem captures these themes and disputes them in typical protest rap fashion, incorporating elements of anger and disappointment as to critically analyze modern society and the ongoing racial struggle in America, which can still be applied a decade and a half later.

Oluwayinka Dada,
Arkansas State University

“A Thematic Analysis of How Achalasia Patients Receive Online Social Support”

Achalasia is one of the rarest and stealthily chronic esophageal motility disorders and has a high risk of resulting in esophageal cancer. Achalasia patients feel helpless and sometimes embarrassed by their condition, and many accept it as normal and even shy away from discussing their plight with anyone. However, these people might feel comfortable seeking support online from people with similar conditions. Research suggests that the Internet has become a common place/space for support giving and provision because of its anonymity and limited space and time constraints. Although there have been studies on achalasia treatments and types, there is no known research about how those affected by the disorder receive and provide support online. To fill that gap and to contribute to existing literature on less-popular illnesses and online social support, this study aims to examine online social support among achalasia patients. The current study will use a thematic analysis to examine how social support is expressed and communicated among achalasia patients in a Facebook group. Results will offer insight on how achalasia patients receive and offer social support online and will help scholars and advocates better understand the support needs of achalasia patients so as to offer intervention initiatives.

Chelsea Hays,
Graduate student

“Loving Someone Who is Dying: A Literature Review of Families and Loved Ones Experience after the Patients Choses ‘Dying with Dignity’”

This study is research from an extended literature review of families who lost someone through assisted suicide or euthanasia and their reactions. This research looks at other studies that have studied assisted suicide through patient’s views and some how the families have handled the process. It has found that other studies have looked at how families feel about euthanasia physician assisted suicide and assisted suicide, the way it affects their mental health and their feelings toward the assisted dying. This study also predicts that “Witnessing the death of a loved one through assisted death has major effects on the bereavement process for family members.” Also that future research should be looked at these questions, 1) “Does assisted death affect closer family members different?” 2) “What effects does assisted death have on the family members in the long run?” and 3) “Would more people in the world like this option?”

Myleea D Hill,
Arkansas State University

Marceline Thompson-Hayes,
Arkansas State University

Khairul Islam,
Arkansas State University

Omotayo Ogundigo,
Arkansas State University

“#Savethemales: An Analysis of Prostate Cancer Foundation’s Facebook Posts and Reactions during Prostrate Cancer Awareness Month”

Despite the fact that prostate cancer and breast cancer have approximately the same rate of occurrence – roughly 1 in 8 – attention for breast cancer in both popular and social media as well as scholarship dwarfs that for breast cancer. The purpose of this in-progress mixed methods study is to examine the Facebook posts by Prostate Cancer Foundation during Prostate Cancer Awareness Month in September of 2017. An exhaustive sample of posts during the month was collected to be content analyzed in terms of types of social support: emotional, informational, tangible, and belonging. Preliminary findings indicate that informational and belonging support were the most frequent types of support offered by PCF and that the information rich posts almost always included both photos and text. Additionally, posts and responses were analyzed using visual and textual analysis through the framework of the Communication-Commitment Model. Preliminary results indicate PCF sought to promote commitment through the use of asking readers to “tag” men to alert them to risks of prostate cancer and to encourage screenings using the hashtag #savethemales.

Khairul Islam,
Arkansas State University

“Health Information Seeking on the Internet: How Graduate and Senior College Students Determine Credibility”

The current study observed that the college students’ health information seeking on the Internet was mainly reactive, upon their experience of health issues. They check the online resources mainly to acquire knowledge about their particular health problems. Sometimes the students also google health information proactively, which denoted their extra consciousness about their health and wellness. It was observed that students’ Internet knowledge and health history, the understanding of online health information credibility was found to be different. The college students apply their subjective health knowledge and the Internet skills to make sure that they have retrieved reliable information. For instance, they match health symptoms with the given explanation, appearance in the Google’s top list, crosscheck with multiple Internet sources, reputation of the source and author, interpersonal reference from their social networks, aesthetic design of the hosting websites, perceived health belief, past experiences, and etc. This qualitative study has sought to understand how college students determine credibility of the online health information. To this end, the study conducted twelve individual in-depth interviews, using a semi-structured protocol.

MD Shah Jahan,
Minnesota State University, Mankato

“The Making of a Virtual Monster: Ideological Criticism on the ISIS Hate and Extremism”

The 9/11 incident and its subsequent terrorism specifically the rise of radical Islamist groups like ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria), and al-Qaeda astounds the world. This research examines the kind of rhetorical language that ISIS leaders and followers use to support their ideologies. And, how the internet became the main medium for ISIS in promoting hate ideology, violence, and terror? In this study, I follow the method of ideological criticism to examine ISIS's rhetorical artifacts. I analyze the speeches of al-Baghdadi, the ISIS top leader, and Bangladesh and France terrorists. I identify three main ideologies from the artifacts—a) martyrdom or victory, b) global Muslims' freedom, and c) Establishment of Caliphate for Global Muslims. ISIS ideologies work as camouflage to mislead people. The linguistic construction of ISIS messages are not exception to other such groups to motivate and recruit people. The findings of the analysis led to some intriguing results of how an extremist group begins and culminates its propaganda mechanisms through clever rhetorical strategies. ISIS incorporates concurrent problems in Muslims countries, blames the West and its allies for all those problems. The terrorist group also includes various divine and worldly benefits of terrorism in its rhetorical strategy.

Heather Lemon,
Arkansas State University

“Failing, but not Failures: Assessing the Use of Positive Communication to Improve Remediation in Probationary College Students”

College and universities are in a constant struggle to maintain a balance between providing academically rigorous programs and facilitating high levels of student retention and timely graduation. Academic completion is a key performance measure for colleges and universities and a large component of assessment is the percentage of students that perform successfully within their programs. Not only are these measures crucial to establishing and maintaining a university's reputation and ranking but many state-funded institutions are evaluated against these measures to determine the financial support they are eligible to receive. Probationary students are at a crossroads in their higher education: they are neither seen as successful and in academic good standing, nor are colleges ready to dismiss them altogether from attendance. Therefore, it benefits both parties that more study and research be conducted to determine the best way to provide support to transition an academic probation student back to good standing as efficiently as possible. In this review, I summarize past and current research and theoretical models discussing academic probation in Higher Education, characteristics and attitudes of the probationary student, and common probation intervention models. I then discuss the history and practice of positive communication and propose how it could be used to reach college students on academic probation.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY

Kevin Thompson,
North Dakota State University

Armando J. Abney,
St Mary's University

“An Analysis of Sexual Assault Rates for Texas Colleges and Universities: A Comparison of Public and Private Institutions”

This study examines the sexual assault rates of public and private colleges and universities in Texas from 2004-2015. We analyze data from the Uniform Crime Reports for the state of Texas. Findings suggests that sexual assaults vary by type of institution. Specifically, public institutions reflect higher rates of reported sexual assaults than private institutions. Future studies should analyze sexual assault data from college and university campuses in other states to see if the trends found in this study are similar.

Christine Arazan,
Northern Arizona University

“Mental Health First Aid Training and Law Enforcement: Self-report Impact on Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviors”

The purpose of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of the Mental Health First Aid Training on increasing knowledge and skills to connect individuals with mental health diagnosis to appropriate health services thus diverting these individuals from the criminal justice system. This study investigates the perceived impact of participating in an 8-hour Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) training workshop offered to police officers. The participating officers completed a pretest prior to attending the workshop and a posttest immediately following the training. It is hypothesized that officers who complete the 8-hour Mental Health First Aid Workshop will be more likely to report: (1) increased empathy, (2) increased confidence in their ability to utilize a variety of communication techniques meant to de-escalate encounters with individuals presenting with mental health issues, (3) less stigma toward individuals presenting with mental health issues, and (4) a greater willingness to work collaboratively with the health system to engage presenting individuals in the health system versus the criminal justice system.

Amber Driver,
Prairie View A&M University

“Emotional Unavailability: Economic Causes of the Unintended Form of Child Neglect”

The given paper investigates neglect, which can be regarded as the most common form of child abuse. Specifically, the study aims to consider the relationship between Marx concept of commodification of the body resulting in dehumanization as a means to cope with modern era economic demands without the luxury of quality child care and neglect through becoming emotionally unavailable. The following trends have especially affected African American households: (1) children are no longer reared in "village" settings meaning less parental supervision due to industrial changes and (2) economically real wages for the majority of U.S. workers have declined (inflation adjusted). The paper will

also draw from Riesman's theory of cultural character in terms of racial minorities as retaining "inner-directed" characteristics in an "other-directed" society.

Durant Frantzen,
Texas A&M University of San Antonio

Sarah Rhodes,
Texas A&M University of San Antonio

“Using the Wisconsin Risk and Needs Assessment to Forecast Probation Outcomes for Felony DWI Offenders”

Increasingly, community corrections officials are faced with supervising high-risk defendants with chronic alcohol addiction. The number of individuals convicted of DWI offenses across the country has increased substantially in the last decade, which has caused some community corrections agencies to employ specialized caseloads for repeat DWI offenders. This study examines a specific subset of DWI offenders convicted of a third DWI offense and sentenced to a term of community supervision. The purpose of the study is to understand the relationship between risk and needs factors, which are obtained when the defendant is placed on probation and whether they succeed on probation. In this study, success is measured by whether a petition for probation revocation was filed against the defendant and whether the defendant was successfully discharged from community supervision. The presentation will outline implications for probation officials and courts for dealing with high-risk, DWI offender populations.

Alexander Goodwin,
Prairie View A&M University

“Differential Justice in Sexual Assault Cases on U.S. College Campuses”

This proposed study examine the perceptions of racial and ethnic disparities in terms of sanctions against sexual offenders and compares that to the respondents answers on the racial resentment scale. The anticipated findings should indicate that their lies cultural factors which influence reporting, racial bias in terms of jury decisions, and advantages for defendants who have the means to hire skilled attorneys. Further, the paper explores the various connotations college students have about sexual assault including the possibility of students having been violated but not knowing that the actor involved was committing a criminal act. The paper will draw heavily from victimology theories and secondary data.

Sondra Leftoff,
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

“An Open and Shut Case: Federal Law, Legal Responsibility and Competing Notions of Justice and Conflict Resolution”

In 1929 four Navajo women were arrested for the murder their neighbor in a small community on the Navajo reservation. However, on the morning their trial was to begin the case was dismissed. The only note by the prosecutor in the federal record on the dismissal was the likelihood that no tribal member would corroborate the coroners determination of murder as the cause of death rather than suicide as community members had claimed. The case however was not forgotten by the community almost 100

years later. This paper discusses the relevance of the continued significance of such past conflicts and unresolved disputes in these local communities that have little meaning in a Western court system. In a society in which the right to a speedy trial, statutes of limitation and time spent in prison as a means of paying one's debt to society point to time bound and time limited notions guiding our justice system and models for resolving transgressions, closing the books on conflicts has particular resonance. This paper considers how legal time acts to differentiate notions of justice across cultures while often delegitimizing those that work outside of western time bound and time limited models.

Brenda Yvette Lopez,
St. Mary's University

Giancarlo Panagia,
Westminster College

Nicole McKenna,
Westminster College

“Beyond Microaggressions: Sexual Violence and Trauma in the Utah School to Prison Pipeline”

In 2015, The Human Rights Project for Girls, the Georgetown Law Center for Poverty and Inequity, and the Ms. Foundation for Women released a study titled: The Sexual Abuse to Prison Pipeline: The Girls Story. This study found that 93% of imprisoned girls in Oregon had a history of sexual or physical abuse, and 76% were abused before they were 13. Some of these girls were arrested for child prostitution, while others were arrested for status offenses, such as truancy, running away, possession. This research draws connections between risk factors and how schools may be increasing (or decreasing) them for this vulnerable population. This research may aid in informing school policy, educator training, and practices encouraged for staff, faculty, and students in high schools in Utah to combat this issue.

Nadria Robinson,
Prairie View A&M University

“Hate Crime Victim Discounting: How State and Local Governments Have Evaded Federal Intervention”

In 2009, President Barack Obama signed the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2009. This act allows prosecutors to attach what's known as a sentencing enhancement to alleged hate crime cases, adding time behind bars if authorities prove the perpetrator intentionally acted out of bias toward the victim's perceived race, color, disability, religion, national origin or ancestry, age, gender or sexual preference. From 2010 through 2015, there were 981 cases reported to police in Texas as potential hate crimes, but only around 8 cases were tried successfully. Each of the incidents were recorded by Texas police as potential hate crimes. Since 2001, Texas has had the James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Act on the books, named after a black man who'd been killed by white supremacists in 1998. However, since the act has been passed it has shown little effect on achieving successful prosecutions. Texas legislatures have explained that the reason for the low prosecution rate is greatly due to the extreme difficulty in deciphering the intent of the alleged perpetrator.

Cindy Scott,
Northern Arizona University

Kristen Alaniz
Northern Arizona University

“Investigating the Impact of the Parents of Addicted Loved Ones (PAL) Program”

Drug addiction impacts more than the user, harming the family, the community, and straining government services responsible for responding to incidents connected to addiction (e.g., law enforcement, social services). To offer support to these ancillary groups, Parents of Addicted Loved Ones (PAL), a non-profit organization, offers a progressive, group education and support services program for caretakers (e.g., parents, grandparents) of adult child addicts. Moving beyond the philosophy of traditional programs that advocate an abrupt, seemingly callous end of enabling and co-dependency, PAL helps caretakers set firm boundaries, with love. The amorous PAL curriculum also provides the caretaker the option of a pathway that allows the child to move back into the family structure once the destructive behavior ends. Preliminary results are promising. In-depth interviews with PAL members reveal that PAL improved the caretakers mental and physical health, and in some cases, motivated the adult addicts to seek recovery.

Kurt Siedschlaw,
University of Nebraska at Kearney

“What Are GALs? Do They Do Any Good”

Children may not be able to articulate their wants and needs in court. Cases alleging the abuse or neglect of the children by parents in conflict within a Native American Family requires a qualified expert witness in regard to indigenous culture to be involved in the proceedings. These cases, in many states, also requires that a guardian ad litem be appointed to represent the best interests of the child. This paper explores two critical issues. Should a GAL who is appointed to represent the best interests of a Native American child in a court proceeding be required to have some minimum level of education and training related to the understanding of ICWA and have a basis of understanding of indigenous, North American cultures? This research examines the role of the attorney Guardian ad litem and the lack of articulated expectations for assessment or outcomes and the interaction of the failure to prepare attorneys to serve as court appoints GALs in Indian Child Welfare Act cases.

Kevin Thompson,
North Dakota State University

Carol Huynh,
North Dakota State University

“The Correlation between Traffic Violations in College and Later Criminal Arrests”

College students rack up traffic violations while attending school. This paper tracks college students over a fifteen year period and examines the link between traffic violations in college and later criminal offenses.

Erika Walker,

Prairie View A&M University

“The Criminal Element of Exposing Worker’s to Hazardous Conditions”

There lies a criminal element when corporations have legal exemptions from essential preventative measures for workers in the construction industry who are prone to injury, disease, and death from their occupation. Although(OSHA)has the authority to issue citations for failing to provide workers with the appropriate safety precautions, it remains difficult to prove liability for ailments as attributes directly from employers meeting minimum but insufficient protection or even notification. Examples of such harm includes long term effects workers experience from exposure to chemicals and solvents or expected to engage in high risk labor such as climbing without accident preventive measures, workers in confined space with low oxygen levels, extreme temperatures or inadequate supervision of the entrance to the space of confinement. This proposed paper will be driven by previously gathered data, theory, policy and praxis.

Donald L. Yates,
Alabama A&M University

Vijayan K. Pillai,
University of Texas at Arlington

Michael W. Walker,
Alabama A&M University

“Problem Oriented Policing: Toward an Effective Community Public Safety Design”

The human services model of organizational management and decision-making characterizes the current studies on community policing effectiveness. This is particularly the case given greater attention to the importance of identifying and measuring the process which undergird much of the activities of problem-oriented policing principles. The human services model of organizational effectiveness guides our analyses. Humanistic principles governing organizational effectiveness argue the values of (1) greater clarity of purpose (i.e., restoring a sense of community order, neighborhood safety); (2) consensus on the purposes (i.e., agreement on neighborhood safety strategies among neighborhood residents, police, merchants, and other interests); (3) a well-defined technology or methodology to produce the product (i.e., the various activities, programs, and interventions of service reflecting the applications of problem-oriented policing itself). We utilize Skogan's (1996) "logic model of the program," evaluation model scheme. We assess the relative strength of three principle elements hypothesized to predict the successful outcome of neighborhood community policing initiatives. Such designs have been presented as allowing for a more direct linking of organizational elements to that organization's effectiveness.

ECONOMICS: ASSOCIATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL THOUGHT (AFIT)

Rojhat Avsar
Columbia College Chicago

Richard V Adkisson,
New Mexico State University

Lucinda Vargas,
New Mexico State University

“Construct Validity and the Global Impunity Index”

Impunity, generally the situation where crimes are committed but criminals are exempt from punishment, or at least are unlikely to be punished, for their crimes, has many potentially negative consequences for a society. Recognizing this, a team of researchers at the University of the Americas in Puebla, Mexico, have developed the Global Impunity Index (IGI, Índice Global de Impunidad in Spanish). The global index was reported for 59 countries in 2015. In 2017 an updated index was reported for 69 nations. In 2016 a similar index (IGI-MEX) was reported for 32 Mexican states. A quantitative measure of impunity could potentially inform institutional analysis of relative social and economic development across nations, or perhaps states. The important question is to ask whether the IGI construct is valid, does it measure what it proposes to measure. This paper will attempt to answer the question of the IGI’s construct validity.

Rojhat Avsar,
Columbia College Chicago

“Instincts as Basis for Institutions: A. Smith vs. T. Veblen”

Smith and Veblen both predicted many discoveries in such fields as Evolutionary Psychology and Behavioral Economics many years earlier. They both saw institutions as reflective of some underlying universal traits that set apart Sapiens from other species. Smith traced the institutions of the market system to a set of natural sentiments the most important of which are our capacity for “sympathy” (feeling others’ pain and joy) and “fairness.” Veblen did believe that instincts and habits were the dynamic bases of intention and action. In this paper, we will compare and contrast their contributions to our understanding of institutions as natural phenomena.

Joseph Ballegeer,
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Morty: Life and Times of a Mortgage During the Government Sponsored Enterprises Targeted Purchases, 1992-2005”

The New History of Capitalism is an emerging historiography that examines capital as an historical process central to the direction economic provisioning. This paper situates itself in this literature using the history of an individual mortgage loan to examine the expansion of the secondary mortgage market during the 1990s. During this time, policy makers pushed for an increase in homeownership as a means of meeting the welfare needs of low-income families. The method at focus in this paper was the use of Fannie

Mae to decrease the barriers of purchasing homes, namely protections for lenders and higher loan to value mortgages. These policies relied on the implicit guarantee held by Fannie Mae to attract funds into housing via the secondary mortgage market. The results were an increase in homeownership, but more impressively a rapid expansion of the secondary mortgage market and wealth creation for financial institutions. This paper will show that government action to facilitate the growth of a sector, like many times over the history of the United States, created opportunities for the capital process to expand.

Avraham Baranes,
Rollins College

“Pharmacogenics and the Evolution of Pharmaceutical Research: Do Orphan Drug Policies Need Revisiting?”

In 1983, Congress passed the Orphan Drug Act to provide incentives to pharmaceutical companies to develop cures and treatments for rare diseases. These incentives took two forms: First, cost-reductions through providing federal research funds and an expedited approval process. Second, barriers to entry through increasing the market exclusivity of approved drugs were imposed. With the development of pharmacogenics, however, pharmaceutical researchers now have the ability to identify genetic markers for diseases, meaning any drug could conceivably be an orphan drug. Therefore, it is possible that Orphan Drug policies may be outdated. The purpose of this paper is twofold: First, I seek to examine the state of pharmaceutical research to see how these new innovations have affected the types of drugs being developed. Second, I provide a discussion of how the Orphan Drug Act may be reworked to ensure that the original focus of developing drugs for rare diseases is once again primary.

Avi Baranes,
Rollins College

“Corporate Hegemony: A Case Study of the U.S. Pharmaceutical Industry”

This paper analyzes the relevance of Dugger's (1989) book taking today's pharmaceutical industry as a detailed case study. Indeed, Dugger's insight back in 1989 has proven accurate.

Tuna Baskoy,
Ryerson University

“Heterodox Theories of Business Competition and Market Governance”

Mainstream theories of perfect competition and contestable markets offer a static picture of competition with their emphasis on the structural properties of the market and underestimate the problem of market power and its implications for market governance. The following question still lingers: How can one explain the evolution of markets over time, the persistence of market power, and its effects on market governance? It is argued here that three heterodox economic traditions covered in this chapter – Austrian, Marxist and Post Keynesian – conceptualize competition as a dynamic evolutionary process where power is influential in shaping market outcomes, the Post Keynesian approach explains market governance much better than the Austrian and Marxist views and attributes a positive role to the state in taming market power to stabilize otherwise unstable capitalist markets for the public good. This framework is applied to examine the evolution of

business competition and its outcomes in the American commercial banking industry since the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act or the Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999.

Ahmad Borazan,
California State University-Fresno

“The Political Economy of Rural Syria: Narrative, Class, and Conflict”

This article employs an agrarian political economy approach to explore the agrarian problem of Syria. The problem is addressed in three questions; the question of production relations and class formations; the question of surplus extraction and transfer; and the question of rural politics. The paper traces the relations of production, class formation, and power as they unfolded in the country’s three main epochs. First, the liberal epoch, characterized mostly by the dominance of the traditional landlords class. Second, the populist era can be divided into a radical period; witnessed populist transformation of the rural sector, and a Machiavellian period; which partly reversed the radical push and transformed the state agrarian policy into a regime survival tool. Third, the neoliberal era, which aimed at liberalizing the agricultural product markets and production relations, and downgraded the political significance of the agrarian sector. The paper concludes with examining the role of countryside and the urban periphery in the revolt, which has engulfed Syria since 2011.

Scott Carter,
The University of Tulsa

“Heterodox Theories of Distribution”

The approach taken in this paper considers the different theories in terms of closure of the (functional) distribution parameter. Theories that advance wage-type closures such as the Marxian and Classical – actually the neoclassicals too belong here – will be juxtaposed to theories that advance profit-type closure such as the Post Keynesian and individuals such as Joan Robinson, Michal Kalecki, and Nicolas Kaldor. Throughout this paper the specter of Sraffa will loom large and references and citations will be made to his unpublished papers. Indeed I concur complete with Professor Pasinetti (1988) when he argues that Sraffa’s inquiries are foundational, which in the above context is interpreted as Sraffa’s theory being applicable to both wage- and profit-side closures. And given the fact that these different approaches to how the system closes can each found themselves in Sraffa’s theoretical apparatus, perhaps momentum can be generated in which a more unified and less intra-antagonistic development of the heterodoxy can manifest, leading us to wage a more effective and sustained challenge to dogma of the orthodoxy.

Aline Coutinho,
University of Ottawa

“Women Helping Women in an Emerging Economy: The Emergence and Institutional Logic of Networks of Support for Women Entrepreneurs in Brazil”

Major development agencies increasingly emphasize the importance of women’s participation in entrepreneurial ecosystems. Using a case study in Brazil, I examine the emergence of “alternative networks of support” that provide women entrepreneurs services and advice that are otherwise difficult to access. These networks create spaces and events in which experts and laypersons, mostly women, exchange information,

engage in business partnership, and perform capacity-building activities to promote female empowerment. I draw from institutional analysis and economic sociology to analyze the emergence, diffusion and organizational logic of these networks. These networks are typically catalyzed by interventionist programs that seek to promote female entrepreneurship in the Global South, but operate as self-organizing entities that adopt and reinterpret institutional logics at the same time that they reinforce gender-conforming economic behaviors as well as attempt to empower women.

Guilherme de Oliveira Scaglione,
Universidade Federal de São Paulo

Luciana Rosa de Souza,
Universidade Federal de São Paulo

“Path Dependence on the Fiscal Regime: The cases of Argentina, Brasil and Chile between 2005-2010”

The aim of this paper is to study the characteristics of the fiscal regime led by Argentina, Brazil and Chile between the years of 2005 to 2010. Focusing on the scopes and the limits of these policies under the administrations of Kirchner's, 'Lula' and 'Bachelet'. These three South American presidents were elected democratically by their citizens who were demanding a greater participation of the State in the economy in that period. This study was conceived by the following question: “were the fiscal regimes applied by Argentina, Brazil and Chile (2005-2010) ‘convergent?’”. To answer that, this research used the deductive method and two theoretical aspects, one of them in the field of economics –path dependence– and the second one –the marginal theory of public policies– in the field of political science. Therefore, this article was structured in three different sections apart from its introduction and conclusion. The first one is intended to address the historical aspects of these policies in the three countries starting from the 1930's. In the second section we showed the characteristics of the fiscal policies in the beginning of the millennium. Finally, in the third, we conducted a comparative analysis of these policies.

Erik Dean,
Portland Community College

“Corporate Hegemony under Money Manager Capitalism”

This paper extends Dugger's (1989) book and his explanation of corporate hegemony by presenting evidence of the growing role of modern money management. Dugger anticipated the growing role of finance in the rise of corporations in the global capitalist system. This paper presents more detail on how this corporate dominance came into being through modern money management.

William M. Dugger,
University of Tulsa

“The Doleful Dynamics of Competition: Inequality and Fakery in Modernity”

No Abstract

Alexandra Greene,
Prairie View A&M University

“Behind the Problem of College Student Homelessness”

The proposed research on homelessness on college campuses is relatively scarce and most government resources go to younger children and students in high school (Dowd, 2017). This paper will attempt to examine the plague of this less invisible homeless population. Urban campuses and college towns frequently attract homeless people and panhandlers, partly because students lean toward tolerance. Like many public institutions in large metropolitan cities, the University of California, Irvine, has seen a steady increase in the number of homeless people plaguing their campuses (Schulman, 2013). But what happens when that homeless population is one of their own? When that urban homeless population consists of fellow students? As previously discussed, approximately 58,000 college students identified themselves as homeless on FAFSA forms (more than 33,000 in the 2010–2011 academic year), and that just counts those who filled out scholarship applications. Despite the fact the majority of the homeless individuals walking these campuses are indeed students, complaints about homeless people and panhandlers is still fairly common at colleges and universities across the country (Schulman, 2013). According to HUD (2012), people who are living in a place not meant for human habitation, in emergency shelter, in transitional housing, or are exiting an institution where they temporarily resided, and were in shelter or a place not meant for human habitation immediately prior to entering that institution. However, even with this more comprehensive definition, there are still parts of the homeless population left out. The federal government makes it very clear that a person living in substandard housing or with relatives is not considered “homeless” and therefore is not eligible for services. But homeless people who are living in rural areas of the country don’t have access to shelters or transitional housing services because they don’t exist in those areas. Homelessness and hunger among college students is prevalent in all regions of the country and is not isolated to urban or high-poverty areas, according to the report. Students with children were more likely to experience food and housing insecurity than those without. Nearly a third of students going without food or shelter held jobs and received financial aid, and many work long hours at low-wage, low-quality jobs and get little sleep, the study showed (Douglas-Gabriel, 2015) Homelessness among college students has existed almost undetected for years, according to UCF experts. “Homeless students blend in with other college students; they’re all wearing jeans and T-shirts,” says Amy Donley, assistant professor of sociology. “There is a lot of shame associated with being homeless, and students try to hide it if they can.” Homelessness can strike college students at any time and for a variety of reasons: Financial aid is delayed. A poor choice is made. A car breaks down. A parent gets sick.

Daphne T. Greenwood,
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

“Sustainable Development and Institutionalist Labor Economics”

In an era of increasing automation and economic insecurity, institutionalist ways of understanding work and pay can inform what labor practices support sustainable development. Original institutionalist economics (OIE) is quite compatible with the 2017 United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals on many levels. Since over half of the goals directly relate to the well-being of people, achieving them depends in large part on labor market institutions and educational systems that serve social needs, not just private business needs. Sustainable development incorporates new scientific knowledge about human behavior as well as scientific realities. Its’ holistic systems approach is

consistent with the interrelatedness and cumulative causation in institutional economics. In both, innovation results from the ongoing transmission of experience through the community, or joint productivity. For sustainable development, equitable distribution is just as important as efficient production. Truly efficient prices and quantities reflect all costs, regardless of where current institutions allow them to be shifted. As in institutionalist economics, the underlying purpose of an economy is to facilitate adequate provisioning— now and in the future. Excessive income inequality or unemployment indicate an unsustainable path, similar to exhaustion of non-renewable natural resources. The paper combines OIE and sustainable development approaches to work and pay.

John Hall,
Portland State University

“William Dugger's Understanding of Subreption and Its Application to Corporate Hegemony”

This paper builds on an earlier paper co-authored with Dunlap and Mitchell-Nelson (2016) on the concept of subreption in spreading institutions, especially informal institutions like culture. This concept is relevant to Dugger's arguments as to why corporate hegemony has been established, and I explain how subreption has increased corporate hegemony since Dugger wrote his book 30 years ago.

John Hall,
Portland State University

“From Veblen's Epistemology to His Economic Reasoning”

Abstract: This inquiry considers Thorstein Veblen's approach to philosophical reasoning that is systematically elaborated in his first article, “Kant's Critique of Judgment”, appearing in *The Journal of Speculative Philosophy* in 1884. After offering a review of the relevant literature and highlighting and clarifying key points Veblen advanced, this inquiry seeks to draw and then establish connections between Veblen's early approach to philosophical reasoning with what later emerges in his articles and books as his distinct approach to economic reasoning. It is argued that the uniqueness in his approach to economic reasoning can aptly be described as: “A Veblenian Methodology” or more distinctly as “The Veblenian Method for Economic Reasoning” that shall be defined comparatively and in some detail.

F. Gregory Hayden,
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

“Integration of the Social Fabric Matrix and System Complexity for Policy Analysis”

This paper expands on and integrates two streams of original institutional economics (OIE). The first is the social fabric matrix (SFM) approach to analysis and policymaking. The second is complex system modeling for social systems. The SFM has become the main analytical tool for OIE, and the application of general systems principles are more and more articulated in OIE literature. This paper shows how the two bodies of thought are consistent with each other and how they can be integrated and utilized to analyze real-world socio-economic problems. The topics of concern are as follows. (1) Both streams of thought adopt allopoietic modeling and reject autopoietic modeling. (2) Both

need to express social belief criteria as infinitive phrase sentences in order to avoid mushy, misleading, and ill-defined criterial statements. (3) Systems are not out there in reality, they are defined by the researchers. (4) Open complex systems are dynamic and the boundary between the system and its environment is entangled and unstable. (5) Although systems work according to the same general principles, different systems have different particular principles. (6) Systems with social institutions are generally aggressive. The relevance of each of these concerns to real-world policy analysis will be demonstrated.

Arturo Hermann,
Istat

“The Psychological Contributions of Original Institutional Economists and Their Implications for Policy Action”

As is known, one of the distinctive aspects of the Original Institutional Economics (OIE) is its links with psychological sciences. In fact, early institutionalists were acquainted with various strands of psychology, and some of them provided relevant contributions. In this regard, we address in particular Thorstein Veblen’s theory of instincts and John Rogers Commons’s theory of negotiational psychology. We highlight their links with important concepts of psychology and psychoanalysis, and the circumstance that these theories present, despite a number of differences, relevant complementarities. For instance, it seems true that (i) as underscored by Veblen, persons are driven in their action by their instincts (or propensities), which interact in a complex way with the characteristics of the institutional context; and that (ii), at the same time, as highlighted by Commons, persons acquire in their reciprocal interaction an “institutionalized mind” that orients the expression of their propensities according to their role in economy and society. By neatly departing from a narrow conception of "homo oeconomicus", such interdisciplinary perspective can cast a better light on the evolutionary meanings of economic and social action, and, in this way, can help devise policies more centred on the experiences and needs of all the subjects involved.

Ryan Holz,
University of Nebraska - Lincoln

“The Economic Impact of The Kansas School Equity and Enhancement Act”

This paper looks at the 2010 Kansas Supreme Court case of Gannon vs State. It looks at the reasons that led the plaintiff to question the funding of education by the state, which would be in violation of the Kansas Constitution article IV 6(b). This Supreme Court case led to the recent Senate Bill 19; The Kansas School Equity and Enhancement Act. Using a Social Fabric Matrix (SFM) approach, the paper will analyze each part of the new formula and determine if it meets the criteria that the Kansas Supreme Court requires. This will be shown using a SFM along with a digraph that describes the deliveries and receiving components of each individual part of the formula. The paper also determines if The Kansas School Equity and Enhancement Act is an improved formula to fund Kansas Education and meets the criteria set by the Kansas Supreme Court decision.

Barbara Hopkins,
Wright State University

“Democracy, Ideology, and Pragmatism: China and a New World Order”

No Abstract

Tae-Hee Jo,
SUNY Buffalo State

Lynne Chester,
University of Sydney, Australia

Carlo D'Ippoliti,
Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy

“The State of the Art and Challenges for Heterodox Economics”

From various heterodox economic perspectives, economics is an historical and social analysis of the economy embedded in a particular society, which goes beyond market-fundamentalist narratives and beyond the conventional micro-macro dichotomy in economics. Such a view of the economy and economics is shared by the wide spectrum of traditions within heterodox economics—that is, classical political economy, Marxian-radical political economics, institutional-evolutionary economics, Post Keynesian-Sraffian economics, social economics, feminist economics, Régulation theory, the Social Structure of Accumulation approach, ecological economics, among others. The paper discusses the current state of heterodox economics to demonstrate that the traditions within heterodox economics provide realistic, coherent, and comprehensive theoretical frameworks that are alternative to mainstream economics. It is explicitly shown that heterodox economics is not a discipline per se or a ‘developed body of thought’ but a spectrum of traditions, which have both commonalities and differences. This discussion also illuminates the reasoning that underpins the claim of many heterodox economists that economics is a social science.

Erin Johnson,
University of Nebraska- Lincoln

“Deliveries within and throughout the World Zionist Organization”

Numerous economists have written generally about the influence of religion on the political economy. The contribution of the institutionalist, Walter Neale, was more specific, with a detailed explanation of religion’s role in the village economy of India. This paper is a detailed explanation of the World Zionist Organization (WZO) as a system; and to define its structure and deliveries made within the governing body in order to show its influence on the government and political economy of Israel. This is done by looking first at the organization as a whole, then by differentiating institutions within which are the result of cultural values, social beliefs, attitudes, and its environment. The articulation of the system processes is realized in the context of the social fabric matrix (SFM) and its corresponding digraph. The SFM integrates diverse forms of knowledge, information, and values-based inquiry to describe the system. Each cell in the SFM that marks a delivery will be explained, defined, and described.

Kurt Keiser,
Southwestern College

“Countervailing Power in Cultural Evolution”

Galbraith (1958) and Dugger (1992) highlighted the critical role played by “power” in institutional change. Stanfield defined “institution” as “a cluster of mores that configures power or authority over things and people that are relevant to the material and social continuity of human life” (Stanfield, 1996, p. 132). Galbraith popularized the term “countervailing power” suggesting its foundational role in counterbalancing the socially corrosive effects of market automaticity and its reactionary political life-support system. Recent alarming shifts in the political economy landscape of contemporary America suggest the need for a reexamination of the role of countervailing power in reversing the terrifying trend toward authoritarian, corporatist, and oligarchic power structures. Alternative institutionalist models such as the sharing economy, sustainable development, and cooperatives clearly represent democratized and cultural-evolutionary expressions of countervailing power – positive instrumental steps embodying Tool’s celebrated social value principle and the Ayresian legacy (Phillips, 1995). This paper explores the history and evolution of countervailing power in institutional thought with an eye toward identifying critical elements, institutional features, and policies necessary “. . . for the continuity of human life and the noninvidious re-creation of community through the instrumental use of knowledge” (Tool, 1979, p. 293).

Stefan Kesting,
No Affiliation

“The Nature of Reciprocity – A Comparative Interpretation of Boulding’s Grants Economics Versus Gift Exchange in Economic Anthropology”

In his Grant’s Economics, Boulding proposes a particular communication based way of dealing with reciprocity in gift relationships. Our paper will explore how his approach differs from the standard approach to reciprocity suggested for gift relationships in economic anthropology (Mauss, Polanyi and Sahlins). We will also critically reflect on Boulding’s conclusions for economic policy drawn from his Grant’s Economics and whether these results can be supported while drawing on anthropological field work observations. Boulding’s grant economics (of love and fear) takes Gouldner’s (1996[1960]) emphasis in the gift relationship of “receiving something for nothing” seriously. A gift (sacrifice) can potentially break the spell of the Nash Equilibrium and lead a society from a war of all against all to a peacefully cooperating society (Sahlins 1972, Marchionatti & Cedrini, 2017). In arguing on the basis of benevolence (love) vs. malevolence (threat) and combining these concepts with utilitarian calculus & opportunity cost Boulding’s Grants Economics goes beyond the conventional wisdom of the gift. This paper will use several historical case studies to further clarify and illustrate Boulding’s approach.

Hongkil Kim,
University of Missouri-Kansas City

"A Missing Element in the Empirical Post Keynesian Theory of Inflation – Total Credits to Households: A First-differenced VAR Approach to US Inflation"

No Abstract

Isaac Minian Laniado,
Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas UNAM

“Advanced Technologies and the Shape of the New Economic Order: Is this the End of Offshoring?”

As production becomes more capital-intensive with the investment in new technologies, a serious threat for Mexico’s industrialization may arise. The technological revolution will lead to a supply-side benefit derived from productivity, pervasiveness and velocity. At The same time, the net displacement of workers by automatization will yield greater inequality between low skill- low wages and high skill- high pay employees. Low labor cost advantages will shrink and re-relocation of manufacturing activities towards developed countries could follow, giving a higher importance to technological innovation to reduce costs and enhance productivity.

However, nowadays robotization and other technologies are less present in labor-intensive industries than in capital-intensive ones. This is because in a mid-term horizon, robots in labor-intensive activities are not yet able to solve technical problems concerning the transformation of raw and intermediate materials. Also, robots are currently not sufficient or cost-effective to allow short cycles of production due to quick changes in fashion. In these labor-intensive industries and activities the flexibility of labor is higher than those robotized ones. This presentation concludes that, unless a breakthrough in technologies generates readjustable capital goods for assembly processes, the conditions for offshoring will subsist.

Elisabetta Magnani,
Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia

“Cultures of Inequality: Financialization, Labour and Social Finance”

In times that witness a staggering rise in inequality, the financialization of society increasingly defines some of the social issues we presently face, but also promises some solutions. This article analyzes the role of social finance as an example of financial innovation to argue that, by subjecting the reproductive needs of labour (housing, schooling, caring) to precise controlling algorithms similar to those applied to financial assets, social finance offers insights about the underlying inequality of power between Labour and Finance. This inequality of power has to be conceived in a true hegemonic sense, i.e., as a practice that combines consent and coercion. By contributing to a discourse about the limits to financialization this article poses the question of how labour can re-appropriate a debate over the future of work where socially relevant goals are not subordinated to the power of finance.

Up Sira Nukulkit,
University of Utah

“The Effect of Technical Progress upon Distribution along Kaldor-Kennedy Neutrality Line and the Measure of Value”

I investigate the question of "the effect of progress upon distribution" based on the analysis of Hicks, Harrod, Robinson, Kaldor, Samuelson and Kennedy. This paper describes a growth and distribution history of thought behind the analysis. The paper aims to address a neglected controversial theoretical argument on neutral technical progress related to the measure of value preceding and continuing to the Cambridge Capital Controversy. The paper focuses on Kennedy's writings and his solutions to the complications of value and technical invention. There are important intuitions behind the measure of value crucial to the formulation of neutral technical progress in endogenous growth model. The paper concludes with a mathematics illustration.

Jairo Parada,
Universidad del Norte

“Colombia’s Peace Process: A Case Study of a Vexing Society Struggling for Institutional Adjustment”

After more of fifty years of guerrilla warfare, Colombia is enduring a peace process with the most important guerrilla group through a peace agreement signed by the end of 2016. Despite this achievement, the basic conditions determined by John Fagg Foster’s for institutional adjustment were not fulfilled, affecting the implementation of the accord and facing strong opposition from conservative sectors. The resistance of the institutional matrix of this country’s elites show the difficulties and resistance to even moderate institutional changes in a society with a deep divide in political, social and economic conditions. The case is unique despite the obvious economic and social advantages of the peace deal and reveals the deep crucial role of conservative institutions in blocking social progress. An evaluation of the current process is presented and conclusions about possible outcomes are explored.

Jim Peach,
New Mexico State University

“Current Relevance of Bill Dugger's Corporate Hegemony”

This paper provides an update on how dugger's ideas have held up under what can only be described as "corporate hegemony" since the publication of his book nearly 30 years ago.

Jonas Rama,
Centre d'Économie de la Sorbonne

John Hall,
Portland State University

“Brazil's Sertão and Celso Furtado's Understanding of Core-Periphery”

Our inquiry seeks to establish the importance of Brazil’s sertão in the thinking of Celso Monteiro Furtado. Examining the dynamic interactions between what is defined as a core and a periphery has been employed to explain economic and social processes taking place across regions and nation states and can be found in the contributions of theorists in the field of Economic Development such as: Raul Prebisch, Andre Gunder Frank, Samir Amin, Immanuel Wallerstein, as well as some others. Our inquiry argues that Furtado’s notion of core-periphery should be understood as distinct and especially deep in its conception, for his understanding is based upon penetrating observations drawn from Brazil’s sertão during the years that he was growing up. These early and highly personal observations of processes at work in his home region of Brazil’s northeast helped in defining his distinct approach to Economic Development, as these early and first-hand observations were later synthesized during his studies in Paris in a manner that has offered a foundation enriching the corpus of his contributions to the development literature.

Matt Rice,
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“The Institutional Prison of Growth for Growth’s Sake”

In American politics growth is all that politicians ever seems to talk about. Growth in jobs, growth in GDP, and growth in the overall economy as the answer to all of the country’s problems. In other words, we have undergone the ceremonialization of growth. I will investigate growth historically while looking into those things that allowed for the great rise in the standard of living. I will seek to put this rise in living standards into its rightful context. This will allow me to investigate those things that aided growth in the past as well as providing a window into the importance of further growth, specifically at the expense of alternative priorities and the mitigation of enduring as well as nascent existential obstacles.

Márcio Santetti,
University of Utah

“Stationary State and the Aftermath of Prehistory: Mill and Marx on the Future of Capitalism”

No Abstract

Prabirjit Sarkar,
Jadavpur University

“Law Reform and Financial Development: A Panel Data Study of 14 Emerging Economies”

The paper examines whether the strengthening of shareholder and creditor rights in the course of the 1990s and 2000s in a sample of 14 emerging countries promoted financial development in those countries. It observes that the improvement of shareholder protection promotes the current value of stock trading but reduces market capitalisation thereby neutralising any surge in turnover ratio. It also inhibits stock market listing. Furthermore this study observes that too much of creditor protection is counter-productive as it hinders credit market expansion.

Geoffrey E. Schneider,
Bucknell University

“The Principles of Radical Institutional Political Economy: A Modest Proposal”

No Abstract

Jordan Shipley,
University of Missouri Kansas City

Kyle Mohr,
University of Missouri Kansas City

“Considering the Community Development Block Grant Program: A Case of Federally Funded and Locally Administered Federal Policy”

We investigate the historical and evolving role of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program in the United States and its relation to public policy, especially in meeting its goals “to ensure decent affordable housing, to provide services to the most vulnerable in our communities, and to create jobs through the expansion and retention of businesses” (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Block Grant Program). In particular, the Section 108 Loan Program is emphasized. Through Section 108 loans CDBG funds can serve as collateral for additional state or local borrowing, and are ultimately guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States. The association between these programs and state and local borrowing is investigated. At a broader level, the goals and values of the CDBG program are considered, particularly the tensions and coordination/implementation issues that arise from federally-funded but locally administered community development efforts. The changing role of the program provides a window into federal and local coordination of fiscal stimulus efforts. Influenced by Gregory Hayden’s policy analysis paradigm, this analysis highlights the incentives and social structures embedded in the CDBG application and allocation process.

Zdravka Todorova,
Wright State University

“Households in Heterodox Economic Theory: Institution, Going Concern, Processes and Individuals”

The paper builds on various heterodox approaches to economics to explore a direction towards analyzing households within heterodox economic theory of social provisioning. The first section delineates five main theoretical foundations of households within heterodox economic perspectives. The second section discusses the analytical categories of the household as a going concern, the household as an institution, and the household as an actor-participant within a system of provisioning processes. Finally, the paper offers three specific suggestions for future developments.

Hendrik Van den Berg,
University of Massachusetts - Amherst

“What Does Corporate Hegemony Imply for International Economics: Is Mainstream Theory Still Relevant?”

This paper carefully dissects mainstream international economic theory, and finds a lack of awareness of the role of large business organizations in international trade, international finance, and international migration. This paper explains where existing theory may still prove useful, and where revisions of theory are called for. With the hegemony of global corporations, neoclassical economics' lack of an institutional focus largely explains its irrelevance; institutional economists, therefore, have an opportunity to regain influence in the field of international economics.

Marc von der Ruhr,
St. Norbert College

“Top Down or Bottom Up? Limits to the Power of Religious Institutions Posed by Religious Identity”

Religiosity in the United States remains a strong social force. However, some recent trends documented by the Pew Research Center in its 2008 and 2015 publications on the U.S. religious landscape cite evidence that different religious groups are experiencing very different trends in members' identification and participation. These trends show a recent and significant decline among many moderate Protestant denominations but a modest increase in participation at fundamentalist churches. The Pew Research Center similarly documents significant inconsistencies between what a religious hierarchy teaches versus what individuals personally choose to believe. For example, and perhaps most strikingly, one-half of Christians believe that non-Christian religions can lead to salvation. This paper appeals to an interdisciplinary approach in order to help better understand the factors that explain these trends. It suggests that religious identity is personal and a consequence of many interactive factors that leave traditional measures of religious identity poorly suited to the study of religious behavior. Further, it questions the power different religions have when influencing beliefs actually held by adherents. Consequently, we may be able to use these insights to religious identity to minimize the social division and focus, instead, on increased social unity.

Richard Wagner,
Rockhurst University

“Education and Ecological Valuation: Dewey, Mumford, and Makiguchi”

Recently corporate business has begun to profess the importance of ecologically sustainable production. This change results from a cost-benefit analysis where long-term profits are threatened by a declining and degrading resource base. A relevant issue concerns how society will view these actions and if they will adopt this methodology for ecological valuation. Upon quick reflection, the institutional adjustment toward sustainability is thus seemingly being determined by what is good for business. Unfortunately, this approach is still largely related to mankind seeing themselves as separate from nature and treating sustainability as a technological rather than a moral issue. Conversely, institutionalist thinkers of the last century have been advocating educational reform to establish methods of moral discourse which includes ecological conservation and the human connection to nature. Of importance is the work of John Dewey, Lewis Mumford, and the lesser known Tsunesaburo Makiguchi. All three of these thinkers realized that the question of value—including environmental valuation—needs to begin early in human life and through education. This paper will address each of these thinker's approach. At no time in human history has the issue of ecological valuation been of greater concern and hence the relevance of these thinkers is paramount.

James Webb,
UMKC

“Self-Inflicted Wounds: The Dynamics of the Dysfunctional US System of Health Care Provision”

The US system of health care is by far the most expensive in the world and, measured by overall outcomes, the US ranks well behind most other countries in longevity, in incidence of avoidable deaths, and infant mortality. Every other wealthy country provides universal health coverage for two-thirds to one-half of the United States expenditure. Comparisons with the systems in other advanced economies shows a number of different

but effective approaches to providing health care. Overhead costs in The United States are about twenty per cent, much higher than other wealthy countries. Digitizing and modernizing medical data would not reduce overall costs because these costs are a symptom of an ongoing institutional and technological dialectic that results in manifold perverse outcomes. To understand this dialectic, it is necessary that the interaction among institutional changes in physicians' practices, hospital administration and policies, incentives of for-profit-insurance, and pharmaceutical firms be understood as the perverse dynamics of the United States system of health care provision. Improvement of US health care outcomes requires tangling of this institutional bramble bush.

Robert B. (Bob) Williams,
Guilford College

“Wealth Privilege: The New Face of White Supremacy”

White households typically hold ten times the wealth of Black and Latinx households and the racial wealth gaps continue to widen. The conventional model of wealth accumulation – the life cycle hypothesis – cannot offer a convincing explanation for these trends.

The Wealth Privilege (WP) model has little trouble making the case. Recognizing wealth as a source of power that passes easily from one generation to the next, the WP model shows how the current racial wealth gap is largely a reflection of past, racialized policies. The WP model explains how systemic and institutional practices advantage those with greater wealth as households seek financial security, power, and advantage for their children. Generous tax exemptions designed for the wealthy offer further help in their wealth accumulation.

This paper lays out the key elements of the WP model. It substantiates the model's major claims using evidence from the Survey of Consumer Finances, including the most recent 2016 survey. The paper demonstrates how the wealth privilege system functions as new form of white supremacy, without requiring a racialized basis. In this way, the paper acknowledges how the face of white supremacy in this country has evolved over the past three centuries.

Neal Wilson,
University of Missouri Kansas City

“Bill Dugger's Corporate Hegemony 30 Years Later”

This paper traces the evolution of Dugger's ideas and concepts as corporate hegemony has expanded and spread throughout the global economy.

Neal Wilson,
University of Missouri Kansas City

“The Useful Metal, the Aping Disease, and the Institution of Childhood Lead Poisoning”

This paper provides an institutional analysis of lead poisoning in children. There is no problem more pervasive, pernicious and passively permitted than childhood lead poisoning. Thinking through the issues surrounding the use and disposal of lead from an evolutionary Institutional perspective provides useful insight into the ways in which

childhood lead poisoning manifest themselves. The contemporary medical consensus is that there is no safe level of childhood blood lead and the sequelae of exposure are observed decades after first contact – both in the individual and in society at large. Thinking through the toxicity of lead with regard to the process of institutional adjustment we can observe why lead exposure remains a thorny problem for children and that issues of environmental justice manifest as issues of race and class.

Jon D. Wisman,
American University

“Why Has the Great Recession Failed to Produce a New Deal in the U.S.?”

In a manner remarkable similar to the decade of the 1920s, inequality soared for over three decades prior to the crisis of 2008, provoking in both instances, financial crises and severe economic dysfunction. The 1930s depression witnessed a strong egalitarian political reaction to the laissez-faire ideology that had justified the inequality-generating institutional changes of the 1920s, resulting in a New Deal that launched four decades of institutional change that resulted in considerably improved general welfare and lessened inequality. The Grand Recession and its wake, by contrast, has not put that same ideology seriously into question, malaise becoming expressed predominantly in a form of rightwing populism, behind which inequality continues to explode. Why such radically divergent reactions to severe hardship? This article explores three dominant reasons for why ideology legitimating inequality survived practically unscathed during the later crisis: First, the crisis beginning in 2008 proved to be less severe, in part due to a wiser public policy responses. Second, the welfare net that developed in the wake of the earlier crisis softened the degree of hardship accompanying the later crisis. And third, the elite’s command over ideology had become more sophisticated and thus capable of surviving the later crisis practically intact.

Mary Wrenn,
University of the West of England

William Waller,
Hobart and William Smith Colleges

“Feminist Radical Institutionalism and Neoliberalism”

No Abstract

ECONOMICS: BUSINESS and FINANCE

Kashi Nath Tiwari

KNT's Academic Financial Research

David Lindsay,
California State University, Stanislaus

Parporn Akathaporn,
Marshall University

Nancy Lankton
Marshall University

“Earnings Quality and Board of Director Characteristics: Evidence from Thailand”

Earnings Quality and Board of Directors' Characteristics: Evidence from Thailand
Earnings quality (EQ) has long been associated with Board of Directors' characteristics (BODC). Ahmed and Duellman (2007), conducting research for S&P 500 from 1999-2001, used accounting conservatism as a proxy. Machuga and Teitel (2009), studying the relationship between EQ and BODC under the corporate governance code in Mexico, used income smoothing, timely loss recognition, and conditional accruals as proxies. Gracia Lara, Osma, and Penalva (2007) provided Spanish evidence by using earnings' symmetric recognition speed in good and bad news as proxy. Gracia Lara, Osma, and Penalva (2014) conducted study for Brazil and used accounting information relevance and earnings informativeness as proxies. This study intends to extend the same line of research to cover the securities exchanges of Thailand. By following the results of survey research on what CEOs and CFOs of US public companies believed to be the concept of EQ (Dichec, Graham, Harvey, and Rajgopal, 2013), this study defines EQ as sustainability, free from one-time items, accurately reflecting economic reality or results of operation, representing normal (core) business, and being backed with cashflows.

David H. Lindsay,
California State University, Stanislaus

Annhenrie Campbell,
California State University, Stanislaus

Kim B. Tan,
California State University, Stanislaus

Tim Firch
California State University, Stanislaus

“The Impact of Duration of AACSB Accreditation on a Measurable Learning Outcome – Further Evidence”

The continuous improvement of business programs is a major focus of AACSB accreditation. Indeed, the accreditor recently renamed the self-study report that accredited schools must submit every five years as the Continuous Improvement Report. This study examines the notion that the longer a school is accredited by the AACSB, the better its accounting program teaching outcomes. CPA exam pass rates within one year of receiving a Bachelor's degree, as reported by the National Association of State Boards of

Accountancy, are used to proxy for accounting program teaching outcomes. Duration of accreditation is the independent variable. A second independent variable, ACT scores of incoming freshmen, is used to control for student academic aptitude of a school's student body.

Ziya Cologlu,
University of Texas at Dallas

“Modeling Price Volatility in LNG Markets”

Using weekly data for the period 2010-2015 and the GARCH methodology, we analyze the volatility behavior of the long-term and the spot prices in the historically largest LNG markets. The empirical results of our research reveal that the Japan and Spain spot price series exhibit a heteroskedastic nature, whereas the NBP (U.K.), Japanese contract, and German border contract prices do not. We find that both the Japan and Spain spot prices display a mean-reverting process, though the impacts of shocks in the Spanish market are more persistent. Our test results also show that the shocks in these markets have symmetric effects, suggesting that even the good news have the potential to create substantial volatility. When external variables are taken into account, our findings indicate that the Japan and Spain spot price returns are responsive to the NBP and charter rate returns but not to the crude oil returns. While our test results display that the increase in NBP returns increase LNG price volatility in Spain, we find no evidence that the Fukushima nuclear disaster creates a shock on the Japanese LNG prices. Our study reveals the risk-prone nature of the Spanish LNG markets, and offers valuable insights for the policymakers and energy markets players.

ECONOMICS: GENERAL

Chris Erickson,
New Mexico State University

Mayss Al Alami,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Kristina M.L. Acri nee Lybecker,
Colorado College

“Is it Economics, or the Bad Luck of a Conflict-Ridden DNA: A Study of the Causes of Civil War in the Middle East and North Africa”

The Middle Eastern Exceptionalism theory characterizes the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region with an inevitable, conflict-ridden nature that cannot be resolved. Such a theory, when adopted by policy makers and scholars, leads to misconceptions about the region such as blaming the dominance of the religion of Islam and social fractionalization for the conflict in the region. This study challenges the theory of Middle Eastern Exceptionalism, comparing the factors that increase the likelihood of civil war globally to those present in the MENA region. This study concludes that three economic factors have the greatest influence on increasing the likelihood of civil war: low income per capita, low economic growth, and large population size. In addition, higher foreign intervention and lower religious fractionalization increase the likelihood of civil war onset. Most importantly, the study presents strong evidence that there are no factors unique to the MENA region that increase the likelihood of civil conflict. These results encourage policy makers to abandon Middle Eastern Exceptionalism, and instead adopt more tactical and proactive approaches to treat the prevalent grievances that cause civil war.

Sean Alley,
Tennessee Tech University

Mark Melichar,
Tennessee Tech University

“Examining the Impact of Economics Education on Millennials' Attitudes about the Economy and Economic Institutions”

Since 2000, Harvard University's Institute of Politics has periodically administered the Survey of Young Americans' Attitudes toward Politics and Public Service. In recent iterations, this national survey includes an analysis of 18-29 year olds about a broad set of issues, including many questions about politics and economics. In the spring 2016 edition, key findings included the continuation of a trend: millennials viewed economics with increasing disfavor. The economic systems of capitalism and socialism were simultaneously both rejected soundly.

Closer examination revealed other inconsistencies that made us wonder whether the negative attitudes about capitalism, socialism and economics were being influenced by popular culture. Some results indicate that the respondents had an incomplete or incorrect understanding of some of the economic concepts they claimed to be against.

We designed a survey to examine whether young adults attitudes about politics and economics are sensitive to exposure to formal study in economics. A pre- and post-

survey has been given to undergraduate students in Principles of Economics and Business Statistics classes at Tennessee Tech University each semester since fall 2016. Early analysis of results appears to confirm our expectations.

Bernard Baah-Kumi,
New Mexico State University

“Household Water Collection among Women and Children in Sub-Saharan Africa: Public-Private Infrastructural Provision Analysis”

As a widely held view of inaccessibility to water infrastructure in Sub-Saharan Africa which negatively affects approximately two-thirds of its people, it is deemed that women and their children suffer the most in spending lengthy time collecting water for their households. Given such water issue which receives trivial attention, this study aspires to disclose the comparative water environment across 24 countries in the region. Based on the multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA), it is asserted (1) no significant interaction between private NGO investment in water infrastructure and governmental water facility set-ups in supplying water to the households without access. Nonetheless, more adult females spend more than 30 minutes daily in collecting water in countries without related institutional governance. (2) Intuitively, there are less households sending women and children for water collection (more than 30 minutes daily) as the private-funded water infrastructure is available across Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). These findings suggest that the water system and its supply network both in the private and governmental levels are somewhat incomplete and unsustainable across SSA countries. Related policy proposals are therefore drawn for possible water-infrastructural improvement.

Gustavo Biasoli-Alves,
Universidade Estadual do Oeste do Paraná, Brasil

“Borders between Economics and Politics: the Mercosul Convergency Fund (FOCEM); The Reality in the Brasil-Paraguai Border and the Works of Albert O. Hirschman”

Albert O. Hirschman was one of the main technical and academic actors concerning the borders between politics and economics in South America in the late 60's and 70's. As a scholar and a Federal Reserve Bank counselor he lived and worked in the main countries of this region most of all Brazil and Colombia. His main contributions were the concepts of voice and exit and the idea that certain instability is necessary to economic development. Voice and exit means the agent's capacity to formulate demands and put it into agenda. The instability is the idea that it is necessary to stimulate certain economic sector able to spread its dynamic over economy and society. The relations between Brazil and Paraguay are somehow characterized by its perspective nowadays because Paraguay is using the money provided by Mercosul Convergency Fund (FOCEM) to enforce “maquila” industries and to build up electric structure making lots of Brazilian industries to cross the border and build up industrial plants on the neighbor country. So we ask which was the main Paraguayan.

Zaki Eusufzai,
Loyola Marymount University

“Do Predictive Analytic Techniques Tend to Reinforce Discrimination against Disadvantaged Group”

With the advent of Big Data, a suite of techniques known as predictive analytics (Baensens, 2014) has been widely used in the fields of credit scoring, fraud detection, marketing and even law enforcement to analyze such data. While the usefulness of these techniques cannot be denied, their effectiveness has recently come under scrutiny. In a disturbing book, a disillusioned data scientist Cathy O’Neil (O’Neil, 2016) has called them Weapons of Math Destruction (WMD) and highlighted how predictive analytic techniques reinforce discrimination against particular groups. However, her evidence consists of mainly of examples and anecdotes. In this paper, I investigate one of these techniques rigorously using simulated data sets. The context used is that of credit scores and the practice of using such scores as a proxy for the attribute “sense of responsibility by employers making job offers. Logistic regressions are run on this data set and the proportion of correct predictions compared for both the simulated “true” variable and the proxy variable. The results show that as long as the correlation between the proxy variable and the true variable is higher than 0.3, the resulting distortion is low, in numerical terms, if not in human terms. However, this result is sensitive to the assumptions made in creating the data sets. The nature of this sensitivity is examined further in the remainder of the paper.

Tom Fullerton,
University of Texas—El Paso

“Trade Cluster Impacts on Southern Border Transportation Costs”

Fixed effects panel regression analysis is used to examine the impact of trade clusters on transportation costs along the southern border of the United States. CIF/FOB ratios are utilized as the transportation cost measures. Grubel-Lloyd and Herfindahl-Hirschman indexes are utilized to identify trade clusters in the sample. Data are assembled for four customs districts (San Diego, Nogales, El Paso, and Laredo) during a 20-year period between 1995 and 2015. Because cross-sectional residual dependence is present, parameter estimation is carried out using Driscoll-Kraay robust standard errors. 9/11 terrorist attack effects are taken into account in the fixed effects model. Empirical results suggest that trade clusters are associated with reduced transportation costs. These results stand in contrast with those obtained for the northern border of the United States, where trade clusters are accompanied by higher transportation costs.

David E.R. Gay,
University of Arkansas

“Enlisting the Affective Domain in Art: Natural Resources and Arid Lands”

Known today as the Father of economics, the Scottish Enlightenment Adam Smith taught moral philosophy: rhetoric, economics, logic, jurisprudence, and ethics. In the mid-late 1700s Smith persuasively explored moral philosophy focus on ethics and economics. This paper links visual arts as a means to enhance the persuasiveness of market morality, with standard elements of economic analysis (logic, evidence, hypotheses), and to engage the affective domain. Market morality can be slighted by the predominance of magnanimous morality (duty-bound). What Clark and Lee describe as mundane morality leads to an overlooked aspect of market outcomes that affect people in general without requiring aid to specific individuals at personal sacrifice. Visual arts (painting and sculpture) can capture the emotions and feelings to push the more clinical economic analysis into a gripping story. Engaging what is described in Bloom’s revised taxonomy, the power of feelings and emotions can increase the persuasiveness of explanations of

natural resources and arid lands issues. This proposal explores several works of visual arts (sculpture and painting) to illustrate how to infuse stories about natural resources and arid lands with a heightened emotional element. One of the works is about cultivating the land in the Great Depression of the 1930s, by the Missouri artist Thomas Hart Benton.

Vance Ginn,
Texas Public Policy Foundation

John Merrifield,
University of Texas—San Antonio

“Fiscal and Teacher Salary Effects of School Choice”

As Machiavelli famously pointed out, the status quo always has friends. Even a ‘Nation at Risk’, low-performing K-12 public school system is reform resistant. Legislators consider school choice a difficult vote, often looking for political cover such as adverse fiscal impacts and negative effects on key voting blocs (for example, teachers) to sustain the status quo.

We use our model, housed as a calculator at: <http://school-choice-fiscal-notes-calculator.net/>, to address the attempts to provide political cover with shoddy, pre-conceived fiscal impact statements and allegations that teachers will suffer losses if the public school system market share declines.

We demonstrate the model by calculating the fiscal impact of the Education Savings Account (ESA) bill that passed the Texas Senate in 2017, and we predict the private school and public school teacher salary effects of the legislation.

We found that the Texas ESA proposal would have yielded a modest fiscal savings for the state gov’t, and could have slightly increased public school teacher salaries, and very likely would have significantly increased private school teacher salaries.

Jac C. Heckelman,
Wake Forest University

“The Optimal Extent of Regulation: Evidence from a Panel of International Data”

In theory, regulation can have either positive or negative impacts on the economy. Empirically, regulatory proxies are generally found to be inversely correlated with economic growth. We revisit this relationship by drawing a connection to the optimal government size literature. Although studies which treat the size of government, as proxied by government consumption, in a linear fashion, generally find a negative and significant correlation to growth, other studies which allow for a non-linear effect have often found a significant hump-shape relationship to emerge. We allow for a similar hump-shape on regulation. Using the economic freedom data for Area 1 on regulation as a proxy measure, our sample of 132 countries over eight time periods reveal a significant and robust hump-shape relationship between regulation and growth. On a scale from 0-10 where higher values represent more regulation (inverting the original scale), we estimate the positive impact of regulation to decline at approximately 3 and become negative at approximately 6. This suggests about three-fourths of the sample observations represent country observations which are over-regulated, but less than 10% are regulated to the extent of directly reducing growth.

Saleh Idhirij,
New Mexico State University

“The Determination of the Actual Homogeneous Groups Within the MENA Region and the Asian Muslim Countries by Using the Cluster Analysis Based on the Key of Macroeconomic Indicators”

In determining development policies, the extent to which local conditions can be generalized within a region can be useful, making an understanding of the common economic structure between countries important. This study seeks to get at these issues by using cluster analysis to show the changes of the clusters composition of the MENA region and Asian Muslim countries over the period 1990-2015. This study focuses on hierarchical agglomerative cluster analysis to identify the actual homogenous groups of the countries. The analysis uses several macroeconomic variables such as real per capita GDP, labor force participation, educational attainment and foreign direct investment as an input into cluster analysis on order to generate the homogeneous group of countries. The study then test the model specification by using the Hausman test to estimate a panel data model for each cluster.

Daniel Kuester,
Kansas State University

“Examining the Effects of ‘The Great Recession’ on Arid States”

“The Great Recession” began in December of 2007 according to the NBER. The author looks at data from the end of this recession and current data to see how arid states have recovered from the “Great Recession”. Particular attention is paid to the changes in the unemployment rates in arid states during this period. The authors attempt to gauge the relative impact of the recovery on arid states as opposed to humid states. Also employment trends are analyzed in arid states as well as humid states. The author also discusses the robustness of the overall economic recovery.

Mansokku Lee,
State University of New York at Geneseo

“Socio-Political Determinants of Financial Stability”

We focus on examining the impacts of foreign capital inflows on financial stability in the context of socio-political and legal settings. Following the Global Financial Development Data’s classification, we use the ratio of bank capital to total assets as a proxy for financial stability. The model also includes social risks, socio-political determinants, democracy, and legal systems as well as capital inflows. It is known that as GDP grows the bank capital to assets ratio falls. We hypothesize that the counter-cyclicality of bank capital to assets ratio is strong in advanced economies but weak in less developed countries. It implies that the economic determinant plays a prominent role in maintaining market stability in developed countries whereas governing variables becomes more important in the least developed countries. For empirical analysis, this paper applies a battery of panel-data estimation techniques to internationally comparable data to control for endogeneity and unobserved heterogeneity.

Mark Melichar,
Tennessee Tech University

“How the Oil Price-Macroeconomy Relationship Has Changed in Arid States”

There has been a breakdown in the oil price-macroeconomy relationship over the last few decades. Specifically, more recent oil price shocks have not led to large decreases in income. Using cross-sectional variation in U.S. state level data, the effect of oil price shocks are analyzed for arid and humid states during the periods 1950-1985 and 1986-2016. It is found that a majority of U.S. states experienced a decrease in real total personal income during the early period while a majority experienced no change in income during the later period. Using state level industry shares of GDP the change in impulse response functions between the two periods is analyzed. The decline in durable goods manufacturing share of GDP can help explain the breakdown in the relationship between oil price shocks and the macroeconomy more so in humid states. Conversely, the decline in agriculture share of GDP helps explain the weaker relationship observed in more recent times for arid states.

John Merrifield,
University of Texas-San Antonio

Michael R. Ford,
University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

“Tax-Credit Scholarship Funding Determinants”

Tax credit scholarship (TCS) programs are the most popular means of expanding parents' ability to opt their children out of the assigned public school. Despite that popularity, TCS have been given relatively little attention. We concentrate our attention on the determinants of the funding/donation levels. With a preliminary estimate of our empirical model, we determined that the donations to the organizations that grant vouchers/scholarships, mostly on a means-tested basis, depend on the following:

- Programs with comparably higher income-limits for student participation receive more donations per-capita.
- Programs that limit donations to solely corporate donors receive fewer donations per-capita compared to program that allow both personal and corporate donors.
- Program donation levels rise as a program matures over time.
- Programs with prior year enrollment requirements receive fewer donations per-capita.
- Programs with higher value tax credits for donors receive more donations per-capita.

The coefficients from our econometric analysis allow analysts to connect TCS program design choices to school choice participation levels, and to fiscal effects.

Justin Nguyen,
Colorado College

“Increasing the Organ Supply: Using Tax Deductions and Paid Leave to Save Lives”

In the United States, 20 people die each day waiting for an organ transplant. In an attempt to procure more organs, much of the current literature examines the role altruism plays in the procurement of organs and the public market price of an organ. Over 30 states however have passed laws to allow financial incentives to live organ donors. Currently these laws allow either up to a \$10,000 tax deduction or for an allowance of up to 30 days of paid leave. This paper explores the relationship of these

laws and live organ donations at a state-level across the United States in order to fill the problematic gap in the literature. To provide a complete estimate of the role financial incentives play in live organ donations, state-level data for the effective laws are analyzed while controlling for different organ donation components and demographic characteristics. This study concludes that tax benefits are positively correlated with the procurement of live organs. Though intuitive, these conclusions provide insight for policy-makers on the effectiveness of such laws in an effort to increase the supply of transplantable organs.

Luyen Nguyen,
New Mexico State University

Christopher A. Erickson,
New Mexico State University

“Innovation and Development: An Investigation Using City Level Data”

We investigate the underlying dynamics of local economic growth by investigating the Granger causality among per capita GDP growth, patent creation, venture capital, unemployment, and other factors that may influence innovation such as education and international migration. We use metropolitan level data for 134 U.S. cities. A Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) is employed in the research. Pairwise tests indicate that venture capital increase will reduce the unemployment rate, patent creation significantly contributes to GDP per capita in the cities, and international immigration can explain patenting and unemployment. Venture capital had no measurable impact on economic growth, which is surprising given the intense interest in venture capital as an instrument for financing innovation.

Ejiro Osiobe,
New Mexico State University

“Economic Optimization of Agricultural Production in FCT, Abuja Nigeria”

This paper presents a mathematical programming model based on a simplex criterion technique which can be used for analysis and simulation of agricultural production plans as well as for the study of impacts of the various policies in agriculture. The model can achieve the optimum production plan of an agricultural region by maximizing total gross margin under a set of constraints for land, labor, available capital and marketing. The proposed model will be applied to Ane-Osiobe International Foundation, a non-profit organization based in Abuja, Nigeria.

Jared Ragusett,
Central Connecticut State University

“The Effects of Urban Sprawl on Minority Housing Consumption Gaps Since the Great Recession”

This paper examines the contribution of urban sprawl, measured as employment decentralization, to minority housing consumption gaps since the Great Recession. Using the 2015 American Housing Survey National Microdata, this econometric study investigates the independent effect of sprawl on housing gaps for African Americans, Asians, and Hispanics as compared to Whites. Previous studies have explored this

question at the onset of the housing bubble, as well as the trough of the Great Recession. The results of that research indicate a complex and varying relationship. For African Americans, employment decentralization contributes to increasing the Black-White housing consumption gap, except in high-sprawl metropolitan areas. For Asian Americans, on the other hand, employment decentralization contributes to increasing housing consumption to a larger degree than Whites. This paper further advances the literature by investigating this relationship six years into the recovery from the Great Recession. In the aftermath of the housing bust, to what extent has this relationship changed? Does sprawl exacerbate, or mitigate, minority housing consumption gaps? And for whom? The results of this study therefore carry important implications for understanding the effects of metropolitan land use, and land use policies, on racial and ethnic inequalities in US housing markets.

Manuel Reyes,
University of Texas-El Paso

“The Mexican Unauthorized Immigration and its Relationship with Crime in the United States”

This study will analyze the impact of unauthorized immigration on crime in the United States. The perception that immigrants are directly linked to crime in the United States has increased in recent years. The argument is that immigrants are crime committers, especially those without the proper permission to reside within the United States. An alternative argument suggests that unauthorized immigrants, given their legal vulnerability, may be frequently targeted by crime committers. The relationship between unauthorized immigration and crime will be examined via a panel data econometric model using three dependent variables: total, property, and violent crime rates. The Mexican unauthorized immigration will be approximated via an official document that provides information about Mexican nationals residing in the United States; Matricula Consular. State level data will be analyzed for the four south Border States, plus the more immigrant- targeted states in the nation from 2010 to 2016. Control variables include human capital and other economic factors. The policy implications of the analysis will also be discussed.

Jennifer Roca,
Colorado College

“Striving Towards Global Equality: The Relationship Between Foreign Direct Investment, Economic Growth and Human Capital Accumulation in Latin American Countries”

Over the last century Latin American Countries have experienced positive economic growth, but with one in five Latin Americans living in poverty throughout rural and urban communities, it is pertinent for Latin American Countries to attract Foreign Direct Investment. This paper contributes to economic literature by exploring the relationship between FDI, economic growth, and human capital accumulation in 19 Latin American countries.

Leanne Roncolato,
Franklin and Marshall College

“Underground Employment: Analyzing the Job Quality of New York City Subway Dancers”

This paper is the first to analyze the New York City subway phenomenon known as “show time” as a form of informal employment. Using an individuals-in-relation framework, drawing on Marxist and feminist economic perspectives, we investigate the job quality of New York City subway dancers. Our data comes from 34 in-depth interviews conducted in the summer of 2016. We contextualize earnings, hours and conditions of work by considering the social relations and power dynamics in which they are embedded. Beyond the pecuniary motivations, many interviewees discussed subway dancing as a way to escape contexts of violence and negativity. While dancers articulated advantages of this work, such as setting one’s own schedule and getting quick money, they also articulated disadvantages, most notably the risk of being arrested. Constructions of identity surrounding subway dancing varied across the sample, but overall dancers understood their work as positively contributing to New York City.

Sergio Lorenzo Sandoval-Aragón,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“The Study of the Economists in Latin America: A Genealogical Secret Revealed”

In this participation some theoretical and methodological advances are exposed in the topic of research on the professionals of the economy in Latin America, their formation and role in the development, reproduction and eventual transformation of the economic and political power in that region of the planet. This work is preceded by the work presented in 2016 under the title "Professionals of the Economy in Latin America: Domination or Resistance?" in Reno, Nevada. Specifically, a critical analysis is made of the theoretical referents that the subject has been studied, specifically in Mexico. Such a critique is supported both in the "genealogical" analysis of the theoretical framework used and in historical data from the field of economists in Mexico. It is concluded that the theoretical approach used is insufficient to provide a satisfactory explanation of the object, since it deliberately disregards the contributions of contemporary French sociology.

Fabián Santofimio-Vargas,
Universidad Colombo Germana. Bogotá, Colombia.

“Propuesta de un Índice para la Medición de las Condiciones de Autogestión en la Superación de la Pobreza y el Mejoramiento de Condiciones de Vida. Caso: México y Colombia”

México y Colombia son países con ciertas diferencias en materia de desarrollo y crecimiento, pero a su vez con aspectos similares en materia de pobreza y vulnerabilidad. Frente a esta situación, en el proceso de aplicación, se ha generado el índice de autogestión del bienestar poblacional (IABIP), una herramienta que mediante soporte tecnológico recoge información de cerca de 550 variables por hogar, las cuales permiten la construcción de análisis descriptivo e inferencial sobre poblaciones específicas. El IABIP se sustenta teóricamente en investigadores como: Amartya Sen, Martha Nussbaum, Manfred Maxneef, Henry Theil, entre otros; e índices como Gini, Atkinson, Fóster, etc. El IABIP se soporta en tres ámbitos de análisis (Necesidades, capacidades y dotaciones humanas y territoriales), las cuales se abordan de forma multidimensional mediante la realización: Saber/Hacer, Bienestar individual: Realización/Ser y Bienestar poblacional: Bienestar individual/Convivir. Para esto se utilizar un sistema de codificación axial

sustentado en la teoría fundamentada, el cual permite el análisis de variables cualitativas para su posterior tratamiento holístico. Su finalidad es operar de soporte en la formulación, evaluación y seguimiento de planes, programas y proyectos que propendan por la participación ciudadana como hacedores de su propio bienestar y desarrollo.

Leila Shadabi,
New Mexico State University

“Social Capital: The Evidence of New Mexico's Counties”

Higher social capital is a factor of development. It supports individuals to achieve their goals faster and easier. In the current study, the social capital concept and measurement have been considered. The evidence is the New Mexico's counties. The paper argues social capital, education, and poverty of the counties in New Mexico.

Shanelle Trail,
New Mexico State University

“How does Investment Affect Urban Growth Across European Countries?”

This paper seeks to understand how different forms of investment affect urban growth in certain countries in the European Union and how these areas have evolved across time. This study will demonstrate how investment affects urban growth in former communist countries currently in the European Union versus countries in the European Union that were never communist. In addition to observing investment, this paper supports Krugman and Livas' hypothesis (Ades & Glaeser, 1995), which states that increased trade negatively affects urban growth. The results of some other variables in this paper also help support other theories from previous papers. Economists can further understand the reasons why certain cities increase in population, if investment truly affects these urban areas, and why certain cities may grow in population more than others.

This study will observe the different forms of investment such as infrastructure investment, foreign direct investment, and research and development investment to see their affect on urban growth. A science and technology investment variable is added to explain agglomeration caused by an increase in human capital and technology. A democracy index variable is included to account for the fact that post communist countries currently in the EU were previously autocratic. Trade openness will be accounted for by including percent of GDP from trade.

Carlos G. Silva,
Arkansas Economic Development Institute - University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Saeed P. Langarudi,
Water Resource Research Institute - New Mexico State University

“A Dynamic Analysis of Negative Environmental Externalities on Water Extraction and Equality”

Farming location, crop or livestock quantity choices can at times lead to negative impacts on individuals living in downstream regions. This study is based on a theoretical simulation using crops and livestock in order to understand the impact of negative environmental externalities on water extraction and equality. This research goes beyond

linear relations and creates a model based on 5 endogenous modules (upstream crop farms, upstream livestock farm, downstream crop farms, downstream residents, and groundwater) and 3 exogenous modules (surface water, crop prices, livestock prices). The model will focus on illustrating whether price changes in the different variables impact groundwater extraction and equality between upstream and downstream groups.

Cory Wake,
HealthCare Appraisers, Inc.

Kristina M.L. Acri nee Lybecker,
Colorado College

“Intellectual Property Rights, Infrastructure, and HIV/AIDS”

Developed in 1996, antiretroviral drugs (ARVs) revolutionized the treatment of HIV/AIDS by transitioning the disease from a death sentence to a treatable chronic condition. The percentage of HIV positive people with access to antiretroviral treatment was considerably low until 2005, when it began to steadily increase. Despite this growth, only 36% of people living with HIV underwent ARV therapy treatment in 2009. There is widespread disagreement over the role that intellectual property rights play in restricting access to ARVs, with some arguing that it plays a primary role and some arguing that it's inconsequential. This study aims to reconcile these differences of opinion by considering the influence of intellectual property rights, lack of infrastructure, and government corruption on ARV therapy coverage in low and upper-middle income countries. The results suggest that countries with stronger intellectual property rights have improved ARV accessibility, and that intellectual property rights are highly correlated with infrastructure.

Ryan Blake Williams,
Texas Tech University

“Impacts of Agricultural Productivity Enhancements and Time Value of Money on Groundwater Extraction”

The Ogallala Aquifer is one of the largest aquifers in the world, underlying parts of eight states in the United States. This aquifer is considered to be a non-renewable resource because of the low rate of natural recharge compared to the amount of groundwater extracted every year. Due to the large scale of production of agricultural commodities, irrigated agriculture on the Southern High Plains of Texas (Texas High Plains) relies heavily on groundwater extracted from the Ogallala Aquifer. This study addresses possible factors that could contribute to lengthen the usable life of the Ogallala Aquifer. Specifically, in this study a county-wide Texas High Plains representative time-varying non-linear optimization model that considers farm-level decision making with respect to groundwater use is used to evaluate the tradeoffs between time value of money and future agricultural productivity enhancements. The results of this study reveal that the sooner economic agents who possess the property rights to the groundwater resources in the Texas High Plains realize the likely benefits associated with higher agricultural productivity in the future, the sooner water conservation goals could be fulfilled.

Mark Wilson,
Tennessee Technological University and Fachhochschule Aachen

“An Analysis of Economic Development Incentives in Tennessee”

Economic development incentives are largely the means by which national, state, and local governments persuade firms to invest within their respective borders. Nations, states, and cities compete to offer the most incentives (often in the form of tax breaks) as a means of increasing economic activity, production, and income. Advocates of these incentives point to job creation and increased economic output, while skeptics claim that the lost tax revenue could be used to increase economic activity (and more efficiently so) by other means.

The goal of this undergraduate research is to analyze both the benefits and the drawbacks of offering economic development incentives as they stand within the state of Tennessee. The final presentation of the research findings will include data collected from government offices (e.g. the Tennessee Department of Community and Economic Development) and/or firms (e.g. Volkswagen Group of America, in Chattanooga), as well as differing methods of offering incentives (e.g. the differences in incentives offered to foreign firms as opposed to domestic firms).

Tingting Xiong,
Howard University

“Investment Liberalization, Credit Constraints, and International Trade: The Effect of BITs on the Extensive and Intensive Margins of Exports”

This paper investigates the effect of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on the sector-product level extensive and intensive margins of exports while considering bilateral investment treaties (BITs) as an investment liberalization policy in order to address and reduce the endogeneity concern between exports and FDI in the literature. The model in this paper theoretically demonstrates that investment liberalization increases the sector-product level extensive margin and it decreases the intensive margin. Using a detailed dataset of 190 countries and 27 sectors from 1988 to 2006, this paper furnishes robust evidence that BITs promote the exports significantly in a sector on average. Moreover, BITs increase the extensive margin of developed countries' exports while decreasing the intensive margin significantly, yet BITs raise both the extensive and intensive margins of exports from developing countries. In addition, BITs have disproportionately higher effects on exports in financially vulnerable sectors that are more dependent on external finance or possess less collateralizable assets.

Andrew York,
Tennessee Tech University

Sean Alley,
Tennessee Tech University

“Examining the Efficiency Implications of Income Tax v. Sales Tax v. Lottery: An Experimental Economics Approach”

Governments raise money by levying taxes on various goods and behaviors. Governments should want to generate revenue in the most efficient way possible, *ceteris paribus*. Many different ways to generate government revenue have been tested throughout the country and the world. This research will focus on sales tax, income tax, and the lottery. Taxes in otherwise efficient markets necessarily cause deadweight loss. This is a real cost that society faces. A series of experiments was set up and run during summer 2017 to generate revealed preferences of individuals in the face of different revenue generation

tools. The first portion of the project involved having students work arithmetic problems and earning income for results. The next phase consisted of levying various taxes to see how they impact the subjects' choices regarding work and consumption. The third phase is, to our knowledge, entirely novel in this field. A lottery was simulated where participants were offered the chance to trade their earned income for a chance at an unlikely jackpot. The final phase will analyze the results of the different revenue generation methods on labor/leisure choices to see if some methods are less distortive than others. This experiment extends the work of a similar experiment conducted in Israel and published in the European Economic Review by Blumkin, Ruffle, and Ganun in 2008.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Chelsea Schelly,
Michigan Technological University

Gustavo Cordova,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Water Quality of the Shallow Aquifer of the Juarez Valley on the Banks of the Rio Grande”

The water quality of the shallow aquifer of the Juarez Valley on the banks of the Rio Grande / Rio Grande is determined through the analysis of physicochemical and microbiological parameters. It is presumed that before the decrease of the water coming from the Convention between the United Mexican States and the United States of America for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande (Treaty of 1906), which establishes, among other things, that Mexico corresponds annually to 60,000 acre feet (74 million cubic meters), the increase of treated wastewater from Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua and the traditional cultivation of highly demanding water species such as alfalfa, cotton, wheat and walnut that, among other things, salinize the soil, pollution levels are not acceptable. In this scenario, we seek to propose alternative solutions that seek to clean the waters of the shallow aquifer and eventually take advantage of diversified agriculture that includes cultivation through the use of sustainable technologies that lead to an optimal use of water and soil to produce other crops with high added value as vegetables to supply the national and international market.

Jessica DeShazo,
California State University Los Angeles

Hannah Johnston,
California State University Los Angeles

“Community Outreach Efforts for Stormwater Projects: An Examination of California's Propositions 1 and 84”

Stormwater runoff has been a continuous problem for policymakers. Urban stormwater is toxic and hazardous to human health and infrastructures because of the chemicals it picks up and carries when moving along impervious surfaces. If captured and filtered properly, stormwater can cease to be a hazard and can help augment the supply of usable fresh water. Both Proposition 1 and 84 are large state water policies that provide local agencies in California with grant funds to create stormwater management projects. The propositions require grant recipients to conduct community outreach regarding the stormwater project in their area. Communication to the public is important because policies that lack public support often fail because they are determined to be part of wasteful spending of public money. This research examines how award recipients for Propositions 1 and 84 communicate the importance of the project to the public and how they conduct community outreach efforts.

Asayehgn Desta,
Dominican University of California

“Sustainability Driven Business Innovation Education: Its Effects on Attitudes and Decision Making Behaviors”

Sustainability is a core agenda for the twenty-first century. As a result, higher educational institutions have been trying their best to enable their learners to have theoretical and practical lessons, and opportunities to participate in and lead the sustainability transformations. Given this, this study attempted to test the relationship between the pedagogy of sustainability and its impact on students' attitudes and intentions to engage in sustainable behaviors. To determine the nature of the relationship, students who took the course on Sustainability Driven Business Innovation for one semester were given pre-and post-tests, which scores were then analyzed. A significant direct effect of students' attitudes on intention to engage in sustainable behavior was ascertained. That is, through effective pedagogical methods, sustainable attitudes could predict students' intention to be engaged in sustainable activities. In addition to effectively participating in class and raising their awareness and becoming passionate about sustainability, the learners demonstrated that they have the intention to participate in sustainable related activities both at a micro-level and can demonstrate their sustainability efficacy by being engaged to conduct environmentally related projects outside the college environment.

Monica Hubbard,
Boise State University

“Public Acceptance of Water Resources Management Strategies: Assessing the Differences between Idaho’s Rural and Urban Populations”

Water availability in Idaho is dependent on adequate precipitation and snowpack storage. As stressors such as climate change and population growth impact water availability and demand, a major concern is how states will manage their water resources. Unfortunately, without the foresight to know how water availability will change, implementing adaptive management strategies may allow flexibility in policy planning. Previous research has demonstrated that public acceptance of governmental management strategies can influence their adoption. Moreover, while differences between rural and urban populations have been documented, there is there minimal research addressing the populations' differences concerning water resource management. This research and paper will address this gap in knowledge and understanding at multiple levels. Using results from a 2014 general public survey, we will first outline the general differences between Idaho's rural and urban communities. Next, we will compare the rural - urban acceptance of governmental management strategies. Finally, we will integrate these perspectives into a generalizable assessment that can be targeted at other areas in the United States and beyond. This presentation will include survey research results and be of interest to resource managers, academics, and other attendees.

Mudassar Hussain,
University of Sargodha

“Domestication in Pakistani Press: Frames for the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference”

It is a scientific fact that industrialized nations are the major contributors for the carbon emissions in the atmosphere but it is the moral responsibility of the all worldly nations to show solidarity to combat the challenges of climate change. The present article is a

sequence of that effort which uncovers the role of two significant Pakistani main dailies dawn and jang to see how these two dailies domesticate the Paris Conference 2015 or COP21. The method utilized for the study is content analysis. The theoretical framework for the study is framing theory which is combined with the concept of domestication by linking the domestic or local issues to the international conference held in Paris. The time frame for the analysis is one month. The quantitative and qualitative techniques are used to analyze data. The quantitative and qualitative sections were analyzed in light of the coding sheet been attached with. The quantitative section deals in descriptive statistics. The qualitative section has thematic frames to check how these frames are linked to the conference by two selected dailies.

Iren Marinova,
Colorado State University

“How Are the European Union Water Framework Directive and the Integrated Water Resources Management Principles Represented in the Dniester Project and the 2012 Treaty between Ukraine and Moldova?”

In 2017, Ukraine ratified the 2012 bilateral agreement with Moldova regarding river basin management of the Dniester. The process for the drafting of this treaty began in 2004 when several international organizations: the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC), and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), established a project for the development of the Dniester River Basin. Separated into three phases, its objective was to study the problems of the Dniester River Basin as well as the institutional capacities of Ukraine and Moldova and ultimately draft a treaty that would incorporate the principles of the European Union Water Framework Directive (WFD), a standard legislation for EU member-states, as well as principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). This paper will also seek to find whether the WFD principles are the best approach for this situation or should more attention be paid to IWRM principles and if, ultimately, there is a significant difference between both.

Amber Overholser,
Southern Arkansas University

“Monuments and the Voices Who Created Them: A Case Study of Basin and Range, Gold Butte, Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monuments”

Recently the President, in concert with the Secretary of the Interior, has taken steps to shrink monuments created by previous Presidents through powers granted them by the Antiquities Act of 1906. This move is highly contested by members of the environmental community, sovereign tribes, and local communities. It is also watched closely by those interested in political behavior and motivation. Using interviews, secondary data and a case study approach, I review three recent additions to the National Monument list; Tule Springs Fossil Bed, Basin and Range and Gold Butte, respectively. All three sites lie within Nevada, a large public lands state with a somewhat contentious relationship with their federal landlord. With a portion of the public under the impression that use of the Antiquities Act (Executive Order) is done without community input, this research seeks to address these questions, “How have communities organized on behalf of (or in opposition to) designations” and “How do these groups choose which option to pursue; Congress or Executive Order?” Research findings will add to the sparse literature related to national monuments.

Urooj Raja,
University of Colorado

“Household and Block Level Influences on Residential Fertilizer Use and Intensity”

Urban and suburban lawns make up a large and growing share of land use in the US. Maintaining lawns to fulfill today’s aesthetic norms has environmental consequences. In this analysis, we examine household decisions to apply nitrogen-containing lawn fertilizer. Using survey data of 298 households in Nashville, Tennessee, we first examine the prevalence of fertilizer use and the rate of annual nitrogen applied. We find that the resulting distribution is skewed, with the top 20% of the sample applying over 60% of the total share of nitrogen. Although there was a subset of “intensive” fertilizers, 93% of households applied at or below levels recommended by landscaping professionals, challenging the assumption that the over-application of fertilizer is widespread. We also employed multi-level modeling to examine the relative importance of household- and block-level characteristics on fertilizer use and the intensity of use. Consistent with prior work, we find that the desire for a green lawn is a significant predictor of fertilizer use. However, we also find that living on a wealthy block and living near others who value a green lawn independently predict fertilizer use.

Krishnendu Sarkar,
Professor & Director, NSHM College of Management & Technology, Kolkata, India

“An Integrated Family-You-Nature-Evolution Approach to Environmental Sustainability Assurance”

An innovative approach is provided to significantly mitigate and/or withstand the effects of hostile environment and to assure on environmental sustainability in the realm of sustainable future. To demonstrate that a family profiling of Indian Himalayan Region is presented as a dashboard to assess on the development deviations with respect to the past to ascertain on the priority vulnerability areas of the present and immediate future and to mend those. The approach entails a network of dynamic ecosystem entities of Family, You (as Self, Enterprise and Society), Nature and Evolution to help correct the root causes for human-nature conflicts and facilitate cogent measures for economic and ecological development involving communities apart from other people, processes and technologies.

Mayra Sanchez Morgan,
Michigan Technological University

“The Third Shift? Gender Roles in a Women’s Ecotourism Cooperative”

This paper investigates how local gender dynamics influence a female-run ecotourism cooperative in rural Mexico. It is based on a case study of the “Orquideas de Sian Ka’an” in Punta Allen town in Quintana Roo, Mexico. The researcher spent 4 weeks conducting interviews and participant observations during the fall 2016. Findings show that women have distinct, gender-based family and community demands that prevent their ability to work and lead in the ecotourism cooperative. The cultural expectations and resulting struggles are so substantial that they are preventing the basic functionality of the organization, such that the “Orquideas” exists more on paper than in reality achieving

work. In this community context, the women's most important role is to be wives and mothers and to fulfill the substantial daily expectations associated with those roles. Besides the household demands, most of the women have to work in other cooperatives or lodging places as secretaries, cooks or maids. This leaves little time or energy for a "third shift" in entrepreneurial development. Women put their own interests and goals, associated with the cooperative, on the back burner.

Chelsea Schelly,
Michigan Technological University

William Lytle,
Michigan Technological University

"The Challenges of Reducing Household Consumption Across the Food-Energy-Water Nexus"

This paper reports on qualitative research with suburban residents intended to examine the possibilities for and barriers to changing household consumption to reduce environmental impacts across the food, energy, water nexus. The research suggests that homeowners typically conceptualize resource consumption in terms of direct impacts but do not consider indirect or intersecting impacts. Further, homeowners typically do not believe additional significant change is possible to reduce resource consumption in their own lives. These findings highlight the challenges of reducing household consumption to improve the sustainability of every day life.

Rebecca Schild,
University of Colorado, Boulder

"Understanding Civic Recreation - Outdoor Recreationists as Advocates, Stewards, and Managers of Natural Resources"

Recently, groups representing the human powered outdoor recreation community have grown significantly and are playing an important role in natural resource management and conservation. This new model of civic recreation -- recreation-based stewardship and advocacy aimed at preserving, creating, and restoring recreational resources -- offers promise in an era of limited capacity on the part of land managers and innovative conservation strategies. Despite this growing trend, little research has looked at these civic recreation organizations or their role in natural resource management. Drawing from a mixed-method research design that combines a comparative case study of local civic recreation organizations with survey research, this article aims to describe civic recreation in practice and explore how it fits into natural resource management of the 21st Century. Findings indicate civic recreation organizations emerge either out of a threat to access or the vision of an innovative leader who seeks to create a recreational resource. These organizations primarily focus on direct stewardship, collaboration with land managers, and innovative private-public partnerships for the purposes of preserving or creating recreational resources. Finally, civic recreation organizations generate numerous positive management, environmental, and social outcomes that span beyond the outdoor recreation sphere.

E Scott Lee,
Indiana University East

“Presidential Power Under the Antiquities Act: Trump’s Western Showdown at the Antiquities Act Corral”

President Trump has indicated a desire to lift usage restrictions, reduce in size, or eliminate monuments created under the Antiquities Act by former presidents. The Antiquities Act does not specifically grant a president the authority to take these types of actions regarding monuments already in existence and there is no court precedent on this issue. President Trump’s stated intention to act regarding large monuments created since 1996 has been met by a solemn promise by environmental groups to strenuously oppose any such action in court. Should President Trump attempt to remove usage restrictions on, reduce the size of, or eliminate any existing monuments created pursuant to the Antiquities Act, courts would then have the responsibility during the ensuing litigation to interpret the Act and decide whether in fact President Trump has the authority to act in this manner. If President Trump is successful, he will have succeeded in expanding presidential powers under the Antiquities Act beyond that which currently exist and may renew congressional interest in restricting such power.

Beatriz Adriana Venegas Sahagun,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“The Stakeholders in the Governance of the Municipal Solid Waste Management”

This research analyzes the Management of Urban Solid Waste (MUSW) from the vision of environmental governance focusing on the stakeholders. Governance is seen as the participation and involvement of actors, the public as well as the private sector, but also educational institutions, unions and the population itself. Based on the above, the views of the stakeholders, their participation and distribution of activities are studied. The aim is to present a panorama on how the social world of garbage is shaped, its networks, roles and exchanges in the municipalities of Zapopan and San Pedro Tlaquepaque. This investigation was divided into three stages, 1) the actors involved in the MUSW are described; 2) the networks and relationships that are interwoven in the social world of garbage are analyzed; 3) an ethnography of the daily work of the collectors and a story of a scavenger is presented. This allowed us to identify and understand the relationships and the existence of the “caciques” and the alliances and exchanges that are generated both in the formal and informal spheres, in order to explain the presence or absence of environmental governance.

M.C. Beatriz Adriana Venegas Sahagun,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Mtra. Jeovana Arcelia Venegas Sahagun,
Universidad de Guadalajara

M.C. Elda Mireya Rodriguez Gonzalez,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Local Environmental Management: A Matter of Building Efficient and Continuous Governmental Capacities”

This research analyses the relationship between good environmental management at local level and the capacity building of government agencies responsible for it." The theory poses that good environmental management depends on building government capacities. This document presents the case of the environmental directorates of the Municipality of

Tala and Ameca, Jalisco is about making contributions to the understanding of how building institutional capacities, organizational and human beings determine the possibilities of achieving good local environmental management processes, that is, to achieve more efficient, effective and continuous management processes.

Wie Yusuf,
Old Dominion University

Michelle Covi,
Old Dominion University

J. Gail Nicula,
Old Dominion University

Carol Considine,
Old Dominion University

Khairul A. Anuar,
Old Dominion University

“Adventures in Gameland: An Illustrated Discussion of a Community Engagement Effort to Build Resilience to Flooding and Sea Level Rise”

This study describes the application of the Action-oriented Stakeholder Engagement for a Resilient Tomorrow (ASERT) framework in a community engagement effort to enhance residents’ resilience to flooding and sea level rise. The community engagement effort took the form of two-hour long flooding resilience game nights, where gamification elements were embedded into community meetings. The objectives of the resilience game nights were to: Provide an inclusive and engaging process that will allow residents to participate in their city’s resilience efforts; provide information about resilience in an environment that encourages social learning, including curiosity and reflection, to promote behavioral change that will result in improved resilience; allow residents to give real-time perceptions of risk and feedback about resilience activities in their communities and city; collect data related to residents’ risk perceptions, levels of knowledge and preparedness, to allow for targeted follow-up. This study will discuss the ASERT framework, its application for the resilience game night, and lessons learned for stakeholder engagement efforts targeted at building resilience.

Michael Zarkin,
Westminster College

“The Origin of US National Drinking Water Standards, 1914-1974”

In this paper, I trace the development of the federal government's involvement in the regulation of drinking water quality, beginning in 1914 when the first national drinking water standard was created, and ending in 1974 with the passage of the Safe Drinking Water Act. During these years, the US Public Health Service gradually developed a fairly comprehensive, though largely voluntary set of drinking water quality standards. The standards remained largely voluntary because the USPHS acted with very little statutory authority, but over time these standards nevertheless came to be endorsed as important benchmarks by state regulators and the drinking water industry. I conclude by arguing that these early standards served as an important policy legacy that heavily influenced the structure and contents of the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974.

GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Pete Martini,
Heidelberg University

Rhoda Titilopemi Inioluwa Abiolu,
University of Kwazulu-Natal

Ruth Teer-Tomaselli,
University of Kwazulu-Natal

“Glocalised Features of Reality Television Franchises in South Africa: Discussions on Big Brother Mzansi, Idols South Africa, and Survivor South Africa”

Geolocalization as a term represents the global localization of a phenomenon within local contexts to become more relatable. The appropriation of geolocalization to media studies and the case studies of Big Brother Mzansi, Idols South Africa and Survivor South Africa are to identify those distinct patterns considered in the production and representation of these reality television shows in order to situate these within the South African media landscape. These considerations are located in Joseph Straubhaar’s discourse on cultural proximity along with Paul du Gay et al.’s circuit of culture with emphasis on production and representation. Through a descriptive desk research, identified modified global practices into local practices were prominent in name tags [Big Brother Mzansi meaning South Africa, Idols South Africa and Survivor South Africa], food [braai and potjieskos local South African dishes], involvement of known media and entertainment personalities [in persons of show hosts, judges and in some cases participants], language-use and renderings of local songs accompanied by traditional dancers. These are pointers to the consideration during the production process of global practices within local contexts and how these trends can become more localized.

Michele Companion,
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

“Greening the Urban Landscape: The Potential Impacts of Container and Roof-top Gardening on Food Security and Health Outcomes in the Central Honshu Region of Japan”

Fresh food access is problematic in urban areas. Constraints disproportionately affect low-income populations, who can become isolated in food deserts. After years of urban planning that did not include green space, global cities are also suffering from reduced air quality and increasing heat island effects, resulting in rising morbidity and mortality rates. These negative impacts are expected to intensify with climate change. To help address this, cities have started implementing living walls and other innovative designs to increase green space and improve localized food production, often by utilizing existing structures. The central region of Honshu Japan is ideally suited to capitalize on this movement. Cities such as Osaka and Kyoto are densely crowded with minimal space set aside for trees or park areas. The architectural trend of flat roof space provides extraordinary potential for urban planting and food production. Preliminary research on existing container gardening practices was conducted using site mapping and interviews. The findings present a broad spectrum of potential to expand secondary food access systems in a region prone to various forms of disaster events and poverty. Implementation of such practices can build community networking, improve food access and air quality, and reduce heat island effects.

Alejandro Gonzalez Vera,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“The Praxis of Antisystemic Hope for the Construction of Another World, in Social Activists”

This research aims to explore hope (Bloch, 2007) in social activists, that in personal action or from collectives or organizations pursue the achievement of some antisystemic objectives, allowing us to glimpse alternatives of a better future and to face the challenges presented by the current civilizatory crisis (Toledo VM, 2012) among others; identify the rebellious elements of the attitude, as the motor of the anti-systemic action (Wallerstein I., 2009) in actors and militants members of social groupings. Based on semi-structured interviews in discussion groups formed by social activists, whose action goals reflect the resistance and the anti-systemic struggle that they affect, that for their commitment or trajectory share an Antisystemic Hope for change, for reaching the not-yet- accomplished. Starting from the idea of internal Colonialism (González Casanova, 2006) in the new Latin American societies, where the conqueror is distinguished from other mestizo, indigenous and Afro-descendant racial mixtures as a principle of social order. Qualitative research: • 3 discussion groups to observe the praxis (knowledge and practice) • Interpretation: Articulation of the situational context and linguistic context.

Ronnie Grant,
Florida International University

“Globalization, Societal Disruption, and the Potential Positive Effects of Group-Identification”

Globalization, by definition, involves significant economic, cultural, and technological change. Some argue that these changes will likely lead to identity-based conflict involving violence, identity-based group mobilization, and discrimination against out-groups. Despite significant efforts since World War II to deconstruct nationalism and call attention to its ‘imagined’• origins, globalization is seen as a significant catalyst to nationalism’s recent resurgence in the West and around the globe. This paper examines the conditions under which high levels of nationalism are likely to lead to negative outcomes (i.e. violence and discrimination) in the presence of perceived transformative change associated with globalization. The paper presents a cross-country quantitative analysis using data from the World Values Survey-WVS. As part of the study I ran nine regressions on nine dependent variables, that include propensity toward war, violence, and mobilization, and variables measuring distrust and hostility toward out-groups. The independent variables include five interaction terms that measure the effects of perceived economic, socio-cultural, technological, personal safety, and existential disruption in individuals exhibiting high levels of nationalism. The results indicate that nationalism aggravates violence and discrimination under economic and existential disruption, but actually weakens the negative effects of globalization in the presence of socio-cultural, technological, and personal safety disruption.

Matthew Munday,
University of Texas at Dallas

“Does Keeping the Peace Abroad Foster Instability at Home? An Analysis of the Domestic Effects of U.N. Peacekeeping Contributions”

The characteristics of primary contributors to United Nation peacekeeping operations has changed considerably since the 1990s. While mostly western wealthy democracies continue to be the primary financiers, developing democracies and illiberal regimes are now the principle suppliers of peacekeepers. A substantial literature has analyzed the implications of burden sharing and its impact on the operational effectiveness of peacekeeping missions. However, the domestic effects of contributions to foreign peacekeeping operations remains relatively understudied. Current scholarship on the subject has applied qualitative techniques and case studies to debate whether or not peacekeeping contributions enhance or hinder domestic political and social stability amongst participating regimes. This research furthers that discussion by being one of the first studies to utilize a large-N statistical analysis of primary peacekeeping contributors. This study also uses a unique case selection approach to refine the theoretical assumptions of the current scholarship. The findings shed new light on the domestic effects of peacekeeping contributions while raising questions for future research regarding the role of western financiers in funding contributing regimes.

Sara Pavey,
Texas State University

“Good Intentions, False Representations: How U.S. Humanitarian Aid Cultivates Dependency in Haiti”

Although an estimated US\$13 billion in humanitarian aid was pledged by the international community to benefit Haiti in the wake of the devastating January 2010 earthquake, Haiti has shown very little growth in the seven years since then, and most Haitians still live in extreme poverty. This paper will contribute to a growing body of literature addressing the role of humanitarian aid in developing countries by focusing on post-earthquake Haiti. First, the study will analyze the effect of large NGOs on the lives of Haitians through a case study of the American Red Cross. Second, the study will analyze USAID’s affect on Haiti by focusing on the use of American food aid. Lastly, Giorgio Agamben’s distinction between ‘bare life’ and ‘political life’ will be applied to post-earthquake media coverage to better understand how public perceptions of Haiti alter the discourse surrounding its current state of poverty. Overall, this paper finds that U.S. humanitarian aid handicaps Haiti’s economic growth if dispersed over long periods of time, therefore cultivating conditions of dependency on Western donors. The current discourse in America regarding Haiti also plays a role in reinforcing these conditions by creating a narrative that portrays Haiti as an object of charity.

HISTORY

Monica S. Gallamore,
University of Central Oklahoma

Melissa Langley Biegert,
Austin Community College

Kathryn G Bailey,
University of Central Oklahoma

“Cattle Trails and Railroads: Busting Open Indian Territory”

For millennia, diverse peoples have crisscrossed the Southern Plains region making it a true crossroads of North America. This kind of movement throughout the region brought the potential for both harm and benefit to the Native people. The land that eventually became the state of Oklahoma, promised to the Indians forever by removal treaties in exchange for their homelands in the east, became an integral part of American history and the taming of the West. Indian Territory was the designated endpoint for the Five Tribes during the removal period. However, with the American ideal of Manifest Destiny, it did not remain in Indian hands very long. As historian David Chang suggests in his book, *The Color of the Land: Race, Nation, and the Politics of Landownership in Oklahoma, 1832-1929*, “The history of Oklahoma is a history of movement, possession, and dispossession. It is American history told in fast-forward.” This is evident with the cattlemen and railroads that crossed over into Indian Territory and finally burst open the Territory for settlement starting in the mid-1850s and most definitely went into overdrive the years after the Civil War during the Reconstruction period and beyond.

Heyley J. Bowman,
University of Central Oklahoma

“Sprung from the Dreaming of an Irish Heart”: Representations of Irish Women in Lady Gregory’s “Kincora”

Lady Augusta Gregory’s “Kincora” is set in eleventh-century Ireland amidst battles among Irish nobility and Danish incursions. Queen Gormleith, wife of High King of Ireland Brian Boru and mother of Sitric, the leader of the Danish invaders, explicitly plays both sides of this conflict. Gormleith, however, always chooses to side with her son and his Danish cohorts. Maire Nic Shiubhlaigh, the original actress who portrayed this character in March of 1905, led a dual life as an actor and activist and this lived experience informed her ability to play a character as duplicitous as Gormleith. This work examines the connections that Maire Nic Shiubhlaigh and the character Queen Gormleith share in “Kincora.”

Georgianne Brennan,
Independent scholar

“Fig Farms for Everyman - The Story of a Visionary Developer at the Turn of 20th Century California”

The story of Forkner's Fig Gardens, a land development scheme in Fresno, California began in 1910 when J.C. Forkner, a developer from Kansas with a bent for taking scrubland which had been used for grazing, bringing in irrigation systems and turning it into farmland optioned 6,000 acres of hog wallow land near Fresno. It was rock-solid hardpan where even tumbleweeds struggled to grow. With a curious mix of capitalism, boosterism, and a vision of populating the land with yeoman farmers, Forkner did his research and determined that he could create fig farms for everyman. Five years later, Fig Gardens officially opened. 660,000 holes had been dynamited in the land to reach through the hardpan to the sandy soil beneath, fig trees were planted, and an irrigation system drawing water from the Sierra mountains was built. The land was subdivided into plots ranging from 1/2 an acre to several hundred and fig trees were planted in rows 'wide enough to drive a Greyhound bus through'. Land was marketed to all, and farmed by The Farming Division of Fig Gardens. The new community thrived, and even after Forkner went bankrupt, continued producing and marketing figs well into the early 21st century.

Philip Dyer,
University of Central Oklahoma

“Robert T. Pain Jr., Persevering Culture and Heritage Through the ACLS and Monuments Men”

Robert T. Pain Jr. gained an education at the University of Harvard in 1922 and the University Oxford in 1928. Pain worked in the Boston Massachusetts Museum of Fine Arts. He was educated in Japanese. By his forties, Pain had a made himself known as a respected curator for the arts. On October 14th, 1964 he gave some of his personal collection back to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Pain's experience with art made him an idea Monuments Man. Wood block paintings was the traditional style that Japanese artists painted with. Around 250 works of art are in the Boston Institute of Fine Arts due to Pain's efforts. His education and dedication to the arts allowed for the preservation of art and cultural heritage. By teaming up with the American Council of Learned Societies and the Monuments Men, Pain built a successful dynamic between the organizations.

Samantha Garza,
St. Mary's University

“Remembering the Goliad Massacre while Trying to Change the Narrative”

The Goliad Massacre is arguably one of the worst tragedies to happen on American soil. During the Texas Revolution (1835-1836), over 300 men from the Texas army were executed by Mexican soldiers at the Presidio La Bahia, a fort in Goliad. In the late 19th century and early 20th century, the narrative of the Goliad Massacre through local monuments demonized Mexico and Mexican-Americans. As a result of the efforts from local organizations and officials, recent monuments and reenactments have taken a broader view of the Goliad Massacre, and the narrative of the massacre is now more nuanced and inclusive. The City and County of Goliad has erected several monuments and buildings to honor the lives lost at the Goliad Massacre. While the majority of the structures focus purely on the Texan lives lost, with the deliberate exclusion of any mention of Mexico and Mexican-Americans, some of the structures were built with a more tolerant view of Mexicans.

Michael Kenny,

UC San Diego

“A.E.I.O.U.: Austria, Croatia, and the Future of Europe, 1914-1918”

This paper explores the plans which Habsburg conservatives made for remaking Europe during the First World War. For these individuals, located mostly Austria and Croatia, constructing such plans meant taking a critical look at not only the world that had produced the Great War, but also the alternative solutions. In particular, Wilsonian National Self-Determination and Lenin's World Communism came under direct attack. At the center of every plan was the need to maintain both monarchical governance generally and Habsburg governance specifically. Only a monarchical state, they proposed, could protect small nations from “the tyranny of the majority,” which they saw in Self-Determination, and the destruction of Christendom, which they saw in any socialist solution. Furthermore the reform of the Habsburg Empire had to be the first step in remaking Europe, as they believed that its multinational organization was a model of lasting peace. These conservatives ultimately sacrificed their position in negotiating the post-war world because by the autumn of 1918, their foundational demand—the continuation of the Habsburg governance—had become an impossibility.

Carmen De Leon,
Temple University

“The Fusion of Cultures and the Emergence of a Border Mentality”

It is the purpose of my research to study borderline life and attitudes as reflected in specific works in medieval and pre modern texts from the Iberian Peninsula and research how it is reflected in modern times. This paper is part of a more complete and larger study on the subject with the specific aim of identifying possible sub cultures or fusion of cultures and the results of this exchange. My research will bring to light such questions as; can a proximity to a border be it spatial or cultural brings an emergence of a new blended mentality or customs? Can people who reside in border communities keep their own cultural identities? My initial analysis will center on the sixteenth and seventeenth century anonymous tale of The Abencerrajes, which concentrate on the difficulties suffered by the characters due to racial and religious differences pertaining to Muslims and Christians that inhabited the Iberian Peninsula. A contemporary subgenre labeled “Literatura Fronteriza” (Borderline literature) can also help to determine the exchange and demonstrate that this problem or result does transcend time and place. This research will touch on aspects of these cultural exchanges and a multicultural population that make up our borders.

Dennis Rohatyn,
University of San Diego

“Stalin's Last Stand”

Strange as it sounds, Operation Barbarossa (June 22, 1941) took Stalin by surprise. He expected Germany to double-cross him, but not so soon after the (1939)"non-aggression" pact with Ribbentrop. On the day the Wehrmacht invaded the USSR, Stalin left work early, went home, got drunk, and stayed that way for several days, in an orgy of alcoholic self-pity. How did he manage to guide the "great patriotic war" against the Nazis? Who or what enabled him to regain his nerve, stay in power, and live up to his label as "man of steel"? Why did Stalin let down his guard? Why did the Politburo rescue "the Boss" from despair, while millions of ordinary soldiers and citizens

saved Comrade Stalin from defeat? Suffering and death are synonymous with the histrionic Russian soul. Yet Stalin was the protagonist of Tolstoyan drama, both in "war and peace" and on the battlefields of the Kremlin, his only true home.

Helen Alyse Salkeld,
University of Central Oklahoma

“Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis’ Use of Myth-Making as Self Preservation, 1950 – 1963”

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis used her position as the First Lady to manipulate the public’s view of her marriage, her past, and herself. While many historians and biographers credit Jackie with the creation of the “Camelot” myth, which romanticizes the Kennedy administration, they overlook the myths she created about her own life years before John F. Kennedy’s assassination. In 1950, Jackie glossed over her traumatic childhood and waxed poetic about her experiences at boarding school in a biographical essay which earned her an internship with Vogue magazine. As she continued her career in journalism and honed her skills in story-telling, her marriage to JFK granted her the freedom and power to rewrite her life story and romanticize her troubled marriage. In 1961, she authorized family friend Mary van Rensselaer Thayer to write her biography. The book omitted stressful, yet formative aspects of her childhood, glamourized her new life as a Kennedy, and created a more palatable image for herself as the new First Lady. The current historiography concerning Kennedy Onassis often focuses on her fashion sense or on revealing her marital strife. By using feminist theory by Gerder Lerner and Simone de Beauvoir, this work frames Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis as a historical actor using both her agency and compliance to expected gender roles as a means of self-preservation.

Courtney Slavin,
Texas Tech University

“Vendors of Credence: Remembering Early American History through Nineteenth-Century Schoolbooks”

This paper examines how religion became indoctrinated in the American national identity through the lens of early nineteenth-century schoolbooks. Since, the authors of these primers did not ascribe to any national standard of accountability when writing histories, they held a high level of influence and authority over their publications. Consequently, many of the texts did not seek to promote accurate accounts of historical events, but instead used the schoolbooks to inculcate the younger generations with republicanism and a Protestant-tinged morale. In an effort to explore the influence of schoolbooks on the populace through this connection of religion and national memory, this paper analyzes only the most widely circulated schoolbooks and their authors published between 1789 - 1840. Given the ubiquity of these schoolbooks, second only to the Bible, they held the capacity to disseminate massive influence in how the early generations came to understand the formation of the United States.

Richard A. Voeltz,
Cameron University

“‘The Joke's on History': Reality, Fantasy, and Nostalgia in La La Land (2016)”

In the film *La La Land* nostalgia for a lost masculine innocence and sagacity remains at the core of Damian Chazille's film, along with a nostalgia for old time Hollywood musicals, Jazz, studio back lots, and a whitewashed image of Los Angeles. Michael Koretsy calls this "...an aggressive form of nostalgia." Elon Rutberg even called the film "fascist". Furthermore comparisons have been drawn between the nostalgic escapism of the film and that of the "Make America Great Again" Trump campaign. The film underwent extreme Oscar hype, then backlash, with backlash to the backlash, ending with the infamous mishandled Academy presentation. This paper will revisit the musical in the wider context of a mediated nostalgia, the history of the images of Los Angeles and Hollywood, the current cultural and political scene, and Chazille's apparent homage to past musical genres.

Savannah Waters,
University of Central Oklahoma

“Relations of Freedpeople in The Muscogee Creek Nation: Reconstruction to Current”

The research in this paper is about the relations between Creek Freedmen and The Muscogee Creek Nation. The paper covers from Reconstruction to current issues. It examines citizenship, community ties, and blood quantum. The term citizenship has transformed over the course of many years in result of assimilation, allotment, and interference with tribal sovereignty. The research shows the different relationships between full blood Creeks, mixed blood Creeks, African Creeks, and Creek Freedmen.

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

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“Solid Waste Management. Waste Separation in the Informal Recycling Sector in Guadalajara, Jalisco, México”

This presentation is concerned with the separation aspects in the recycling chain of inorganic urban solid waste, to assess its contribution to the integral management of waste. The study area includes the urbanized space of the municipalities of Guadalajara, San Pedro Tlaquepaque, Tonalá and Zapopan. The research was carried out through primary and secondary sources, using a qualitative methodology that included visits and interviews to those business managers that dedicate themselves to providing waste to the industries that use it as a raw material. Pickers (Pepenadores) were also interviewed, they collect recyclable with some economic value from mixed solid wastes and later they are converted to useful raw material. As results of this investigation it was found that the solid waste management in the study area does not provide an environmental benefit due to the low level of compliance with the law, norms and regulations, a limited budget is assigned by the government authorities, there is also little interest from society and the private sector for the separation of waste.

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“A Space for the Elderly in Jalisco, México”

The older adult in Mexico has gradually separated from the pattern of behavior of yesterday; the causes are diverse, including demographic changes in general, as well as economic factors. Both causes translate into an uncertain future, both for those who receive low income and for those without remuneration, in both cases they refer to a socially vulnerable group, more so to those lacking both family and housing. Where is included a demographic structure with a decrease of young people which interferes so that the retirement of the older adult is quite distant. This dynamic invites us to reflect on the need for changes for society in the face of the growth of this population group and in the structure of the spaces in which it resides and will

be incorporated in the future. The purpose of this study is to analyze changes in Jalisco demographic structure, as well as the location of formal spaces and the importance of formalizing retirement (asylums or rest homes) for the elderly in the municipalities of the State of Jalisco. Finally, the possible implications if not planned properly.

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“Local Ecological Planning: Successes and Challenges in Ixtlahuacán del Río, Jalisco. México”

The local ecological ordering as environmental policy is a municipal planning tool that contributes to regulate and give order to land use. This integrates information of the natural, social, economic environment and contributions of the different sectors existing in the territory. The case study of the ecological ordering of Ixtlahuacán del Río in the state of Jalisco (Mexico) is presented. Their achievements, in the different contributions with the generation of information towards the managers, decision makers and the inhabitants of the municipality, as well as in the research and teaching of geography. Besides their short, medium and long term challenges to achieve a sustainable municipality. The municipality of Ixtlahuacán del Río has a territorial surface of 850 km² (General Map of the State of Jalisco 2012 of the Territorial Information Institute of the State of Jalisco). It borders to the north with the state of Zacatecas and the municipality of Cuquío; to the east with the municipalities of Cuquío and Zapotlanejo; to the south with the municipalities of Zapotlanejo, Guadalajara and Zapopan; to the west with the municipalities of Zapopan, San Cristóbal de la Barranca and the state of Zacatecas; its population is 19,005 inhabitants (INEGI, 2010).

Debra D. Andrist,
Department of Foreign Languages, Sam Houston State University

“Abriendo la ‘Carretera Interamericana’ a los ‘Viajeros’ Estudiantiles / “Opening the ‘Inter-American Highway’ to ‘Traveler Students’”

No Abstract

Debra D. Andrist,
Sam Houston State University

“Home, Sweet and Not-So-Sweet, Home”

Quite possibly in a preemptive response to the 2000 U.S. Census finally officially recognizing the large Hispanic population in the city, in 2001 and for decades after, the first--and only--major U.S. museum to feature a curator dedicated to Latin American art in all its locations & variations & media, was the Museum of Fine Arts/Houston. In the interim, as that

demographic has swelled, the MFAH has mounted numerous exhibitions of--and procured--many artworks from Spain, from the countries of Hispanic America and by U.S. Chicano/Latino/Hispanic artists. This presentation highlights an overview of works and artists from several of those exhibitions, focusing on the latest, "HOME—So Different, So Appealing, which features U.S. Latino and Latin American artists from the late 1950s to the present who use the universal concept of "home" as a lens through which to view socioeconomic and political changes in the Americas over the past seven decades. More than 100 works by 39 artists explore the differences and similarities within art related to immigration and political repression; dislocation and diaspora; and personal memory and utopian ideals."

Dulce María Aparicio-Benítez,
Centro Universitario de Ciencias Económicas Administrativas, Universidad de Guadalajara

"El Empresario MiPyMe del Sector Comercio y Su Gestión ante el Desafío de la Competitividad en la ZMG"

This study intends to present initial findings of the research work, which aims to identify competencies and skills, the essence or the DNA of the profile of the Jalisco entrepreneur Trade Sector of the small and medium-sized enterprises, and its relationship with growth and sustained competitiveness. Study of a sample made up of forty specialized sections of the Chamber of Commerce of Guadalajara, backbone of organized trade, showing an approach skills, managerial competencies that lead to the growth and development of enterprises, the research questions are focused on particular skills that has or needs to develop the leader and second term actions that should be considered for reaching the objectives organizational and real and sustained business growth. We consider the enterprise and the entrepreneur as subjects of study are addressed as fundamental elements of development and growth of SMMEs. And the wealth and welfare of our community as factors that are driven by a single economic fabric, comprised mostly of Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. For which our Studio is a product of the Alliance between agencies private organized trade and the University of Guadalajara.

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"Geography and Migration, Opportunity – Jalisco, México"

Throughout ages, mobility of human groups has taken place outside their area of residence; the causes are related to the historical conjunctures that prevail, in which a form of migration predominates. This phenomenon promotes changes in the location, distribution, effects and variations of the population in the world and also supports that the study of migratory movements is a geography theme, from which the perspective of this analysis departs. Today the migratory impulse is diversified with a greater number of causes, it is no longer an expedition, nor is colonization. Mexico is considered internationally as a country of emigrants, but in everyday life it is a recipient of different types of immigrants (legal and illegal), varying migratory balances strongly at the state level. This paper presents immigration data in Jalisco, whether temporary or permanent. In some municipalities, such as Chapala, immigrants are part of the population scheme. But the immigrants who have arrived for a few days, as a

springboard to cross the northern border, are deciding to stay in the cities for longer. For some reasons Jalisco is becoming a territory of opportunities.

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Margarita Anaya-Corona,
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“Economic and Social Component: Characterization of the Local Ecological Order of Ixtlahuacán del Río, Jalisco. México”

Compilation of data on population statistics provides knowledge of the magnitudes in the demographic changes of the population, contributing through the study of regularities and irregularities according to their evolution, economic characteristics and services. As well as the observation of its distribution, allowing to conclude in the variants and requirements of the population, in order to elaborate mechanisms of action aimed at social development. With the aforementioned purpose, the present work joint socio-demographic elements of the municipality of Ixtlahuacán del Río, as a reference of the characterization study, in its first stage. It should be noted that in the State of Jalisco was established a division of administrative regions with the aim of promoting progress in the entity, the municipality of Ixtlahuacán del Río is part of the central region, being the region where the state capital is located, Municipalities like the present contrast in economic characteristics as well as in the structure of their population. The existence of even rural areas and a disintegration of the territory form part of the framework of population variation, as well as a daily mobility to the center of the state.

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Tania Martínez-Haro,
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“Internacionalización de Pymes Mexicanas a Partir de Su Integración a Cadenas de Valor de Multinacionales de la Industria Automotriz”

La presente investigación apunta a demostrar que la participación de empresas locales en cadenas globales de valor (CGV) puede considerarse como un factor positivo para el desarrollo de cualquier región o país. Esto obedece a que las cadenas son un canal para ganar participación en los mercados mundiales de manera rápida y estimulan la internacionalización de las empresas vinculadas a subsidiarias de corporaciones globalmente integradas. Por tal motivo, el artículo tiene como finalidad analizar la dinámica de la industria automotriz localizada en el estado de Aguascalientes. Más aún, se orienta al examen de la cadena de valor del sector y, en virtud de la coyuntura expansionista que experimenta en la actualidad, se profundiza en el estudio de un grupo de empresas de origen nacional que han logrado vincularse a CGV de empresas multinacionales, con el propósito de identificar los factores que han incidido en la formalización del nexo comercial con las firmas, así como aquellos que les han permitido mejorar su eficiencia productiva y competitividad, para ulteriormente incursionar de forma directa en el mercado internacional, es decir, su internacionalización. El objetivo consiste en identificar puntualmente las capacidades productivas y habilidades

desarrolladas por las Pymes locales al formar parte de la CGV de la industria automotriz y al mismo tiempo como han incidido éstas para que algunas incursionen en el comercio internacional de forma directa, es decir, transiten de exportadores indirectos a directos.

Arturo Benítez-Zavala,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Estudiantes que Trabajan, el Riesgo de Abandonar la Universidad”

De acuerdo a la Organización Económica para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos, OCDE, aun cuando, en México, el porcentaje de jóvenes que ingresan a la universidad se ha incrementado 10%, en 2000 rondaba el 25% del total, el número de aspirantes que queda fuera de la posibilidad de estudiar sigue siendo muy alta, 65%. Ahora bien, de ellos sólo alrededor del 23% se espera culminen esta travesía en algún momento de su vida. Estos porcentajes colocan a México en el penúltimo lugar entre los 35 países que integran dicha Organización, (OCDE, Education at a Glance 2014). En el Centro Universitario de Ciencias de la Salud de la Universidad de Guadalajara, México, opera desde 2007 un programa que atiende a jóvenes que están, por problemas de reprobación, en riesgo de dejar la universidad. Una de las causas que manifiestan para explicar tal situación, es la dificultad que representa para su vida escolar, trabajar y estudiar. El presente trabajo realiza un acercamiento que permita conocer con mayor detalle las situaciones que tales estudiantes viven con el fin de sugerir a la Institución, medidas para aligerarlas.

Francisco Betancourt-Núñez,
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

“Innovación Tecnológica y Desarrollo Económico en México”

Las teorías del desarrollo económico y del desarrollo tecnológico resaltan la necesidad de la intervención del Estado en la formulación e implementación de políticas tecnológicas con una visión de largo plazo. En el contexto de la globalización y profunda competitividad basada en el conocimiento, los países de economías emergentes han desarrollado programas y políticas de desarrollo tecnológico. Sus alcances, han sido limitados no sólo por carencias de recursos humanos, sino sobre todo porque han sido diseñados con enfoques cortoplacistas y de mimetización de los avances tecnológicos de los países líderes en la innovación tecnológica, estrategia que conlleva al diseño e implementación de investigación irrelevante para un desarrollo nacional sustentable, sostenido y equitativo. Además de la falta de fundamentación de las políticas de desarrollo científico en un enfoque integral que tome en cuenta, en primer lugar, las prioridades de desarrollo nacionales y el desarrollo del mercado interno, un hecho que ha contribuido sobremanera para que la investigación y el desarrollo no se hayan vinculado óptimamente al crecimiento económico ha sido el alejamiento de los cuadros formados en administración pública de la formulación y administración de la tecnología. Por tanto la necesidad de llevar a cabo procesos de investigación.

Gustavo Biasoli-Alves,
Universidade Estadual do Oeste do Paraná, Brasil

“Borders between Economics and Politics: the Mercosul Convergency Fund (FOCEM); The Reality in the Brasil-Paraguay Border and the Works of Albert O. Hirschman”

Albert O. Hirschman was one of the main technical and academic actors concerning the borders between politics and economics in South America in the late 60's and 70's. As a

scholar and a Federal Reserve Bank counselor he lived and worked in the main countries of this region most of all Brazil and Colombia. His main contributions were the concepts of voice and exit and the idea that certain instability is necessary to economic development. Voice and exit means the agent's capacity to formulate demands and put it into agenda. The instability is the idea that it is necessary to stimulate certain economic sector able to spread its dynamic over economy and society. The relations between Brazil and Paraguay are somehow characterized by its perspective nowadays because Paraguay is using the money provided by Mercosul Convergence Fund (FOCEM) to enforce "maquila" industries and to build up electric structure making lots of Brazilian industries to cross the border and build up industrial plants on the neighbor country. So we ask which was the main Paraguayan.

Valencia Browning-Keen,
Sam Houston State University

"Intercepting Iron Deficiency Anemia in Honduras"

Iron deficiency can lead to anemia, reduced problem solving, lowered attention span and a lower long-term IQ. The Global Nutrition Report continues to report Honduras as a country of concern where one third or more of preschool aged children and pregnant women are anemic. The benefits identified to intercept iron deficiency and anemia are critical and have been linked to improving productivity by 20%. Tegucigalpa, Honduras proved to be a receptive location for identifying and improving strategies to intercept iron deficiency in rural and urban locations where iron deficiency anemia can be intercepted. Several studies reveal that risk factors underlying anemia are linked to socioeconomics, household construction materials, availability of electricity, parental health and food literacy, as well as overall education and environmental factors. Anemia can possibly reflect both nutritional and non-nutritional contributors including inflammation, infections, thalassemia or hemoglobinopathy. While prevalence of anemia by region and health care centers is higher in 20 other centers in Honduras, a community assessment of identifying potential factors which could contribute to iron deficiency anemia in Tegucigalpa Honduras will be shared with simple solutions recommended to community healthcare workers and educators in a specific region.

John Francis Burke,
Trinity University

"Latino Personalismo Politics - Its Promises and Perils"

The rise of populist politics in both Europe and the United States has put new attention on the affective, parochial side of political orientations, as opposed to more abstract and universal approaches to political issues and programs. This paper examines the legacy of politics based on personal relations in the Latino/Latin American world. It will suggest that the emphasis on oral personal interrelationships tends toward two possible outcomes. Much promise lies in the initiatives undertaken by the Industrial Areas Foundation in the United States and also by civic groups such as the Mothers of East Los Angeles. Largely spearheaded by women, these leaders have taken the interrelationships established both in the concept of extended families and church organizations and transformed them into a vehicle of community organizing. Conversely, much peril lies in a politics of personal relationships that leads to "caudillo leadership" and Peronism. Whereas the US examples tend toward egalitarian politics, these latter examples tend more to policymaking of the heart over the head and all too easily embraces inequalitarian organic visions of social relationships. The paper will close with projections on how to cultivate the best of personalismo politics and deter its worst aspects.

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“El Rostro de la Mujer en el Campo Jalisciense: Escenarios de su Participación en Programas de Extensionismo Rural”

El presente escrito tiene como objetivos: 1) Identificar el papel de la mujer en el medio rural jalisciense como un actor en la reproducción social; 2) Valorar el trabajo la mujer en su dimensión doméstica y económica con el fin de elaborar programas de extensión rural incluyente, colaborativo y búsqueda de la equidad en las diversas esferas de lo social. En las zonas rurales de México hay 104 mujeres por cada 100 hombres, y representa el 29 % de la fuerza de trabajo, sin considerar el trabajo doméstico que es de vital importancia en el cuidado de la familia, actividad menospreciada y no valorada. De acuerdo a datos del año 2010, Jalisco tenía una población rural de 983,248 habitantes, el 52 % eran mujeres. El rostro de las mujeres empieza figurar en los diversos ámbitos de la vida social, así también las del medio rural buscan reconocimiento en sus actividades y luchan por una equidad de género, observaciones y datos que fueron captados en las reuniones de los Consejos Municipales de Desarrollo Rural, asambleas ejidales, entre otros espacios, por lo que se está configurando un proyecto de “Extensionismo Rural como un proceso educativo incluyente y colaborativo”. La mujer como actor social adquiere el compromiso con las tareas asignadas en la familia y en la organización gremial, evidencia de ello, contribuyen en el 50% en la producción de alimentos en las Unidades Domésticas Campesinas y la lucha por el territorio como un espacio vital de vida.

Ismael Colín-Mar,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México.

“El Estudio del Turismo y la Multidimensionalidad de Su Objeto: Un Abordaje Desde el acto de Viajar”

El trabajo apunta a ser un acercamiento a la investigación en turismo, en donde se presentan propuestas de sistematización, que ofrecen una mirada a la investigación desarrollada durante el siglo XX; y plantea a su vez un abordaje desde el acto de viajar, como categoría de análisis para explicar el fenómeno turístico, así como aquello que se relacione con él desplazamiento y los asentamientos de los sujetos. El juego discursivo de este escrito, parte del constructo llamado “acto de viajar” que ha posibilitado identificar el objeto de estudio del turismo, y a su vez convertirse en una plataforma conceptual para distinguir los avances en la conformación de la teoría turística. Así, pensar el turismo desde una ruta multidimensional, es incorporar de hecho las condiciones para abordarlo desde una perspectiva interdisciplinaria, misma que ofrece alternativas para comprender y explicar su complejidad. En este sentido, el caso del acto de viajar, se convierte en esa posibilidad que supera los límites disciplinarios para trasladarse en una categoría que se moviliza para explicar el asunto del turismo y otras manifestaciones sociales, donde se presenta un desplazamiento de sujetos.

Leticia Contreras-Orozco,
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“La Gestión Pública y el Uso de las TIC en el Gobierno del Estado de México”

Incorporar nuevas herramientas de gestión y Tecnologías de Información y Comunicación (TIC) en las actividades gubernamentales representa un cambio que involucra diversos factores. Este estudio es de carácter cualitativo y tiene como objetivo identificar los rasgos del cambio institucional que trae consigo la incorporación de las Tecnologías de la Información y Comunicación (TIC) en la gestión pública del Estado de México a través del modelo de gobierno electrónico. Este tema resulta relevante porque en los años recientes el uso de la tecnología y su constante evolución ha cambiado las formas de comunicación y de vinculación en la sociedad, los gobiernos no están ajenos a esto, por el contrario, deben emprender acciones de modernización que mejoren la gestión pública para responder a las condiciones actuales y para que el ciudadano se atendido más rápida y eficientemente.

El caso del gobierno del Estado de México cobra importancia porque se trata de la entidad federativa más poblada del país, por esta razón la demanda de trámites y servicios es cuantiosa, el uso de TIC permite mejorar los procesos de gestión, se reducen tiempos y costos de manera importante.

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Delia Gutiérrez-Linares,
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Eduardo Rodríguez Manzanares,
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“El Gobierno Electrónico, Avances y Retos en Tres Entidades Federativas: CDMX, Puebla e Hidalgo”

El uso de las Tecnologías de la Información y Comunicación (TIC), ha venido a revolucionar el quehacer del Estado y de sus instituciones, frente a la complejidad que presentan las demandas y/o necesidades del colectivo social. En ese sentido, el gobierno electrónico (GE) se ha convertido en un referente necesario para lograr mejoras en la gestión y por lo tanto ofrecer mejores servicios, así como alternativas para fortalecer las relaciones entre autoridades y ciudadanos. Es evidente que las TIC ofrecen grandes recursos de cercanía, proximidad y transparencia, así como de prontitud en la respuesta y que por lo tanto hoy en día, permitir que los ciudadanos se relacionen con sus administraciones a través de medios tecnológicos no es una voluntad sino una obligación.

Por ello, en este trabajo se pretende analizar los avances en materia de gobierno electrónico en la Ciudad de México, Puebla e Hidalgo, con la finalidad de conocer las mejoras a la gestión y la forma en que se establecen los vínculos con la sociedad, a través del uso de las TIC en el marco de la alternancia política en dichas entidades federativas.

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“Realidades Sociales de las Condiciones de Trabajo en Mujeres Pепенadoras de Basura de Vertederos del Estado de Jalisco”

Los pepenadores, recogen entre la “basura” aquellos residuos que tienen valor y a través de su venta subsisten económicamente al no poder encontrar empleo dentro de la economía formal y no poder permitirse el desempleo absoluto, como establece la Organización Internacional del Trabajo. Objetivo: Analizar la Percepción social de las condiciones de trabajo en pepenadoras de basura de vertederos del Estado de Jalisco. Metodología: Cualitativa, Estudio de caso, entrevistas en profundidad con seis pepenadoras de edad de 35 a 70 años, muestreo propositivo. Análisis temático. Hallazgos: Las condiciones laborales que no cuentan con equipo de protección personal, los riesgos que están expuestas son con jeringas, materiales punzo cortantes; presentan lesiones musculo esqueléticas; como afectación en rodillas al pisar al vacío la basura donde son vulnerables a fracturas, resbalones; atropellamientos por camiones de basura; manifiestan cansancio, dolores de cabeza, problemas respiratorios, hay emociones de tristeza por no encontrar lo que se desea para vender. El estar en un vertedero con los lixiviados y residuos sólidos implica un reto. Conclusiones: Las mujeres dicen que estar con estas malas condiciones ha tomado la decisión de trabajar para poder cubrir sus necesidades y aspirar una vida mejor.

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“The Dynamics of Soil Coverage: Case Studies of the Metropolitan Area of Guadalajara, Jalisco, México”

The metropolitan area of Guadalajara is the second largest in the country, and currently has a population of over four million people. It is made up of ten municipalities in the interior of Jalisco: Guadalajara, Zapopan, Tlaquepaque, Tonalá, Tlajomulco de Zuñiga, El Salto, Tala, El Arenal, Ixtlahuacán de los Membrillos and Juanacatlán. The strong population pressure has caused municipalities such as Tlajomulco de Zuñiga, El Salto and Ixtlahuacán de los Membrillos have increased their population of 123,619, 83,453, 21,605 in 2000 to reach 416,626, 138,226, and 41,060 inhabitants respectively in 2010. Thus, with this demographic expansion and concern to conserve, manage and plan the territory, it is of our interest the study of land cover and its dynamics in these municipalities in particular, to support a correct territorial management. Within the field of Geography, studies of land cover have as their principal task the mapping of determined spaces and making an inventory of the ground they cover and how it is being used, and are therefore a basic instrument of territorial planning.

Hilda Irene Cota-Guzmán,
Universidad del Claustro de Sor Juana

“Tradiciones Alimentarias Contemporáneas en Latinoamérica”

Considerando a Latinoamérica espacial y culturalmente como una unidad, se analizan la identidad colectiva y la cultura alimentaria retomando algunos mitos, rituales y tradiciones con presencia ancestral en las interacciones sociales fundamentales que resultan en las vivencias colectivas de las “nacionalidades”; estas, enfocadas a ciertas dimensiones que adquiere “lo alimentario” en la generación y reproducción social, planteado en el contexto de “las inequidades globales”. La identidad es generada por auto adscripción y simultáneamente por imposición de imaginarios colectivos, de referencias discursivas que nos estructuran el sentir, el entender y el actuar. Esta ponencia, en tanto análisis sociológico, utiliza propuestas de autores contemporáneos para generar explicaciones y argumentaciones de la temática señalada -identidad nacional y cultura alimentaria- con algunos ejemplos para Latinoamérica en el contexto de la globalización. Considera relevante el aspecto de etnicidad ampliada, pero no como una narrativa historizada linealmente. Interacciona las argumentaciones sobre modernidad, globalización y autopercepción colectiva con los enfoques clásicos sobre el mestizaje culinario. El concepto de ideaciones es una referencia estructurante para cada individuo o grupo, con la ventaja heurística de situar las fronteras, más que lo contenido; es una forma explicativa que une los planteamientos de identidad, discurso y mitos expresándose en interrelaciones sociales particulares.

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Juan Alberto Guzmán-Pérez,
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“Agglomeraciones Productivas en Jalisco: El Caso de la Acuicultura de Tilapia”

El objetivo general del presente documento es analizar la situación actual del mercado de la tilapia en Jalisco, así como, sus diferentes actores en la cadena de valor. Se busca conocer el impacto de las aglomeraciones productivas de granjas acuícolas, identificar su potencial de desarrollo y oportunidades, la problemática para incentivar el desarrollo local. La hipótesis es que el desarrollo de las actividades económicas depende del grado de integración de la cadena productiva y su comercialización. A nivel estatal se caracteriza por tener una producción y venta locales, principalmente a pie de estanque de manera directa al consumidor y con algunos intermediarios que la trasladan a sus lugares de residencia para ofrecerla al consumidor. Los comercializadores son reconocidos por los proveedores como medios importantes de la distribución de su producción. La metodología consistió en el levantamiento de encuestas a los dueños y encargados de las granjas, así como investigación participante.

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Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

Humberto De Luna-López,
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

“Nadie Tiene Porque Saber lo que Me Pasa’. Los Retos de Realizar Trabajo Cualitativo de Violencia de Género en una Provincia Rural de México”

En la zona rural de Zacatecas capital, un pueblo de México, casi 8 (7.7) de cada 10 mujeres sufren algún tipo de violencia (psicológica, física, sexual). La violencia de género afecta a las mujeres que trabajan hasta 17 horas por día sin recibir retribución o pago por ello (las amas de casa); no respeta estado civil, es perpetrada contra las casadas, las de unión libre, las viudas, las madres solteras, las solteras y las separadas. Conocer las características, las

circunstancias, las motivaciones, que una encuesta no mide, resulta un reto, porque las mujeres rurales no siempre están dispuestas a compartir la información, porque la violencia de género es considerado un problema público pero, es considerado por quienes la padecen íntimamente privado. Primero se expone el objeto de estudio vinculado a la existencia de un asunto público que demanda acciones concretas del gobierno; luego, la problematización de la violencia de género que resta años de vida y llegan a representar el 5% del PIB; en América Latina, 12 mujeres son asesinadas diariamente por el hecho de ser mujeres (CEPAL, 2017). Después se expone la experiencia de mujeres violentadas que se mantienen en silencio, sin denunciar, sin compartir la complejidad vivida.

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Ma. del Carmen Farfán-García,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Enrique Navarrete Sánchez,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“Comprensión Lectora en Estudiantes Universitarios de Psicología”

Leer comprensivamente es relevante en cualquier sistema educativo, sin embargo los resultados de las pruebas internacionales de lenguaje no han mostrado resultados satisfactorios para los países latinoamericanos. Es la comprensión lectora un proceso complejo, dinámico y progresivo, inicia al ingresar al sistema educativo. Sin embargo, al llegar los alumnos a un nivel medio superior presentan deficiencias que hacen notar que no se ha desarrollado ni consolidado este proceso, llegando al grado superior o universitario con varias carencias. El objetivo de esta investigación es aplicar el Modelo de Evaluación de Comprensión Lectora (ECOMPLETEC.sec), a 123 (33 hombres y 90 mujeres) que cursan el 1º, 3º, 5º y 9º semestre de Psicología, de la Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas Campus Jalpa. Los resultados muestran un alto porcentaje de errores, una mejor comprensión lectora en los textos expositivos, un mayor número de aciertos en el nivel de representación de Modelo Mental y un mejor rendimiento en las preguntas dirigidas al conocimiento conceptual. De los datos anteriores, se encuentra una diferencia estadística significativa, entre hombres y mujeres, en los textos expositivos y el conocimiento científico, siendo los hombres los que obtienen un mejor puntaje.

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“Concepciones Culturales de los Riesgos Laborales en Jimadores del Agave en el Municipio de Amatitán, Jalisco, México”

Los trabajadores jimadores-agrícolas están expuestos a riesgos de trabajo; sin embargo, el impacto sobre la salud son poco visible tanto para las instancias gubernamentales como para productores y los mismos trabajadores. Objetivo: Explorar las dimensiones culturales del concepto de riesgo laboral en trabajadores de la Jima en Amatitán, Jalisco. Metodología:

estudio de corte cualitativo con diseño descriptivo, exploratorio mediante técnicas de Antropología Cognitiva. El tamaño de la muestra para el estudio de patrones culturales, realizando listados libres a 20 trabajadores de la jima con consentimiento informado. Los datos se analizaron con el programa Anthropac 4.9. Resultados: se identifican como elementos centrales las definiciones de riesgos laborales como: "cortadas", "puyaso", elementos intermedios: "deshidratación", "accidentes de traslados", "caída", elementos periféricos: "espinarse", "picadura de animales ponzoñosos", "caerse", "montes enlodados", "insolación", "lesiones musculo esqueléticas". Conclusiones: esta labor implica estar en el campo con agaves, el esfuerzo sobrehumano que genera esta actividad a través del tiempo repercute en su estado de salud, esta actividad es de las principales fuentes de ingreso económico familiar porque se centra en la actividad de producción del Tequila obteniendo un reconocimiento mundial.

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“Centroamérica en la Encrucijada de la Desigualdad”

El análisis de la desigualdad social se incorpora al debate en el contexto de la Conferencia Regional sobre Desarrollo Social de América Latina y el Caribe, así como en el de la implementación y seguimiento de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible, que ha contribuido a poner el objetivo de la desigualdad en el centro de la discusión mundial. Centroamérica es una de las regiones con mayores niveles de desigualdad y exclusión social de América Latina, la pobreza constituye una de las expresiones más significativas y que requiere con urgencia que los gobiernos redoblen esfuerzos para encararla y erradicarla del Istmo. En igual sentido, el desempleo y los paupérrimos salarios se asientan como otro conjunto de problemas, que ayudan a socavar la estabilidad centroamericana. En particular, este trabajo invita a reflexionar sobre los desafíos y expectativas que se presentan para resolver, esta problemática que aqueja a los países del istmo centroamericano.

Humberto De Luna-López
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas

“La Articulación de la Movilidad Rural-urbano de las Mujeres y los Hombres Rurales en América Latina”

Este trabajo reflexiona entorno a la articulación de la movilidad rural con el crecimiento económico en América Latina. Por ello se presta atención al binomio urbano-rural en el sentido de que las experiencias europeas mediante la nueva ruralidad muestran que se modifica el uso del espacio rural, empleándolo para la recreación y el descanso de la población urbana. Luego se consideran las características de la sociedad latinoamericana donde la movilidad rural a lo urbano por razones de trabajo y consumo de servicios educativos, financieros, salud y mercancías, es decir, en América Latina la movilidad rural es un detonante del crecimiento económico. Finalmente, se revisa la relación de variables determinantes en la movilidad rural a lo urbano como la infraestructura disponible, el transporte, el trabajo, el consumo y los servicios diversos. Lo rural en América Latina suele estar asociado la carencia de los servicios financieros, del dinamismo económico y con dificultades de transporte que impacta en el acceso a la educación y diversas oportunidades existentes en el entorno urbano, dándose un proceso rurbanizado.

Gwendolyn Díaz-Ridgeway,
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“Erotica in the Rio Grande: Sandra Cisneros’s Loose Woman”

In reference to the comments about the cover of her poetry collection, *My Wicked, Wicked Ways*, (1987), Cisneros states: “I’m surprised that some feminists said ‘How could you, a feminist, pose like lewd cheesecake to sell your book?’ After I thought about it, I said: “So why can’t a feminist be sexy? Sexiness is a great feeling of self-empowerment.” (Rodríguez-Aranda) So why can’t a feminist be sexy, I ask? By the time Cisneros published *My Wicked, Wicked Ways* in 1987, the days when feminist believed they should burn their bras and be like men were coming to an end. In *Women’s Time*, Kristeva describes three stages of Feminism, the first was of a political nature, the second focused on gender roles from a psychoanalytic stance and the third, her innovation, was the stage she considered androgynous or devoid of sexual difference, what she calls “demassification of the problematic of difference” (*Women’s Time*). Cisneros’ work begins where Kristeva’s third stage of feminism ends. In fact, Cisneros portrays a fourth stage that differs from Kristeva’s androgyny thesis and is closer to Jane Gallop’s idea of feminine jouissance (enjoyment). In *The (M)Other Tongue: Finding the Other in the Mother.*”

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Enrique Navarrete-Sánchez,
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María Teresa Dávalos-Romo,
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“Eficacia Percibida y Práctica Docente del Profesor del Nivel Medio Superior”

El Nivel Medio Superior presenta una problemática específica de deserción, considerando que en América Latina este nivel educativo transitó de ser una educación a la cual pocos jóvenes ingresaban y mucho menos concluían, a una con mayor apertura y más inclusiva en los últimos 50 años, sin embargo de acuerdo a cifras del Sistema de Información de Tendencias Educativas en América Latina (SITEAL) en 2005 se aprecia que en nueve de 18 naciones de América Latina, 50% terminó el bachillerato. En el año 2008 México establece la Reforma Integral de la Educación Media Superior consistente en la Creación del Sistema Nacional del Bachillerato. Uno de los actores fundamentales en la reforma es el docente el cual se encarga de que los alumnos de EMS egresen con las competencias definidas en dicho Sistema, por lo cual se realiza la investigación cuyo objetivo es describir la eficacia percibida y la práctica docente del profesor del nivel medio superior. Se aplicó la escala de autoeficacia docente de Prieto Navarro a 83 profesores del bachillerato de diferentes subsistemas del municipio de Toluca, los resultados indican que existe coherencia entre la eficacia percibida y la práctica docente.

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Gisell López-García,
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana

“El Maíz Criollo en México: de la Cocina Tradicional a la Vanguardia Culinaria”

Ancestralmente la conquista española trajo consigo un intercambio de alimentos que han generado un mestizaje culinario a lo largo de varios siglos, enriqueciéndolo y que ahora forma

parte de la identidad nacional mexicana. El mestizaje culinario ha sido tan significativo, que forma parte del patrimonio inmaterial reconocido por la UNESCO en el año 2010. Uno de criterios para dicho nombramiento, fue que la cocina tradicional mexicana se considerara como un elemento fundamental para la creación de las identidades culturales de las comunidades que las practican y se transmiten de forma generacional, tanto en el campo como en la ciudad. Recordemos que detrás de cada platillo hay una historia y un conocimiento tradicional único que se hereda y que se ha reconfigurado en el imaginario colectivo a lo largo de los años. Para lo anterior, se toma como eje al maíz por sus características nutrimentales, culturales y sociales, visto desde la Sociología urbana y cultural se demostrará cómo cada variedad de maíz criollo es especial para platillos coyunturales, los cuáles se convierten en representativos a diversa escala, de tal manera que convergen los sistemas de conocimiento y la innovación que deleita a cualquier consumidor: tradicional-contemporáneo.

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“Planeación Metropolitana y Políticas Públicas en América Latina. Caso del Instituto Metropolitano de Planeación de la Zona Metropolitana de Guadalajara”

El crecimiento de las ciudades en América Latina ha propiciado fenómenos sociales y urbanos muy complejos. El territorio da cuenta de estos procesos en donde las grandes ciudades tienen una expansión espacial y que engloba otros núcleos urbanos vecinos más pequeños. En ese sentido, las ciudades enfrentan problemas comunes y obliga necesariamente a que los órdenes de gobierno de estas unidades espaciales busquen alcanzar acuerdos sustentables para la atención de las demandas sociales. Se trata pues de una tarea compleja que debe emprenderse en un marco de gobernanza, y en donde la participación de sus comunidades alcance mayores niveles de institucionalización. En la ponencia se trata de dar cuenta de casos y experiencias en América Latina y en concreto del Instituto de Metropolitano de Planeación de la Zona Metropolitana de Guadalajara. El enfoque para el análisis es de corte institucional y se retoma también la perspectiva de Gobernanza Democrática, buscando integrar estas dos visiones para dar cuenta de los logros y limitaciones en las experiencias Latinoamericanas y en el caso específico.

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“Los Programas de Estudios Latinoamericanos en el Mundo”

No Abstract

Marcela Franzoni,
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“The Mexico-US Interdependent Relations”

The objective of this paper is to understand the contemporary relations of Mexico with the United States. It's argued that, despite the remarkable asymmetry between them, they are interdependent. The US was the destination of 81% of the total exported by Mexico in 2016. Although the US exports were more desconcentrated, 15.9% in 2016, the border states of Texas, California, Arizona and New Mexico have Mexico as its main trading partner. In this scenario, the binational border plays an important role. Besides being the stage for trade and productive ties, given the significant presence of maquiladoras, it is also a symbolic

environment of social interdependence. It is estimated that more than 30 million Mexicans live in the United States, which, besides being a work force, send millions of dollars in remittances annually to Mexico, a major source of foreign exchange for the State. In this paper, the economic and social relations between Mexico and the USA are explored to justify interdependence. It is also argued that in this context, recent proposals such as the exit from NAFTA are highly risky for both countries, which now renegotiate the agreement. It is concluded that, for Mexico, such relations have a dual character: if on the one hand they allow the country greater bargaining power, exploiting the magnitude of the bonds between them, on the other hand it hinders more autonomous strategies and in the sense of diminishing the asymmetry, diversifying their international economic relations to Asia or Latin America, for example.

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Mario Celim Mures-Iza,
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Antonio de Jesús Vizcaíno,
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“Impact of Qualitative Variables from a Social Network in the Performance of the Food Truck Business Model in Guadalajara”

The Food Truck business model is a trend in the United States of America for street food. When the rest of the world adopts this model, different ways of practice emerge; such is the case of food trucks in Guadalajara. An advantage of the street food is its mobility and capacity to attend different markets and location in one single day. To inform the market their different locations, food trucks use social networks in real time. Facebook is the most used social network in Guadalajara; therefore, all food trucks use it. The research aim is to evaluate the variables obtained in a qualitative analysis of comments from Facebook pages. The appraisal results were gotten from 250 surveys applied to persons who consumed in different food trucks through November, 2017 in Guadalajara. We conclude, after a quantitative analysis, that qualitative perception expressed in social networks is possible to be turned into variables that influence the business model performance of food trucks.

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University of New Hampshire; Western New Mexico University

Magdaleno Manzanárez,
Western New Mexico University

“Border Discontent and the Trump Administration”

President Trump's "American First" campaign has the hallmarks of blatant racism, especially against "peoples of color," especially those within the Americas . . . Haitians, Mexicans, Central Americans . . . Included within this mix are efforts to unravel the North American Fair Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Our paper looks at these events and their social-economic and geopolitical implications.

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Mónica Isabel Estrada-Contreras,
Universidad de Guadalajara

David Israel Montes-Martínez,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Cultural Conceptions of the Work Risks of the Agricultural Day Laborers Cutters of Tomato in a Company in Yurécuaro, Michoacán, México 2017”

Agricultural day laborers are a group of workers who are employed in rural activities, with long hours, very low salaries and exposed to work risks. They travel with their families to the points of greatest tomato production during the cutting months where they live in precarious situations of basic services and health. Objective: to understand the cultural conceptions of the work risks of the agricultural day laborers cutters of tomato in a company in Yurécuaro, Michoacán, Mexico 2017. Material and methods: qualitative study with descriptive design. The data was collected with the technique of “free list” in 20 day agricultural day laborers. Analysis of cultural domains was performed through the Anthropac software. Results: the concept of work risk was defined mainly by the word fracture 60%. The words of intoxication, falling, cutting, death, accidents, dehydration, burn, danger, poisoning, life, illness, twisting, losing sight and working with precaution as intermediate elements to define the risks of work were also obtained. Conclusions: the “free list” allowed us to know the cultural conceptions of the agricultural day laborers of the work risks who consider that some fall, neglect or accident can cause fractures, mainly.

Martha Esthela Gómez-Collado,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“Análisis Comparativo de Políticas Educativas en Latinoamérica”

El tema educativo en cualquier parte del mundo representa un reto fundamental por estudiar y analizar, que para el caso de los países latinoamericanos es un reto muy grande en virtud de que encontramos diferentes características, así como desigualdades en cuanto al contexto político, económico, social y sobre todo cultural de cada país. El propósito de esta ponencia es contar con información respecto a las principales políticas educativas actuales que llevan a cabo diferentes países de América Latina a fin de realizar un análisis comparativo. El análisis pretende definir un perfil de las políticas educativas en los diferentes países que se analicen. En particular, se planea comparar las similitudes y diferencias de las metas y políticas educativas entre estos países, destacando las tendencias de los últimos años. Este estudio es de carácter descriptivo, analítico y comparativo, lo cual no cuantifica o califica las políticas educativas desarrolladas en cada país. Esto dará información valiosa a los tomadores de decisiones. Se enfoca el estudio a temas como la rendición de cuentas, la duración del día y año escolar; la preparación, contratación y evaluación de profesores; los programas compensatorios y los programas básicamente de educación primaria, entre otros.

Magdiel Gómez-Muñiz,
Departamento de Política y Sociedad, Universidad de Guadalajara

Omar E. Macedonio-Maya,
Centro Universitario de la Ciénega Universidad de Guadalajara

Patricia González-Díaz,
Centro Universitario de la Ciénega. Universidad de Guadalajara.

Ma. Soledad Castellanos Villarruel,
Departamento de Negocios, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Redes Sociales y Cooperación: Un Análisis Conceptual y Empírico para Explicar la Gobernanza de Redes en México”

Esta ponencia aborda el concepto de redes de gobernanza partiendo del hecho de que la creación de estas requieren un sentido de cooperación y sobre todo de confianza entre las personas que la integran, virtud de lo cual se recuperan algunos conceptos de capital social postulados por Robert Putnam mismos que servirán de base para entender cómo la confianza interpersonal y grupal mantienen un papel protagónico en la configuración autónoma de redes de gobernanza. A este respecto, una vez establecidos los conceptos básicos se realiza un análisis de los resultados de algunos estudios demoscópicos aplicados a México que demuestran el hecho de que los principales indicadores que denotan capital social -desde la conceptualización de Putnam- mantienen una presencia escasa entre los ciudadanos mexicanos, lo cual explica cuando menos dos fenómenos colaterales: 1) el reducido número de redes asociativas que existen en México y la escasa autogestión que alcanzan; 2) la poca capacidad que tienen estas redes para mostrarse como actores independientes del gobierno y las instituciones públicas en el contexto de la política y la gestión de la cosa pública en México.

Ana Gabriela González-Anaya,
Centro Universitario de Los Altos, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Características Laborales de los Psicólogos Egresados del Centro Universitario de Los Altos”

La economía desde sus inicios ha caracterizado al trabajo en diferentes formas, una de las corrientes históricas del pensamiento económico: la Fisiocracia, decía que los trabajadores productivos eran quienes se dedicaban a las labores del campo, el resto eran improductivos. Después de una larga lista de discusiones académicas sobre el papel del trabajo, una que ha subsistido es la que denomina trabajo calificado a la formación de los empleados ya sea en una universidad o por medio de capacitación directa en el espacio laboral. Como producto de una investigación aplicada y de corte cualitativo, en este trabajo se presentan los resultados de un estudio de seguimiento a egresados de la totalidad de las carreras que ofrece el Centro Universitario de Los Altos de la Universidad de Guadalajara. Se exponen las características del empleo, las fortalezas y debilidades de la formación universitaria y el origen social de los profesionistas porque a la luz de la teoría del capital cultural es necesario conocer los antecedentes familiares. El principal objetivo que se siguió para la realización de este trabajo, fue para detectar qué áreas específicas del trabajo universitario deben cambiar el curso y perfeccionarse en la atención de la capacitación laboral.

Salvador González-Andrade,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Pedro Alberto Márquez Mondragón,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Apertura Comercial y Diversificación de las Exportaciones en México y Brasil”

Ante el creciente intercambio comercial a nivel mundial, la diversificación de las exportaciones de una economía es importante porque reduce la volatilidad externa, aumenta el valor agregado en las exportaciones y reduce la dependencia comercial en unos pocos bienes. Una

mayor diversificación de las exportaciones de un país exalta su crecimiento económico por las razones siguientes: reduce la volatilidad de las exportaciones; aumenta el conocimiento y el efecto de desbordamiento tecnológico; reduce la vulnerabilidad a los choques económicos externos porque eleva la productividad, y aumenta los mercados para sus exportaciones. Existen la diversificación comercial vertical que alude al cambio en la composición de la exportación de productos primarios a bienes manufacturados con el fin de reducir los riesgos económicos y los choques externos y la diversificación horizontal que tiene lugar entre los bienes del mismo sector añadiendo diferentes productos en la canasta de exportación. Empleamos los índices: Herfindahl-Hirschmann (IHH), ojiva (ÍO) y el de entropía (ÍE) para analizar la diversificación de las exportaciones de México y Brasil en el periodo de 1994 al 2016. Centramos nuestra discusión en el principal destino comercial de México, USA, que concentra el 81 % de las exportaciones mexicanas.

María Luisa González Marín,
Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas, UNAM, México

“Precariedad en el Empleo Femenino Después de la Crisis de 2008”

No Abstract

Cándido González-Pérez,
Centro Universitario de Los Altos, Universidad de Guadalajara

“El Empleo de Profesionistas en Los Altos de Jalisco”

La economía desde sus inicios ha caracterizado al trabajo en diferentes formas, una de las corrientes históricas del pensamiento económico: la Fisiocracia, decía que los trabajadores productivos eran quienes se dedicaban a las labores del campo, el resto eran improductivos. Después de una larga lista de discusiones académicas sobre el papel del trabajo, una que ha subsistido es la que denomina trabajo calificado a la formación de los empleados ya sea en una universidad o por medio de capacitación directa en el espacio laboral. Como producto de una investigación aplicada y de corte cualitativo, en este trabajo se presentan los resultados de un estudio de seguimiento a egresados de la totalidad de las carreras que ofrece el Centro Universitario de Los Altos de la Universidad de Guadalajara. Se exponen las características del empleo, las fortalezas y debilidades de la formación universitaria y el origen social de los profesionistas porque a la luz de la teoría del capital cultural es necesario conocer los antecedentes familiares. El principal objetivo que se siguió para la realización de este trabajo, fue para detectar qué áreas específicas del trabajo universitario deben cambiar el curso y perfeccionarse en la atención de la capacitación laboral.

Ernesto Guerra-García,
Universidad Autónoma Intercultural de Sinaloa

“Intercultural Autonomous University of Sinaloa (Universidad Autónoma Intercultural de Sinaloa) Linking with Yoreme-mayo Communities”

The linking of Intercultural Institutions of Higher Education in Mexico with rural and indigenous communities is one of the main aspirations of Mexican public policies in order to promote the development of indigenous people. Through an ethnographic study, carried out since the institution was established to the present day, we present the link between one of these IIES, the Intercultural Autonomous University of Sinaloa (UAIS), and the communities of the Yoreme Mayo ethnic region, that is located in the North side of the State of Sinaloa. In this

study, was found that the university only manages to maintain contact with 22 of the 863 ethnic communities mentioned before and its intervention maintains conventional colonizing forms. UAIS currently does not have the capacity to assist them, so its influence is really limited; In addition, the social and economic dynamics of these communities are alienated to the interests of this institution, since there are only a few young people who really want and are able to study in this institution, and even fewer whose can return to their communities and do significant work for their community development. Under the current conditions, community linking is a utopia for UAIS.

Kimberly Habegger,
Regis University

“Tradition and Innovation through the Architecture of Wineries in Spain Today”

The iconic architecture of the wineries or bodegas being built in Spain in the past two decades aims to encourage the consumption of Spanish wine and to promote the enoturismo industry. These structures are designed by some of the world’s most acclaimed architects, including Santiago Calatrava, Zaha Hadid, Franky Gehry, Richard Rogers, and Rafael Moneo; the juxtaposition of the dramatic forms of their work with the pastoral environment and the historical townscapes of northern Spain provide spectacular scenery for all. A common thread among these architectural creations is the representation of tradition juxtaposed with innovation, thus alluding to winemaking itself-- an art dating back centuries in Spain that today incorporates many technological advances.

The presentation will highlight three contemporary wineries that are sited in an environment of previously-existing historical structures, to include the hotel by Frank Gehry at the Bodegas del Marqués de Riscal, the tasting room designed by Zaha Hadid at the Bodegas López de Heredia and Rafael Moneo’s new winery on the grounds of the Bodegas Chivite at the Señorío de Arinzano. We will consider how these designs connect to their environments and what this reflects about the significance of the wine industry in contemporary Spain.

Paola Henríquez-Lagos,
Universidad de La Frontera, Chile

“Análisis Crítico y Complejo del Discurso Político de las Primeras Autoridades del sur de Chile sobre la Población Mapuche en el Contexto de las Pestes Post- Pacificación de La Araucanía”

La tradición chilena ha impuesto marcadas fronteras – físicas y simbólicas- que han limitado la interacción y relación con la nación mapuche, acción que se sustenta en las medidas adoptadas por las primeras autoridades del sur de Chile (intendentes, gobernadores y alcaldes), para crear una imagen desfavorable de la cultura indígena, que sufría los embates de las pestes- cólera, viruela y sarampión-, durante los siglos XIX y XX. Estas enfermedades eran consecuencias de la campaña bélica Pacificación de La Araucanía y la Guerra del Pacífico, y se encuentran registrada en las Memorias de Gobierno en el archivo regional de La Araucanía. De este modo, y por medio de una herramienta metodológica ligada al Análisis Crítico y Complejo del Discurso, esta investigación busca comprender los procesos de construcción de “discursos de la diferencia” que marcaron la relación entre ambas culturas y que sobreviven hasta nuestros días como fronteras simbólicas.

Adriana Hernández-García,
Centro Universitario de la Ciénega, Universidad de Guadalajara

Angélica Estefanía Comparán-Orozco,
Centro Universitario de la Ciénega, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Turismo Residencial Extranjero y Cambios Socio Culturales en el Lago de Chapala, México”

El lago de Chapala es el más grande de México, además de que cuenta con un gran patrimonio biocultural que lo destaca como destino turístico internacional y un sinfín de visitantes. Sin embargo, durante la segunda mitad del siglo XX se generó una inmigración de extranjeros que llegaron para quedarse. Para el 2009 el Instituto Nacional de Migración contaba con el registro de 4,798 extranjeros, y actualmente se considera que residen más de 8,000 entre Ajijic y Jocotepec principalmente. Los “baby boomers” como se les conoce, son de diversas nacionalidades, estilos de vida, así como de formas de residir; de forma temporal como los “pájaros de invierno” que llegan del otoño al verano, o bien los residentes definitivos que han creado una forma de vida ribereña. La residencia extranjera o turismo residencial extranjero ha generado cambios territoriales y culturales en la ribera de Chapala, como la expansión de residencias o casas habitación por la zona montañosa y aledaña al lago, corredores turísticos, centros comerciales, entre otros. La ponencia presenta el proceso de integración sociocultural y cambios territoriales que se ha desarrollado en los pueblos y municipios de la ribera del lago de Chapala por extranjeros como lugar elegido para vivir.

Eduardo Hernández González,
Departamento de Política y Sociedad, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Referentes Estructurantes del Capital Universitario de Estudiantes de Pregrado. El Caso del Centro Universitario de la Ciénega”

La presente investigación tiene como objetivo analizar el papel que juega el Campus Universitario (CUCIénega) como precursor de capital universitario en los estudiantes de pre y posgrado. Para ello, exponemos los conceptos que articula el capital universitario (capital cultural, institucional y social) a partir del el espacio universitario que constituye el escenario donde los estudiantes ponen en juego su identidad, sus prácticas y su cultura. Finalmente, analizamos los resultados de una encuesta aplicada a una muestra representativa de estudiantes, para identificar el uso y la valoración que hacen de los espacios y servicios del Centro Universitario, como elementos que contribuyen a la formación del capital universitario.

Cynthia Lucía Huitrudo-Téllez,
Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Sede Ecuador

“Políticas Sociales y Transferencias Monetarias Condicionadas: Los Casos de México y Ecuador”

México se volvió un precursor en el modelo de políticas sociales con transferencias monetarias condicionadas para la región desde el año de 1997, con la implementación desde el orden federal. Los programas sociales de América Latina son similares en el planteamiento de a quién va dirigido, las condicionalidades establecidas para seguir recibiendo el apoyo y que la mayoría de estos funcionan por medio de transferencias económicas, para que la familia lo utilice en lo que necesita. Estas similitudes que presentan forman parte de las recomendaciones emitidas por las instituciones internacionales en el Consenso de Washington por medio de condiciones para acceder a préstamos que serían dirigidos al desarrollo social, y otras características que han sido tomadas de otros países al ver la funcionalidad y practicidad que tiene para el uso de los beneficiarios. Para México las recomendaciones significaron la adopción del neoliberalismo como un sistema y dio apertura en sus mercados; sin embargo, en países como Ecuador la

apertura se dio de manera gradual por los movimientos indígenas por la lucha de la autonomía y los derechos colectivos y su práctica del Buen Vivir que luego adquirió rango constitucional. Así, se plantea la realización de un análisis comparativo entre las políticas sociales PROSPERA en México y el Bono de Desarrollo Humano en Ecuador, que permitirá conocer las similitudes, pero sobre todo, visualizar los contrastes que el Buen Vivir aporta a las políticas sociales. Se examinarán las estructuras, diseño e implementación de ambos programas.

Antonio Jiménez-Díaz,
Departamento de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Guadalajara

Erandini Donaxi Pinto-Pérez,
Centro Universitario del Sur, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Derechos Humanos de las Personas con Discapacidad”

Los ordenamientos civiles y de procedimientos, así como las leyes específicas que regulan las capacidades de goce y ejercicio de las personas, en la mayor parte de América Latina, han establecido, con una concepción tradicionalista y de corte positivista, la existencia o ausencia de capacidad, sobre todo a los mayores de edad a quienes se les haya declarado en interdicción por encontrarse en alguno de los supuestos que la misma ley regula; no obstante, los ordenamientos legales omiten distinciones en cuanto a los grados de afectación al declarar el estado de interdicción, por lo que en consecuencia, quienes sean declarados en dicho estado, carecen de capacidad de ejercicio, condición que los obliga a que la mayoría de los actos que realicen, sea a través de una persona que los represente. Hecho que contradice los principios de Derechos Humanos, como lo es el libre desarrollo de la personalidad, y la no discriminación, haciendo necesario el análisis de los criterios que deben tomarse en consideración desde el ámbito legal, psicológico y médico.

Herlinda Landín-Alcántar,
Departamento de Desarrollo Rural Sustentable, Universidad de Guadalajara

Juan Patricio Castro-Ibáñez,
Departamento de Desarrollo Rural Sustentable, Universidad de Guadalajara

Fernando López-Alcocer,
Departamento de Desarrollo Rural Sustentable, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Alumnas de la Carrera de Agronomía: Configuración de Trayectorias Profesionales a Partir de sus Experiencias y Utopías”

El objetivo de la presente ponencia es rescatar experiencias de estudiantes de agronomía en sus espacios sociales y cómo influyen en las configuraciones de sus trayectorias profesionales tomando como referencia sus utopías. De acuerdo a Manuel Castells, a partir de la década de los setentas la mujer incrementa su incorporación al mercado de trabajo, lo que permitió conquistar espacios de autonomía, que posibilitó también conquistar espacios universitarios y políticos en busca de reivindicación de sus derechos sociales en un contexto de cultura patriarcal. Para rescatar la experiencia de las alumnas (se encuestaron 50 estudiantes) de agronomía sobre sus posibles proyectos de vida profesional a partir de sus experiencias sociales y sus utopías; se diseñó y aplicó un cuestionario con preguntas cerradas y abiertas con las siguientes dimensiones de observación: 1. Origen socio familiar (trayectorias socio familiar); 2. Trayectoria escolar; 3. Trayectoria en el trabajo; 4. Configuración y prospectiva de su desarrollo profesional. El estudio manifiesta que la alumna de agronomía en la construcción

de sus proyectos de vida profesional además de confrontarse a una cultura patriarcal tiene que conquistar espacios profesionales en una carrera que se había caracterizado con un alto índice de masculinidad con el fin de lograr sus utopías.

Ángel Liconá-Michel,
Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones sobre la Cuenca del Pacífico. Universidad de Colima

José Ernesto Rangel-Delgado,
Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones sobre la Cuenca del Pacífico. Universidad de Colima

Juan González-García,
Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones sobre la Cuenca del Pacífico. Universidad de Colima

“Pilares de la Competitividad e Inversión en Ciencia y Tecnología en los Países de la Alianza del Pacífico: Retos para la Integración Comercial”

Chile, Colombia, México y Perú desde el 2011 se integraron en la Alianza del Pacífico (AP), buscando tener un mercado más grande y posibilitar el incremento de la economía. México representa la economía más grande conforme al valor de su PIB, lo cual le permite ser un mercado que dinamiza el comercio y las inversiones de Chile, Colombia y Perú al mercado mexicano. Las cuatro naciones buscan que su economía sea competitiva para fortalecer sus industrias y el ingreso de su población. El Reporte Global de Competitividad 2017 indica que Chile ocupa la posición 33 en el ranking global, le sigue México en la 51, Colombia en el 61 y Perú en el 67. Los cuatro países invierten en promedio menos del 0.5% del PIB en crear ciencia y tecnología, situación que limita las posibilidades de alcanzar mayores niveles de competitividad y consolidar su integración comercial con una significativa participación de las exportaciones e importaciones entre los miembros de la AP. El objetivo de esta ponencia es explicar la competitividad alcanzada por los países de la AP, así como la inversión en Investigación y Desarrollo que los enfrenta a una realidad que no incentiva el crecimiento del comercio entre las cuatro naciones para consolidar una integración comercial que impulse el crecimiento de la economía y del ingreso per cápita. Hipótesis, la poca inversión en I & D en los países de la AP afecta los niveles de competitividad, la economía y la consolidación de la integración comercial.

Celia Magaña-García,
Departamento de Estudios Ibéricos y Latinoamericanos, Universidad de Guadalajara, México

“Políticas de Igualdad de Género en las Universidades Latinoamericanas, Alcances y Limitaciones”

No Abstract

Enrique Mallén,
Sam Houston State University

Debra D. Andrist,
Sam Houston State University

“Representation of the Absent Object: Pictorial Mysticism in El Greco and Pablo Picasso”

Mysticism refers to a kind of altered state of consciousness (or ecstasy) which is given a spiritual meaning. Through it, mystics attain a deeper truth which they may then reveal to

others through writing. Heightened consciousness is usually accompanied by enhanced linguistic expression. Thus, in their effort to communicate this deeper truth, Spanish mystics such as Santa Teresa and San Juan de la Cruz strongly influenced the development of the Spanish language, ushering in the Spanish Golden Age. Many authors have claimed that painters like El Greco may be equally considered mystics, using similar techniques as mystic writers, but applying them to visual language instead, relying mostly on gestural expression and corporal deformation in their depiction of the human figure. We extend this idea to Pablo Picasso, and particularly to his Blue Period, when he was deeply influenced by El Greco. Both artists used overextended gesturing figures as an artifice, not only to enhance their compositions, thus enriching the aesthetic experience, but more importantly, in order to depict an absent object (the transcendental) by means of symbolic images. We also explore two other formal elements which are frequent in Picasso's Blue Period, namely blindness and inward-boundness, associating both with mysticism.

Rubén Martínez,
Julián Samora Research Institute, Michigan State University

Barry Lewis,
Julián Samora Research Institute, Michigan State University

Juan Coronado,
Julián Samora Research Institute, Michigan State University

“Toward the Study of Food Insecurity among Children of Latino Farmworkers”

This paper reviews the literature on food insecurity among the children of Latino farmworkers and how food scarcity negatively affects these families. It also frames the dimensions for the systematic study of food insecurity among farmworker families. Food insecurity among farmworker families is rooted in the poverty experienced by these families and is defined as not having reliable access to nutritious food; food hunger means these families sometimes are without food altogether. This problem is faced by thousands of migrant families with children on farms across the nation. Food insecurity has severe physical and mental health consequences, including obesity, diabetes, and depression. These children also are likely to exhibit behavioral and academic problems. Further, poor diet and the lack of adequate health services have resulted in increased obesity and other chronic diseases among these families. Language and information poverty contribute to their ability to access limited available resources. The economic benefit to the nation derived from the labor of farm workers has not resulted in any effective efforts to address food insecurity among these families. Instead, nationalistic ideologies and neoliberal logic place blame on the family for their inability to obtain adequate food and improve their overall health.

Carlos Massé-Narváez,
CIME-Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“Hacia la Constitución de una Conciencia Eco-transformadora del Sujeto Antisistémico”

The proposal that is presented here is the analysis of how to introduce in the determination of consciousness, elements that contribute to the acquisition of an eco-transforming consciousness, through a critical environmental education. For this we use the transdisciplinary joint method as a concrete whole. It is mainly E. Leff, M. Löwy, V. Shiva and others, of the need for world citizens to fight harder - because the main social fighters are the indigenous groups, who are the most anti-systemic activists since the Conquest, since they have been and are being robbed of their lands and aquifers. For this reason, he proposes to

join this struggle, to defend the human race from the ecological catastrophe that is to come. The echo of the proposal alludes to the protection of the environment, and the transformative is based on walking the road, in the first instance to expose the supposed representative democracy, because only in a democratic socialism could make real changes in environmental public policies. Finally, but not to the last, we review the approach of many voices who advocate for an eco-socialist-humanist system.

Ignacio Medina-Núñez,
Universidad de Guadalajara, México

“Centroamérica: Problemas de la Minería Extractiva”

No Abstract

Javier Medina-Ortega,
DER-INESER, Universidad de Guadalajara

Angélica Basulto-Castillo,
DER-INESER Universidad de Guadalajara

“La Industria del Tequila: Multinacionales y Empresas Locales”

En este trabajo discutimos el papel de las empresas multinacionales en la dinámica económica de una industria local. Ponemos en perspectiva a una industria de gran tradición en nuestro país, asociada a nuestra identidad nacional, en su relación con las empresas multinacionales de las bebidas alcohólicas y sus consecuencias en la dinámica local de la actividad productiva.

Jesús Emmanuel Moreno-Fernández,
Universidad de Baja California

Miriam Anahi Guerra-Hernández,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“La Sustentabilidad Social Como Legitimadora de Infraestructuras Urbanas. El Caso de Guadalajara Jalisco, México”

Las intervenciones urbanas constituyen actualmente un tema de debate en las ciencias sociales, ya que comporta analizar las implicaciones que tienen en varios niveles de la escala social: a nivel barrial, a nivel regional, y a nivel global; además es crucial identificar los mecanismos legitimadores que son empleados para lograr la aceptación de la ciudadanía. Se trata de un estudio de corte cualitativo que explora e identifica las estrategias mediáticas basadas principalmente en la sustentabilidad social, empleadas específicamente por los niveles de gobierno involucrados en el caso de la implementación de la obra de la Línea 3 del Tren Ligero en el área Metropolitana de Guadalajara. También analizamos y evidenciamos el contexto político y social en el que se llevó a cabo la obra a través de la técnica del análisis del discurso para la comparación de las estrategias mediáticas institucionales y gubernamentales, mientras que para el análisis del contexto, recopilamos información hemerográfica tanto de comunicados oficiales como de medios periodísticos relacionados con la obra de la línea 3 del Tren Ligero, durante el periodo del año 2012 al año 2016. Entre los resultados más relevantes se encuentra el discurso modernizador como principal legitimador de este tipo de infraestructuras.

Flor Morton,
Universidad de Monterrey

Teresa Treviño,
Universidad de Monterrey

Claudia Quintanilla,
EGADE Business School, México

“Millennials’ Grilling Consumption Experience. An Exploratory Study in Mexico”

No Abstract

Ana Cecilia Morquecho-Güitrón,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Lorenzo Rafael Vizcarra-Guerrero,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Percepción de la Inseguridad, Miedo al Delito y Cultura de la Seguridad Ciudadana. Estudio Comparado Entre Estudiantes de Centro Universitario de la Ciénega de la Universidad de Guadalajara y del Instituto Tecnológico de Ocotlán, Jalisco”

En el clima de violencia e inseguridad que se vive durante los últimos años en México, los retos que enfrentan los jóvenes en su vida diaria se incrementan. Partimos de considerar que los jóvenes que ingresan a la Universidad adquieren una posición social privilegiada ya que la formación universitaria permite tener más oportunidades de desarrollo personal así como mayores oportunidades laborales con relación a los jóvenes sin estudios universitarios, sin embargo la precariedad laboral y la inseguridad son dos de las grandes preocupaciones de la juventud. El objetivo de la presente investigación radica en explorar la percepción que los jóvenes universitarios tienen de la inseguridad y cómo afecta su vida cotidiana y su perspectiva de futuro. Para realizar el estudio se utilizó como técnica de investigación la encuesta. El tamaño de la muestra fue de un total 504 estudiantes. Se diseñaron muestras representativas independientes para cada institución. Ello permitió indagar y comparar las representaciones sociales de ambos grupos de estudiantes sobre el problema de la delincuencia, sobre la victimización, los riesgos identificados ante la delincuencia y las estrategias de afrontamiento. Nuestro estudio nos permite concluir que un alto porcentaje de estudiantes vive con altos niveles de miedo a ser víctimas de la inseguridad; se identifica a las mujeres con mayor vulnerabilidad que los hombres ante la inseguridad y la delincuencia, existen altos niveles de desconfianza en las autoridades para asegurar su bienestar y seguridad.

Stephen Mumme,
Department of Political Science, Colorado State University, USA

“The Interdisciplinary Study for Understanding and Interpreting Latin America’s Past and Present”

No Abstract

Hermelinda Navarro-Orozco,
Centro Universitario de Los Altos, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Rotación Laboral en Nutral”

A partir de un análisis realizado en los periodos 2015 y 2016 sobre el historial de renuncias y a través de entrevista a colaboradores del área de comercialización y producción (activos en la empresa) es que se realiza este trabajo de investigación. A través de un cuestionario se les preguntó a los colaboradores de las dos áreas mencionadas el por qué consideran que ha habido renuncias, qué les motiva a permanecer en la empresa, cómo se pueden desarrollar en la empresa y por qué cambiarían de empleo. Se considera la teoría de “Liderazgo Situacional” de Paul Hersey y Kenneth H. Blanchard (1974) como instrumento de ayuda y discernimiento de las causas y efectos de la rotación laboral de la empresa Nutral y a partir de ello, realizar una propuesta de disminución. Los resultados de la investigación, dejan entrever que la causa principal de la falta de permanencia de los colaboradores en la empresa, es la manera de dirigir del “jefe” y que los efectos que representa el alto índice de rotación laboral, son muy costosos para la empresa. Palabras clave: rotación laboral, empresa, colaboradores.

Mariko Nihei,
Waseda University, Japan

“Paionia Retsuden (The Biographies of Pioneers)”

Paionia Retsuden, or The Biographies of Pioneers (1975) by Kenichi Murai, outlines the personal histories of 127 Japanese immigrants to Mexico aged 70 and over, based on interviews Murai conducted between 1970 and 1975. Prior studies argue that the majority of Japanese immigrants at that time were unskilled farmers and day laborers, and that they tended to migrate to remote, rural towns. This presentation discusses the validity of those claims by analyzing the experiences of the 127 Japanese immigrants. Some of the relevant points of discussion are their places of birth, year of immigration and age, occupation, involvement in the Mexican Revolution, experiences of illegal entry into the United States via Mexico, and experiences of transfer to Mexico City or Guadalajara in 1942. Although the claims of prior studies are valid, some points are missing. For example, scholars tend to think that the flow of immigrants is bi-national between Japan and Mexico. However, many from among the 127 Japanese who migrated to Peru first, spent several months or years there, and then illegally entered Mexico with the intention of entering the United States. Therefore, we must observe Japanese migration to Mexico in the initial stages from the multinational viewpoint.

Mariko Nihei,
Universidad Waseda, Japan.

“Convertirse en Japonés en el Extranjero: El Caso de Yoshihei Carlos Nakatani”

Esta presentación se enfoca en la figura de Yoshihei Carlos Nakatani, cuya vida conocemos gracias a dos autobiografías íntimas, que me brindaron sus familiares. Nakatani, quien migró a México en 1932, es conocido como el creador de la botana famosa cacahuate japonés. Mi ponencia tiene dos metas. Primero, abarcaré las relaciones diplomáticas entre los Estados Unidos, México, y Japón, demostrando que las experiencias de los japoneses en México divergieron de aquellos de los inmigrantes radicados en los Estados Unidos. Segundo, observaré las experiencias vividas de Nakatani, y esbozando el proceso de su integración en la sociedad mexicana. El nombre del producto cacahuate japonés representa un aspecto importante de las experiencias de los inmigrantes japoneses en México. Este producto contiene el gentilicio japonés, mientras que en los Estados Unidos los productos de la época no demostraban ninguna asociación con Japón. Esto se debe a que México le brindó a los japoneses una atmosfera acogedora, pues generalmente, relaciones diplomáticas entre los dos

países han sido muy positivas desde 1888. Consecuentemente, Nakatani pudo aprovechar su identidad como japonés, factor que le ayudó a obtener el éxito en su negocio. A través de su empresa, Nakatani demostró su agencia como un japonés.

James A. Norris,
Texas A&M International University

“Protest and Value Change in Argentina and Chile”

No Abstract

Silvia G. Novelo y Urdanivia,
Departamento de Estudios Regionales /CUCEA /Universidad de Guadalajara

Irving Josué González Martínez,
Doctorado en Geografía y Ordenación Territorial, CUCSH /Universidad de Guadalajara

“Paradigmas Político-científicos de la Planificación Territorial del Turismo de América Latina”

La construcción epistemológica de la planificación territorial de los destinos turísticos en Latinoamérica es relativamente reciente, debido a que -hasta ahora- ha sido un paradigma político-científico en la ordenación de las actividades humanas. Sin embargo, existe todavía una ausencia de conceptos y categorías con las que han sido abordados los casos de México, Argentina, Brasil y Perú. Los desarrollos recientes en la Geografía humana han dado como resultado nuevos acercamientos y abordajes desde la Geografía crítica, considerando elementos teórico-metodológicos diversos para la planificación territorial, incluyendo a la sociología, la ecología y la politología, entre otras disciplinas, y que se extienden hacia el reconocimiento y la apropiación de los grupos sociales de un territorio para la actividad turística, atendiendo el papel de los pueblos originarios, que buscan una mayor participación en los ejercicios de planificación del desarrollo territorial en contraposición con los enfoques de desarrollo capitalistas y los discursos dominantes de los Estado Nación. En esta ponencia se dará cuenta de la existencia de un desarrollo territorial de base comunitaria.

Rodrigo Pereyra,
Texas Tech University

“Women and Gender Stereotypes in Noir Literature. Taking a Look at My Bad. A Mile High Noir”

When it comes to noir literature, female characters often fall prey to the same stereotypes of the objectified individual who is either a weak victim unable to defend herself and has to look for the male figure to be rescued from the evils surrounding her--or the women characters can be described as the femme fatale figure that seems to have certain agency but is, nonetheless, subject to the male's wants and needs and is described with the physical attributes a man desires in a woman to be used. In my presentation, I will focus on the description Manuel Ramos gives to female characters and the possible differences he gives to Mexican, Chicana, and Anglo-American women. *My Bad* (2016) is one of the latest novels by the much acclaimed Chicano writer. His novels and short stories quickly transitioned to universal themes; I will explore the development of gender roles particularly in women and if in fact those characters have also transitioned and moved away from the traditional roles given to them in literature.

Genaro Pérez,
Texas Tech University

**“El Dorado in East Harlem de Victor Rodríguez y Death at Solstice de Lucha Corpi:
Forma y fondo”**

Esta ponencia se propone examinar los textos de dos escritores latinos, Victor Rodríguez y Lucha Corpi. La forma y el contenido de dichos textos se examinarán comparando y contrastándolos desde sus respectivos subgéneros narrativos. Muy poco se ha escrito sobre el escritor puertorriqueño, Victor Rodríguez, y los siguientes renglones proponen proveer un breve esquema de una de sus novelas, El Dorado in East Harlem (Arte Público Press, 1992). Los primeros renglones de El Dorado in East Harlem sugieren un texto naturalista siguiendo los parámetros decimonónicos: El padre del protagonista de la novela muere como consecuencia de alcoholismo y tuberculosis. La madre del joven, quien fue despedida de su trabajo, se vende infrecuentemente para mantener a René que ha dejado la escuela, no tiene trabajo y ha comenzado a dedicarse al crimen. Tal ambiente sugiere una muerte violenta del joven protagonista, quien tiene sólo diecisiete años, a manos de la policía, y el lector aguarda tal desenlace. Sin embargo, a medida que se leen las páginas, el lector termina sorprendido ya que lo que esperaba no toma lugar. Lucha Corpi es escritora de novelas policíacas y en mi monografía sobre la novela noir, examino dos novelas de Corpi.

Ma. Teresa Prieto-Quezada,
Centro Universitario de Ciencias Económico Administrativas, Universidad de Guadalajara

José Claudio Carrillo-Navarro,
Centro Universitario de Ciencias Económico Administrativas, Universidad de Guadalajara

Tonantzin del Socorro Carrillo-Prieto,
Centro Universitario de Ciencias Económico Administrativas, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Violencia en el Ciberespacio en Estudiantes de Nivel Superior de México”

Después de un estudio cuantitativo a estudiantes de Nivel Superior publicado por (Prieto, Carrillo y Lucio) 2015, donde dimos cuenta de un alto índice de violencia tanto real como en las redes sociales en alumnos de CUCEA en el Nivel Superior de la Universidad de Guadalajara, en el 2017 de marzo a octubre, realizamos 78 entrevistas a estudiantes de esta misma institución. El objetivo de esta segunda parte de la investigación fue analizar -a partir de un guion semiestructurado- el fenómeno del ciberbullying a través de la experiencia vivida por los estudiantes, donde se procura que los alumnos señalen si identifican el tipo de ciberacoso (violencia en los espacios virtuales) que registran, tanto si se los habían hecho (agresores), como si lo habían visto (observadores), y/o si lo habían vivido (victimas) de acuerdo con la perspectiva cualitativa que se utilizó. Nos interesó la representatividad, el tipo de muestra no fue probabilística, porque se buscó información desde la voz de los alumnos de este Centro Universitario.

José Antonio Ramírez Díaz,
Universidad de Guadalajara

María Isabel Félix López,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“La Inter-textualidad en las Políticas de Educación Superior como Factor de Configuración del Sentido de la Nueva Universidad Pública en México”

La ponencia que se presentará está basada en el desarrollo de una investigación cuyo eje de análisis es el proceso por el cual se reformó la educación superior en México lo largo de los últimos 25 años y se logró modificar las prácticas institucionales de las universidades públicas. Se establece cómo hipótesis de trabajo que la serie de cambios impactaron la concepción de las actividades académicas y administrativas, pero tuvo un mayor influjo al desplazar el significado de universidad pública que prevalecía en el país. La investigación es de carácter documental y su objetivo es analizar los cambios de sentido sobre la función de la universidad pública en México en los documentos rectores de política pública emanados del gobierno federal, los instrumentos de participación política de los organismos nacionales que ejercen poder en la educación superior, los programas diseñados para el cambio de la educación y las formas de adopción de los nuevos significados en los documentos oficiales de política y planeación de las 2 universidades más importantes de México (UNAM y U de G). Para el presente congreso, se presentarán un análisis del Estado del arte.

Hugo Rangel,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Medios Públicos para el Fortalecimiento de la Democracia y la Ciudadanía”

Esta ponencia reflexiona sobre el tipo de la contribución de los medios de comunicación públicos para el desarrollo de la democracia (Sartori, Dahl). Se expone que no es suficiente contar con medios del Estado como han existido en México sino reunir una serie de condiciones para lograr su función democratizadora. En este sentido se subraya su independencia y su sentido crítico. Se muestra un panorama internacional de medios públicos democráticos en los países desarrollados. Se argumenta que los medios públicos son esenciales para ejercer una ciudadanía plena. En este sentido se trata de un derecho esencial que no se cumple en México. El interés de los medios para la democracia depende cómo sea definida ésta (Deane, 2006). En efecto, si, como muchos piensan en México, la democracia se limita a las elecciones competitivas, entonces los medios no tienen más importancia que su rol electoral. Sin embargo la democracia supone que el demos, el pueblo, esté suficientemente informado (Sartori, 2001). Si la democracia es una política en la que los ciudadanos tienen una voz importante en los asuntos públicos, simplemente la ciudadanía no puede quedarse desinformada de los asuntos públicos que le atañen. La sociedad informada es un imperativo. Presentamos un panorama negativo de los medios en México a la merced de intereses comerciales o con una tradición oficialista y de cooptación.

María Teresa Rentería-Rodríguez,
Departamento de Geografía y Ordenación Territorial, Universidad de Guadalajara

Armando Chávez-Hernández,
Departamento de Geografía y Ordenación Territorial, Universidad de Guadalajara

Javier Rentería-Vargas,
Departamento de Geografía y Ordenación Territorial, Universidad de Guadalajara

María Evangelina Salinas-Escobar,
Departamento de Geografía y Ordenación Territorial, Universidad de Guadalajara

“La Estrategia Urbanizadora de un Espacio Rural. El Caso de Matatlán”

Matatlán -a locality of the municipality of Zapotlanejo, in Jalisco- located to the northeast of the Metropolitan Zone of Guadalajara (ZMG), dates from the middle of the XVI century and became from the first moment in a reference of the local development of the region, when being constituted in one of the main suppliers of corn and wheat for the nascent Guadalajara, among others. At present, agricultural activities continue to be an important part of the local economy, which, along with other cultural features, have characterized it for centuries, within the inevitable changes that modernity imposes. However, the urban development plans propose a demographic growth of 50% in 2045 for Zapotlanejo, which would mean the loss, to a large extent, not only of an important source of the local economy, but also, a characteristic landscape of rural life and a century-old lifestyle.

María Teresa Rentería-Rodríguez,
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José Froilán Portugal-Zegarra,
Departamento de Geografía y Ordenación Territorial, Universidad de Guadalajara

Norma Griselda Aguayo Moya,
Departamento de Geografía y Ordenación Territorial, Universidad de Guadalajara

María de los Dolores Arellano-Amaya,
Departamento de Geografía y Ordenación Territorial, Universidad de Guadalajara

“La Resistencia Ciudadana Frente a la Arbitrariedad Institucionalizada en los Procesos de Urbanización en el Área Metropolitana de Guadalajara”

En los últimos años, el Área Metropolitana de Guadalajara (AMG) ha venido experimentando la acción arbitraria de las empresas inmobiliarias en la redensificación de espacios urbanos por la construcción de edificios verticales multifuncionales en los que predomina el destinado a la vivienda. Sin embargo, se advierte que este fenómeno responde más a una dinámica pragmática y utilitarista que a una razonable oferta orientada a satisfacer la demanda de vivienda. Estas acciones violan los Planes de Desarrollo Urbano y no toman en cuenta el parecer de los expertos ni de la ciudadanía, manifestada en las demandas de algunas organizaciones ciudadanas. El objetivo de este trabajo es identificar las áreas urbanas en conflicto más relevantes del AMG y dar cuenta de la reacción de las organizaciones civiles que han hecho frente a estas arbitrariedades y el impacto que han tenido en los espacios donde han intervenido, a través del seguimiento de las notas periodísticas, del análisis espacial de las áreas en las que han intervenido las organizaciones sociales y de entrevistas en profundidad algunos actores sociales clave. La participación ciudadana canalizada a través de algunas organizaciones civiles ha conseguido detener el proceso de las acciones emprendidas en la ilegalidad por algunos agentes inmobiliarios.

David Reyes-Farías,
West Chester University

“Dreamers: The Socioeconomic Repercussions of Ending DACA in Pennsylvania”

The current exclusionary policies put forth by the President of the United States have changed the current political landscape. Specifically, the proposed elimination of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) which intends to amplify these policies, will result in a crippling debilitation of Latinos in the US. Rather than excluding those who reside externally. The current exclusionary policies put forth by the President of the United States have changed the current political landscape. Specifically, the proposed elimination of the Deferred Action for

Childhood Arrivals (DACA) which intends to amplify these policies, will result in a crippling debilitation of Latinos in the US. Rather than excluding those who reside externally, the elimination of DACA seeks to exclude those who currently reside in the United States. Pennsylvania, with close to 6,000 persons residing legally through this program, will suffer economically, but more importantly the already fragile situation regarding social inclusion and awareness in the United States will be shattered. In order to uphold the standards the United States abides by, DACA recipients must be allowed the rights previously granted to them. As paths to legal permanency are already marred with overly opaque intricacies, continuing efforts are necessary to protect the DACA program.

Jenaro Reynoso-Jaime,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“Diagnóstico Histórico de la Universidad Mexicana en el Libro “La Universidad Imaginada””

La ponencia consiste en un análisis crítico de la obra señalada en el título, la cual es importante porque hace un planteamiento utópico acerca de las características que debería adoptar la universidad del futuro con base en una valoración de sus transformaciones recientes. El propósito del análisis es el de reconocer la interpretación que los autores hacen de la historia reciente de la educación superior. De esa manera se hace un acercamiento a la trayectoria intelectual de los autores, para destacar su interés por el tema de la universidad, y luego se analiza la obra para comprender la imagen que proyectan de una institución que, según ellos, ha equivocado el rumbo de su práctica y es necesario modificarla en el rumbo de una nueva utopía.

Carlos Riojas,
Centro Universitario de Ciencias Económico Administrativas, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Interconexiones Múltiples: América Latina y la Historia Global”

“Alexander von Humboldt ha sido ampliamente olvidado en el mundo angloparlante”, así inicia Andrea Wulf el epílogo de su libro sobre el polifacético científico alemán (2015, *The invention of nature. The Adventures of Alexander von Humboldt. The lost hero of science*, John Murray, London: 335). Nos cuestionamos si esta afirmación puede hacerse extensiva para América Latina, mas independientemente de las respuestas creemos que América Latina durante gran parte del siglo XX se caracterizó por una condición que nosotros denominamos periferización inducida en el ámbito global. Hemos constatado en otros ensayos (Riojas, 2017, “América Latina entre narrativas influyentes y tiempos de historia global”, en prensa) que existe un déficit de estudios explicativos desde un enfoque de historia global de acuerdo a una exploración hecha en dos revistas científicas líderes en la materia, a saber: el *Journal of World History* (1990-2016) y el *Journal of Global History* (2006-2017). El objetivo de esta contribución consiste en profundizar esa exploración a través de un balance más detallado desde una perspectiva cualitativa. Nos concentramos de manera especial en el papel que se le ha asignado a América Latina como principal objeto de estudio en las revistas científicas mencionadas. Inicialmente haremos un breve repaso sobre los hallazgos cuantitativos derivados de nuestra primera exploración; posteriormente reconoceremos los diversos tiempos globales donde América Latina resulta un actor clave en la historia global no obstante la periferización inducida que existe en las publicaciones analizadas.

Sandra Rivera-Martínez,
University of Guadalajara

“El Proceso de Integración Latinoamericana y Caribeña Mediante la Cooperación Humanitaria / The Process of Latin American and Caribbean Integration through Humanitarian Cooperation”

En una visión de la región latinoamericana y caribeña desde la perspectiva de las catástrofes naturales y de las crisis sociales humanitarias presentes en el continente, surge la necesidad de conocer las acciones de cooperación humanitaria que existen en los diversos mecanismos regionales de integración, por ejemplo en UNASUR, CARICOM, CELAC y el SICA. Según datos del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD), América Central y el Caribe son las zonas más vulnerables debido a la alta frecuencia de desastres naturales y las crisis alimentarias persistentes debido a los efectos del cambio climático (PNUD, 2017). En consecuencia, la participación de los esquemas de integración en asuntos humanitarios es de vital importancia para dar solución a las problemáticas que afectan a cerca del 30% de la población de la región latinoamericana y caribeña. In a vision of the Latin American and Caribbean region from the perspective of natural catastrophes and humanitarian social crises present in the continent, there is a need to know the humanitarian cooperation actions that exist in the various regional integration mechanisms, example in UNASUR, CARICOM, CELAC and, SICA. According to data from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Central America and the Caribbean are the most vulnerable due to the high frequency of natural disasters and persistent food crises due to the effects of climate change (UNDP, 2017). Consequently, the participation of integration schemes in humanitarian affairs is of vital importance in order to solve the problems that affect nearly.

Jennifer Stacy Roca,
Colorado College Undergraduate

“Striving Towards Global Equality: The Relationship Between Foreign Direct Investment, Economic Growth and Human Capital Accumulation in Latin American Countries”

Over the last century, Latin American countries have experienced positive economic growth, but with one in five Latin Americans living in poverty throughout rural and urban communities, it is pertinent for Latin American countries to attract foreign direct investment. This paper contributes to the economic literature by exploring the relationship between foreign direct investment, economic growth and human capital accumulation in 19 Latin American countries.

Luz Orieta Rodríguez-González,
Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara

Víctor Manuel Castillo-Girón,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Suhey Ayala-Ramírez,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Ricardo R. Rodríguez-Toscano,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“La Agricultura de Exportación en Jalisco: Los Contrastes Locales de la Modernización”

En años recientes, la agricultura ha dejado de ser la actividad principal en muchos estados de México; la manufactura y los servicios han incrementado su participación en la contribución al

PIB. Pese a este contexto de la tercerización de la economía y la globalización de sus actividades, el estado de Jalisco ha mantenido en la actividad primaria una participación considerable en el PIB, no sólo a nivel estatal sino también a nivel nacional. Sin embargo, el sector rural, casi como en la dicotomía entre lo rural y lo urbano, ha mantenido grandes contrastes entre tipos de productores, productos agrícolas y regiones productivas. De esta forma, puede observarse que la producción de tequila en la región ha beneficiado a dicha industria, donde se advierte el desarrollo de nuevas empresas, turismo, etc. Es de resaltar que esta actividad también ha marcado un contraste entre los jornaleros, los industriales y el resto de productores de la región. Otro caso es el del cultivo de “berries” en la región lagunas, estos productos con demanda internacional, generan beneficios que en su mayoría han quedado para las empresas y no en la región. A través de un análisis cualitativo y cuantitativo esta investigación pretende analizar los cambios que se han dado en los últimos años en el mercado del aguacate, sobre todo en el caso de Jalisco y con base en ello señalar el contexto actual de dicho mercado señalando las ventajas y consecuencias que ha traído para las regiones productoras.

Ricardo R. Rodríguez-Toscano,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Calidad en el Servicio desde la Percepción de la Gerencia de una Empresa Electrónica en Jalisco”

Durante los últimos 20 años, se han observado grandes cambios en la economía a nivel internacional y nacional; donde puede señalarse que, la actividad económica que ha recibido mayores beneficios ha sido el sector de los servicios. En este sector, la calidad, es una parte fundamental para el progreso de las organizaciones y de los países. La importancia y reconocimiento que ha tomado la calidad en los servicios a nivel internacional, se muestra el otorgamiento de premios paralelos a la gestión y desarrollo de mejores procesos de calidad. En México, a partir del inicio de operación del Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte (TLCAN) y consecuente eliminación de obstáculos al comercio y promoción de inversión, se visto un mayor flujo de industrias que demandan una alta captación de personal para satisfacer sus necesidades de producción, así como servicios para la continuidad de su operación. En este sentido, la cultura de la calidad en las empresas prestadoras de servicios cumple un importante preámbulo para el éxito de la continuidad de la relación laboral o para generar el cambio del proveedor. El objetivo de esta investigación es analizar la calidad en el servicio de seguridad privada a partir de la opinión de la gerencia de una industria electrónica en Jalisco. Se obtendrá la percepción del cómo funciona el proceso de evaluación de calidad en el servicio a través del modelo SERVQUAL.

Jorge Abel Rosales-Saldaña,
Departamento de Estudios Ibéricos y Latinoamericanos, Universidad de Guadalajara.

“Ganadores y Perdedores del TLCAN, a Propósito de la Re-negociación”

En este 2017 se puso a discusión/renegociación/modernización el TLCAN o NAFTA bajo las premisas de una de las promesas de campaña del actual presidente de los Estados Unidos. En las primeras rondas ya se visualizaron algunos cambios, bajo la presión del presidente Trump, con sus correspondientes “ganadores” y “perdedores”. Esta categorización no es la que expresa con precisión la complejidad del tema, pero ayuda a tener un acercamiento. Bajo un esquema de análisis de los documentos que se han hecho públicos de las reuniones así como de la recogida de los posicionamientos de los sectores gubernamental, empresarial, social y académico buscamos en la presente colaboración hacer un balance que nos facilite una discusión más amplia en el marco de este congreso de la Western Social Science Association.

Leobardo Ruiz-Alanís,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“La Estrategia del Gobierno Digital, Como Programa Federal de México 1994-2017”

La administración pública (AP) ahora debe desenvolverse aprovechando las redes de diversos tipos, interesarse en las innovaciones tanto de otros gobiernos como de los complejos empresariales. La gerencia-gestión pública se ha pretendido como recurso para actualizar la AP, pero sus logros fueron mucho menores que los esperados. Se ha llegado a un agotamiento de esta opción. Por el contrario el uso de las TIC no deja de innovar y prometer nuevas formas de trabajo de las organizaciones y de sus integrantes. La era del gobierno electrónico no ha terminado de establecerse, cuando ya se avanza hacia el gobierno abierto. El ahora denominado gobierno digital, afecta en varios sentidos a la AP. Principalmente en la cercanía con la sociedad y también en un proceso cada vez más acelerado de innovación, dado que la conexión planetaria ofrece dichas innovaciones y la sociedad espera nuevos y mejores servicios por la web, a partir del ejemplo que dan las organizaciones sociales, las empresas y una multitud de entidades que están surgiendo y cambiando la vida cotidiana en todas partes. En México, si bien ya hay buenos avances del gobierno digital, su presencia no ha llegado a todo el territorio, dándose un importante rezago en los municipios rurales y en algunas organizaciones y dependencias gubernamentales. Para este desafío, el gobierno federal ha creado la agenda digital que será motivo principal de análisis de esta ponencia.

Jesús Ruiz-Flores,
Departamento de Política y Sociedad, Universidad de Guadalajara

Ma. Soledad Castellanos-Villarruel,
Departamento de Negocios, Universidad de Guadalajara

Fernando Pedro Viacava-Breiding,
Instituto Tecnológico Nacional de México, Campus Morelia

“Educación Superior, Competencia y Mercado. ¿Fórmula Compatible con La Inclusión Social?”

Esta propuesta revisa las características del cambio en la orientación del Estado respecto de su relación con la educación superior, los criterios para el financiamiento, y el sentido de los cambios en las universidades públicas. Se cuestiona sobre el papel de la competencia y el mercado como ejes rectores de las funciones de las universidades, así como el papel de los académicos y grupos de investigación en la articulación de las políticas institucionales para promover la inclusión social. Por último, se plantea el potencial rol que pueden jugar los académicos en la educación superior inclusiva.

Andrés Ruíz-Olaya,
Arizona State University

Nancy Gómez,
Arizona State University

Rosita Scerbo,
Arizona State University

“Writing Herstory: One Step at a Time: So Far from God, So Far from the Zero Point”

In this presentation, we will discuss how decoloniality and border thinking/sensing/doing are strictly interconnected. We will use Ana Castillo’s novel, *So Far From God*, as starting point to discuss how immigrant consciousness in the United States can be related to decolonial thinking, originated in Latin America. We will focus on the concepts presented by Ana Castillo in *The Massacre of the Dreamers*, and, on the other hand, we will discuss the concepts presented by Santiago Castro Gámez in *The Hubris of the Zero Point*.

Mauricio Ruiz-Serrano,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“La Bioconstrucción, Alternativa Sustentable en Zonas Rurales y en Extrema Pobreza”

En el tercer milenio, el hombre toma plena conciencia de sí y de su entorno inmediato; la casa, la ciudad y su ambiente. Es importante acercar elementos que le permitan ser creativo en el uso de los espacios. El “lugar” es un concepto muy amplio que no concuerda con los objetos que lo ocupan; es el acomodo del ser humano en el cosmos. Por siglos, el hombre alteró el ambiente a su favor y para sacar provecho de la naturaleza. Sin embargo, los cambios macro climáticos y las severas alteraciones que ha sufrido el ambiente, revierten sus efectos a distintos grupos de la sociedad que parecen más indefensos ante los eventos de la naturaleza. La tierra ha acompañado la aventura del cobijo humano desde su forma más antigua y humilde hasta llegar a nuestros días, donde representa el papel de una alternativa respetuosa y de escala humana. La bioconstrucción puede ser una opción para este grupo vulnerable de población en extrema pobreza particularmente en México, en América latina, por ello, aquí se propone el uso de adobe reforzado con fibras de agave que puede disminuir los costos y brindar mejores beneficios constructivos y de habitabilidad a sus usuarios.

Renato Salas-Alfaro,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“Migración Internacional y Pobreza Entre los Migrantes del Estado de México”

Este trabajo analiza cómo, la migración internacional apoya la salida de la pobreza. Se realizaron más de 300 entrevistas a profundidad con migrantes que retornaron hacia el estado de México y con base en sus testimonios, se compara el tipo de vida que tenían antes de migrar, con el que tienen al retorno. Mediante un modelo multinomial, se establece la forma en que sus rasgos personales, sus activos físicos y productivos, y sus conocimientos laborales, les ayudan a salir de pobres. Los resultados muestran que la gran mayoría de migrantes perciben que viven mejor al retorno, pero en realidad sólo un tercio logró construir una vida estable a largo plazo, los demás aún sufren carencias económicas cotidianas.

Sergio Lorenzo Sandoval-Aragón,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“The Study of the Economists in Latin America: A Genealogical Secret Revealed”

In this participation some theoretical and methodological advances are exposed in the topic of research on the professionals of the economy in Latin America, their formation and role in the development, reproduction and eventual transformation of the economic and political power in that region of the planet. This work is preceded by the work presented in 2016 under the title "Professionals of the Economy in Latin America: Domination or Resistance?" in Reno, Nevada.

Specifically, a critical analysis is made of the theoretical referents that the subject has been studied, specifically in Mexico. Such a critique is supported both in the "genealogical" analysis of the theoretical framework used and in historical data from the field of economists in Mexico. It is concluded that the theoretical approach used is insufficient to provide a satisfactory explanation of the object, since it deliberately disregards the contributions of contemporary French sociology.

Fabián Santofimio-Vargas,
Universidad Colombo Germana. Bogotá, Colombia.

“Propuesta de un Índice para la Medición de las Condiciones de Autogestión en la Superación de la Pobreza y el Mejoramiento de Condiciones de Vida. Caso: México y Colombia”

México y Colombia son países con ciertas diferencias en materia de desarrollo y crecimiento, pero a su vez con aspectos similares en materia de pobreza y vulnerabilidad. Frente a esta situación, en el proceso de aplicación, se ha generado el índice de autogestión del bienestar poblacional (IABIP), una herramienta que mediante soporte tecnológico recoge información de cerca de 550 variables por hogar, las cuales permiten la construcción de análisis descriptivo e inferencial sobre poblaciones específicas. El IABIP se sustenta teóricamente en investigadores como: Amartya Sen, Martha Nussbaum, Manfred Maxneef, Henry Theil, entre otros; e índices como Gini, Atkinson, Fóster, etc. El IABIP se soporta en tres ámbitos de análisis (Necesidades, capacidades y dotaciones humanas y territoriales), las cuales se abordan de forma multidimensional mediante la realización: Saber/Hacer, Bienestar individual: Realización/Ser y Bienestar poblacional: Bienestar individual/Convivir. Para esto se utilizar un sistema de codificación axial sustentado en la teoría fundamentada, el cual permite el análisis de variables cualitativas para su posterior tratamiento holístico. Su finalidad es operar de soporte en la formulación, evaluación y seguimiento de planes, programas y proyectos que propendan por la participación ciudadana como hacedores de su propio bienestar y desarrollo.

Carlos José Suárez-García,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Stigma, Communitas and Corrective Ways to Homeless People in Bogotá (2000-2010)”

This essay reflects, from a symbolic perspective, about the ways in which the contemporary Colombian society faces up to the existence of homeless people. From the “Calle de El Cartucho” case and based in researches about the institutional offer to homeless people in Bogotá, it tests two theoretical assumptions: the stigma in Erwin Goffman, and the communitas in Victor Turner. In this way, the paper shows the social representations that have about homeless people, governmental, nongovernmental and religious professionals that work with this population, and their association with danger and vice. Then, it observes the ways in which homeless people considered outsiders undergo a “corrective” process, similar to the rites of passage observed in organic societies. Finally, it presents two general options offered by the contemporary society to those homeless people who inhabit the city: the possibility of “return to life” thanks to therapies, or die victims of the “social cleansing”.

Zachary W. Taylor,
University of Texas/Austin

“¿Mis Padres lo Entenderán?: Linguistic Hurdles Facing Latina/o Students Pursuing Four-Year Institutions of Higher Education”

Latina/o students (15%) trailed Asian (63%), White (41%), and Black students (22%) in terms of those aged 25-29 with a bachelor's degree or higher in 2014. To explain this phenomenon, nearly thirty years of research has suggested that the parents of Latina/o students are incredibly influential when these students choose a college, yet many of these parents have little experience in the U.S. higher education system and lack English language fluency. However, no extant research has examined the language of postsecondary admissions materials of four-year U.S. institutions as a possible contributor to this access and achievement gap. Through a linguistic analysis of first-year undergraduate admissions materials of 325 bachelor-degree granting U.S. institutions, this research examined the translation and readability of these materials for Spanish-speaking individuals. Using Yosso's (2005) theory of linguistic capital, the results indicated that 3% of undergraduate admissions materials are translated into Spanish, 2% of institutional websites feature translation widgets, and the average readability of English- and Spanish-language admissions content is above the 14th and 13th-grade reading levels. Implications for research and practice are addressed.

Alejandra Uriega-Chirino,
Centro Universitario de Los Altos, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Una Empresa Rural que Respeta el Entorno”

Es importante hablar del maíz en nuestro país ya que se trata del alimento base en la alimentación humana y animal del territorio nacional y de la cual no somos autosuficientes. El presente trabajo realizado en el Rancho La Ciénega, Municipio de Arandas, Jalisco se trata de una empresa familiar que surge como una idea de aprovechar la vida en provincia, así como la infraestructura del terreno objeto de estudio y tiene como objetivo determinar el impacto que tiene las técnicas de administración y recursos tecnológicos en la rentabilidad de un rancho productor de maíz. Se considera que al implementar procesos adecuados en todos los pasos de la producción, desde la selección de la semilla siendo esta preferentemente mejorada, la preparación de la tierra, y el manejo óptimo del cultivo y trilla del maíz, así como la implementación de técnicas administrativas, desde la selección de los insumos, proveedores, selección de los canales de distribución, esto permite que se incrementa la productividad y por lo tanto la rentabilidad siendo esta última el objeto principal del establecimiento de todo negocio. Dentro del trabajo se utilizan la teoría de la rentabilidad en donde Grant comenta que las empresas deben dedicar preferente atención.

Andrés Valdez-Zepeda,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Liderazgo Medido: La Nueva Gestión Pública Basada en Rankings”

El escrito da cuenta del surgimiento y desarrollo de una nueva tendencia de gestión de los asuntos públicos y de gobierno a nivel global, que se denomina gestión por rankings. Este tipo de gestión, es el resultado de una medición del desempeño, realizada usualmente por un agente o institución externa prestigiada, que usando una metodología basada generalmente en indicadores, audita y evalúa los resultados, logros y avances en la gestión de gobierno, mismos que ronquea en un listado en comparación con otros gobiernos equiparables. Como tendencia global, la gestión sustentada en rankings no se presenta como una alternativa, sino como una verdadera necesidad de las dependencias públicas y de gobierno, que no solo les ayuda en los procesos de mejora continua, sino que también genera incentivos muy importantes, como el prestigio, el reconocimiento social, la construcción y el mejor posicionamiento de marca.

Alma Jéssica Velázquez-Gallardo,
Centro Universitario de la Ciénega, Universidad de Guadalajara.

“Delincuencia Femenil en el Estado de Jalisco, un Acercamiento Desde las Estadísticas”

Definitivamente cuando pensamos en delincuencia la imagen que tenemos en mente son los varones. Es difícil considerar a una mujer delincuente, simplemente no se encuentra en el ideario colectivo, no obstante es cada día más común ver en los noticieros la existencia de grupos delincuenciales que insertan en sus filas a mujeres y algunas de ellas son sus líderes. Las mujeres en tanto ser humano, realizan conductas delictuosas cuyo origen es multifactorial. Al hacer una revisión estadística en México, consulté en el INEGI (2015), en donde encontré que del número de inculpados registrados por delitos del fuero común ante las procuradurías, el 12% son mujeres, mientras que ante los tribunales superiores de justicia estatales el 10% son mujeres. El propósito de este trabajo es darle visibilidad al problema de la delincuencia femenil en nuestro Estado de Jalisco, ya que actualmente se encuentran entre 500 y 600 reclusas en el Reclusorio Femenil de Puente Grande, Jalisco (Personal del Reclusorio, 2017), para con ello convocara a investigadores de las diferentes disciplinas de las ciencias sociales a fin de prevenir, conocer y en su caso atender el fenómeno de la delincuencia femenil en Jalisco.

Alma Jéssica Velázquez-Gallardo,
Centro Universitario de la Ciénega, Universidad de Guadalajara

María de Lourdes Manzanero-Trejo,
Centro Universitario de la Ciénega, Universidad de Guadalajara

“El Incumplimiento de la Protección de Datos Personales en el Ejercicio Profesional Privado en el Municipio de Ocotlán, Jalisco, Percepción de los Usuarios”

La protección de los datos personales, es una asignatura de reciente creación que en la actualidad ha cobrado gran relevancia, lo anterior en virtud de las nuevas inercias sociales: a) la sociedad de consumo, b) los mercados globales, c) la tecnología y d) las nuevas formas delincuenciales, permeables en nuestra vida cotidiana. En razón de ello la protección de nuestros datos personales es muy importante. Ante ello comenzamos un trabajo de investigación para conocer la situación de la protección de datos personales en el municipio de Ocotlán, Jalisco con respecto a los sujetos obligados, en particular de los profesionistas que ejercen en el sector privado. Los avances que tenemos son en virtud de la aplicación de una encuesta a una muestra representativa del municipio (479 casos); respecto de lo cual obtuvimos que 50% de los encuestados no conoce este derecho, ni la ley que los protege, , 64% no sabe que es un aviso de privacidad, 55.5% de ellos recibe servicios de profesionistas privados, no saben si éstos cuentan con el aviso de privacidad y 46% de los que reciben estos servicios profesionales no les proporcionan el aviso de privacidad, incluso en tratándose de datos sensibles.

Reyna Vergara-González,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Yolanda Carbajal-Suárez,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Leobardo de Jesús Almonte,
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“Inversión Extranjera Directa en América Latina: ¿Retorno a Su Lugar de Origen?”

Durante las últimas décadas los países de América Latina (AL) se han caracterizado por ser importantes receptores de inversión extranjera directa (IED). En específico, México, Argentina, Chile, Brasil y Colombia han recibido grandes flujos de inversión por parte de las grandes transnacionales, sobresaliendo la IED destinada al sector manufacturero. No obstante, a partir de 2012, los flujos de IED en esta región han disminuido de forma importante, hasta llegar a presentar tasas de crecimiento negativas. En 2016 la IED en América Latina disminuyó 7.8% (CEPAL, 2016). Las interrogantes que surgen de la evolución de esta variable en los años recientes son: ¿qué explica la disminución de los flujos de IED en América Latina?, ¿acaso los cambios que se han presentado de manera reciente en el mundo relacionados con un modelo de desarrollo en el que se privilegia nuevamente a los mercados locales-nacionales?, han propiciado que la IED busque retornar a los países desarrollados? Bajo este panorama, el objetivo de este trabajo es analizar las tendencias por sector de destino de la IED en los principales países de América Latina e identificar los factores que permitan explicar su comportamiento en los países analizados.

Lorenzo Rafael Vizcarra-Guerrero,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Ana Cecilia Morquecho-Guitrón,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“La Participación Política Juvenil. Estudio Comparado de los Estudiantes del Centro Universitario de la Ciénega de la Universidad de Guadalajara y del Instituto Tecnológico de Ocotlán, Jalisco, México”

El estudio que en esta ponencia se presenta tiene como objetivo la comprensión de distintos aspectos de la participación política de una parte de los jaliscienses: los jóvenes estudiantes universitarios. La investigación se realizó con estudiantes del Centro Universitario de la Ciénega de la Universidad de Guadalajara (U de G) y del Instituto Tecnológico de Ocotlán (ITO) Jalisco. Los estudiantes participantes en el estudio pertenecen a las tres sedes del Centro Universitario de la Ciénega, asentadas en las ciudades de Ocotlán, La Barca y Atotonilco el Alto para el caso de la U de G, mientras que los estudiantes del ITO todos realizan sus estudios universitarios en la ciudad de Ocotlán, Jalisco. El tamaño de la muestra fue de 504 estudiantes, 210 del CUCIENEGA y 294 del ITO. El trabajo empírico y la estrategia de observación se fundamentaron en la aplicación de un cuaderno cuestionario a los estudiantes integrados en la muestra. Las variables de la participación política que se estudian son el interés por la política y los asuntos del gobierno, activismo político, formas y valoración de las distintas maneras de participación política, valoración del ejercicio del voto y confianza ante los actores e instituciones públicas.

Jorge Zamora,
Texas Tech University

“Manuel Ramos y Su ‘Chicano Noir’”

Uno de los escritores más establecidos del género policiaco chicano es el autor de Colorado, Manuel Ramos. Sus obras han sido objeto de premiaciones y de varios estudios. Estos últimos se han enfocado primordialmente en los temas indispensables de toda literatura chicana (identidad, migración, discriminación, etc.). El presente estudio, sin embargo, pretende acercarse a Ramos a través de uno de los elementos fundamentales de su narrativa policiaca: el ingrediente noir. Se examina la manera en que la narrativa policiaca de Ramos se nutre de

los clásicos del noir norteamericano como David Goodis y James M. Cain para producir un auténtico "Chicano noir".

MASS COMMUNICATION

Mary Jackson-Pitts,
Arkansas State University

Lily Zeng,
Arkansas State University

Najma Akhther,
Jahangirnagar University

Khairul Islam,
Arkansas State University

“Ethnic Cleansing: A Comparative Analysis of Media Framing on Rohingya Crisis”

The recent violence in Rakhine state that displaced over 0.8 million of Rohingya from their own home and livelihood has created a severe humanitarian crisis (IPPF, 2017). The alleged state-sponsored atrocities also killed several thousand of Rohingya children and women what the United Nations (UN) has called as "textbook example of ethnic cleansing" (Gowen, 2107). Many human rights organizations and world's leaders have raised their voices and concerns over the deadly violence against Rohingya, a minority Muslim ethnic group in the Buddhist nation, that caused the fastest and biggest human exodus in the world history (Myanmar Rohingya, 2017). While the mass media has often been constituted to play significant role in creating and giving vent sometimes escalating or furthering facilitating factors and triggering factors (Jager & Link, 1993), the current study has sought to understand the media's framing over the humanitarian crisis through press coverage. The study shall conduct a comparative content analysis of news coverage of four multi-national major English newspapers; New Light of Myanmar, Daily Star of Bangladesh, The Times of India and The New York Times of the United States. The current study will adopt media framing model to investigate the media's responses and impacts linked to the Rakhine's violence.

Ngozi Akinro,
Texas Wesleyan University

Miranda Day,
Texas Wesleyan University

Anthony Belton,
Texas Wesleyan University

“Their Gendered Bodies: An Examination of Images of Professional Athletes”

Studies have indicated that male athletes and female athletes are not represented equally in the media (Bragg, Yanamadala, Roberto, Harris, & Brownell, 2012; Grau, Roselli, & Taylor, 2007). The former receives a more favorable media representation than the later (Lee, 1992). Further, while female athletes see a stereotypical representation based on gender roles, masculinity is associated with strength and valor (Goodman, Duke, & Sutherland, 2002; Hilliard, 1984). Celebrity athletes as product endorsers is a common and prevailing phenomenon (Hsu & McDonald, 2002). Often these star athletes whether males or females are high achievers with numerous wins. Little research has comparatively focused on the representation of these high achieving athletes in advertisements, especially in a very volatile

political period. This research discusses the use of star athletes in advertisements in the United States within the last two years. Using the framing theory and gender theory, this study analyzes billboard advertisements by gender, brand and race. The study uses a quantitative visual analysis method, complimented by qualitative method to examine the hypothesis which suggests an overall favorable representation of male athletes in billboards. Findings support the hypothesis and presents evidence of patriarchy, female under representation, hyper-sexualization and exclusion.

Yousef Aldaihani,
The University of Southern Mississippi

“Undisclosed Endorsement on Snapchat”

Native advertising is paid media content where the ad is presented in a natural form, and made to look original. It includes different types of social media marketing such as search ads and promoted tweets on Twitter whereas other interactions appear in the form of likes, re-tweets, replies, comments, recommendations, etc. In Kuwait, Snapchat has become a fruitful marketing tool for companies and brands. There is no surprise when knowing that Snapchat in Kuwait is among the highest penetration in the world. Due to the rise of using influencers for undisclosed endorsements, managed companies are emerged to give consultations and advice in order to retain influence and stardom. Most of brands and companies in the Arab Gulf countries have been using this method of advertising. They realized its effects on consumers and their products (AlSharekh, 2016). Even though Kuwaiti government has not issued any regulations to control this new phenomenon that might harm publics due to some false information that undisclosed endorsements may contain. Given the increasing popularity and advantage of social media, proper uses of native and undisclosed advertising are important. If not used properly, an advertiser could mislead the public, resulting in a major credibility problem and could result in affecting consumers’ feeling toward the source, the company, and the product. Therefore, the objective of this study is to investigate Snapchat and its potential effect on Kuwaiti users a marketing channel by celebrities who promote undisclosed endorsements by measuring the impact of identifying undisclosed Snapchat ads on three

Manasar Alharethi,
The University of Alabama

Ahmed Alqarni,
Virginia Commonwealth University

“A Content Analysis of YouTube Video Comments About the Saudi Women’s Driving Movement”

Social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube have been favorite tools for social and political movements in non-democratic societies in which traditional media outlets are under government control. Activists in Saudi Arabia, especially women, have launched several campaigns through social media to demand the right to drive for women. However, This study used framing theory as the foundation for looking at the degree to which emotion and religious or moral language have been used to frame a discussion of this issue on YouTube comments. Additionally, the results suggested that there were substantially more comments in favor of the right of women to drive than against.

Barrak Alhumaid,
Arkansas State University

“The Impact of Citizen Journalism on News Production”

This paper examines the movements of citizen journalism and how it affects the professional journalism role to produce news. This examination is through a content analysis of some CNN news that covered the Egyptian revolution in 2011 using some YouTube videos posted by citizen journalists. This paper shows the different interactions between the professional and the citizen journalism. The samples illustrate the impact of citizen journalism in the coverage of the Egyptian uprisings by CNN in 2011. This study explores the CNN reliance on Egyptian Citizen journalists to cover the Egyptian revolution. The permanent and growing usage of citizen journalism around the world raises the curiosity of the researcher of this study to observe the impact of citizen journalism on the process of producing news, especially in The Middle East. Moreover, how the presence of citizen journalism has affected the notion of “Gatekeeper” in traditional journalism is one of the aspects that this study seeks to address. Also, this project will try to answer whether the citizen journalism efforts have affected the role of the traditional journalists in covering the news.

Carla Bamesberger,
Colorado State University

“Literacy Skills Evident in Adult and Non Adult-oriented Cartoons: A Content Analysis”

Deficiencies in literacy skills cause students to struggle in all academic content areas, yet students are able to apply similar literacy skills when consuming self-selected entertainment media outside of the classroom. Research in the field of education shows that learners experience more success when dealing with texts that are of interest to them, which suggests that learners with low literacy may experience higher success in academia when using self-selected texts such as entertainment texts. This content analysis examines entertainment texts from mass communication, specifically animated cartoons, in order to determine the quantity of literacy skills required to comprehend the narrative and assess the potential value that these texts offer to the realm of literacy education. It explicates the construct “literacy” using Schema Theory to define and understand what “literacy” means from an English Language Arts and Mass Communication standpoint. For the content analysis, 10 cartoons from Cartoon Network’s 2016 animated cartoon lineup were randomly selected, and 3 episodes from each cartoon were randomly selected. The episodes were analyzed for literacy skills by assessing content such as how frequently inference, main ideas, supporting details, and other important literacy skills were needed to understand the text in order to find out whether

Kimberely Blackburn,
Arkansas State University

“Clinton Versus Trump: A Content Analysis of Framing and Gender Stereotypes in Newspaper Coverage of the 2016 Presidential General Election”

In this paper, the author seeks to explore how gender stereotyping occurs in major U.S. elections by identifying the commonly used adjectives and descriptors used in describing Hillary Clinton versus Donald Trump in their respective campaigns for the 2016 presidential election. Numerous scholars have studied how gender stereotyping affects women. Not only does previous literature suggest male candidates receive the vast majority of press coverage, but women are typically described in more stereotypically “female” terms in regard to their character and personality, e.g., warm and nurturing, while male candidates are often described as tough and leaders, i.e., more stereotypically male terms. Previous research also shows the distinction between “harder” political issues which are considered more male, e.g., the economy

and taxes, and the “softer” female issues, e.g., education and healthcare. To explore this phenomenon, this paper explores 150 editorial and 150 hard news articles published in the Prestige Press throughout the general election. Findings will be used to determine trends regarding adjectives and descriptors used to describe Clinton versus Trump. The articles will also be examined to determine how often the candidate’s dress is mentioned and how often the currently debated issues are the sole subject of the article.

Sujirat Charoensuk,
Arkansas State University

Khanitsorn Virojsakul,
Arkansas State University

“See Me: Asserting Personal Identity in Dealing with Discriminatory Images of Transgender Individuals in the Media”

Transgender individuals and their media portrayal is becoming a growing phenomenon all across the world. Their increasing population in the entertainment industry contributes to the recent attention that these individuals have garnered in society. “Trans people” continually find themselves negotiating and renegotiating their identities by dealing with the discriminations that comes with their newly chosen lifestyle. Caitlyn Jenner, an American reality TV star, as well as Thailand's very own supermodel Mimi Tao, often find themselves in the middle of controversies by being “trans women”. This study seeks to examine how the media project the image of transgender individuals and their portrayal influences the thought patterns of viewers. This documentary project includes case studies of the U.S. and Thailand to explore the rights of transgender people in these two countries. The primary researchers, students from Thailand studying in the U.S., chose these two countries for study. The study addressed the research question: how do transgender individuals assert their identity in dealing with discriminatory portrayal in the media? A qualitative in-depth interview with ten college students from a large mid-south university help illustrate various viewpoints. Their perceptions help viewers see how “trans people” relate in society.

Xiaowei Chen,
Eastern Oregon University

“The Timelessness and the Timeliness of the First Amendment Law”

Originally meant to be a public forum, "the Press" mentioned in the First Amendment is virtually unrecognizable in today’s commercial media oligarchy. Instead of self-segregated social media enclaves where each word is uttered while walking on eggshells, the framers of the First Amendment envisioned a robust conversational citizenry buttressed by the most aggressive “Make-No-Law” injunction. Nevertheless, their honorable intentions were betrayed when the state repeatedly failed to protect citizens' freedom of speech during the wartime paranoia of the previous century. Today, commercial media makes the First Amendment protection even more controversial. The value of the free press and free speech is timeless, but the protection of that speech has to constantly be reconciled with the unique circumstances of the times. This academic essay surveys the history of the First Amendment law to shed light on this paradox.

Seungho Chung,
Arkansas State University

Manu Bhandari,
Arkansas State University

Mary Jackson Pitts,
Arkansas State University

“The Relationship Between Social Media Advertising Engagement and Attitudes Toward Advertising on Social Media: Focusing on Facebook Users”

People often engage with social media ads - such as ads on their Facebook newsfeed - by liking, commenting, or sharing the advertisements they see. This study seeks to investigate the relationship between such social media ad engagement and the effectiveness of social media ad messages using the context of Facebook, the dominant social media platform. More specifically, the study investigates the relationship between Facebook users' ad engagement and attitudes toward Facebook ads. The study also investigates the potential moderating influence of immersion, motivation, and gender. Results from a survey of Facebook users (N= 218) showed Facebook ad engagement had a small but significant positive relationship with Facebook ad attitude. Immersion on Facebook also has a significant positive influence on Facebook ad attitude. Motivation and gender of Facebook users did not affect Facebook ad attitude significantly. The results' theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

Ahmed Deen,
Arkansas State University

“The Power of Hashtag on Saudi Arabian Users' Perceptions of Social Issues on Twitter”

Social media have been found to have positive effects. Positively, people are able to connect virtually and create more friends online and they are able to get new ideas and perspectives of life. This study seeks to examine the impact Hashtag via Twitter has on social issues. In addition, it asks whether Saudi users have reached their goal to present their perceptions and opinions of these matters to the Saudi government and then how the Saudi government has reacted. A thematic content analysis was used to address two social issues in Saudi Arabia: the English version of #Women2Drive, and (#????_????_????), King Salman's fight to cease corruption in the Saudi Arabia government. This last hashtag has only an Arabic version that causes all Saudi Arabian Twitter users to have the opportunity to share their opinions about these efforts. The sample, drawn between Sept 1 and Nov 5, 2017, included 40,000 tweets; 20,000 for each issue. Obviously, the findings show two different themes – women's rights and the Islamic themes. The two hashtags themes reflect the power and effectiveness of social media in general and Twitter in particular. More recently, the Saudi people use Twitter to share their issues and problems with government. Based on the analysis of hashtags, the results indicate the procedures have reached the user's hopes and the Saudi government has dealt with the issues seriously.

Bakare Oluwabunmi Dorcas,
University of Kwazulu Natal

“A Social Media (SM) Twist in the Culture of Communication: Perspectives of the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) College of Mentors and Mentees (CCoM)”

Verbal communication has been a part of human existence since pre-recorded history. It has presented humans the opportunity to communicate with one another face-to-face. This form of communication comes with its attendant consequences, making it imperative for the

evolution of an alternative and swift means of communication that heralded Social Media (SM). With its advent, there has been a twist in the culture of communication and a paradigmatic shift that transcends physical interaction to the level of virtual communication, thereby making communication boundless. This has assisted the human race to communicate at real-time due to the pervasive nature of SM which is not constrained by time and location. This is the world that CCoM members find themselves; thus, this paper intends to investigate their perspectives on how SM has created a twist in their communication patterns and interactions with one another. The study will be underpinned by the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). Survey research design will be employed for the study and participants will comprise of CCoM who are selected doctoral students from Universities across Africa. The outcome of the study is expected to improve SM practices and policies and contribute to the theoretical discourse in the field of SM.

Gil Fowler,
Arkansas State University

Anas Al-Rasheed,
Kuwait University

Fawaz Alajmi,
Kuwait University

“An Examination of Social Media Use in Journalism Education in the Middle East: Faculty and Student Expectations”

The proliferation of social media use by journalists raises important questions about how journalism education should support and encourage social media use by students both in and outside the classroom. While journalists increasing use social media for self-promotion and information-seeking, college students are more apt to use social media for personal networking. Contemporary news organizations are seeking employees who are competent to perform in a digital newsroom and who possess social media research skills necessary to gather and report news. This study sought to sample Middle Eastern journalism students and faculty to explore their use of social media personally and in the classroom. The survey instrument, devised from one developed by Kothari and Hickerson, explores basically the same questions they asked in American universities: • What are the differences between faculty and student use of social media personally and in the classroom? • How is social media incorporated in coursework? • To what extent does a faculty member’s professional industry experience influence their social media use? • Does student social media use vary by major? The survey instrument was divided into two sections: basic demographics and social media use. Findings and implications for future research are discussed.

Holly Hall,
Arkansas State University

Catherine Bahn,
Arkansas State University

Myleea Hill,
Arkansas State University

“Love, Little Rock: A Case Study of One City’s “Break Up” with Amazon”

When Amazon was seeking a location for a second headquarters in Fall 2017, Little Rock mayor Mark Stodola announced that the Arkansas capital city would apply. Three weeks later, on the application deadline, Little Rock “broke up” with Amazon via a full-page “Dear John Letter” advertisement in the Washington Post. The resulting Love, Little Rock campaign garnered national and international attention, resulting in close to \$2 million in value as measured by Cision and reported in Arkansas Online. This in-progress qualitative case study uses document review and textual and visual analysis to examine the objectives, strategies, tactics, and impact of and reaction to the initial Love, Little Rock campaign. Further, the study will evaluate the impact of the campaign’s stated goal of attracting additional industry. Based in agenda setting as the theoretical framework, the study also explores the impact of viral publicity in the growing “attention economy.” Preliminary results indicate the Love, Little Rock campaign, notwithstanding pockets of in-state backlash, dominated the national coverage of the Amazon deadline. Still to be determined is the campaign’s effectiveness in recruiting additional industry to the city.

Andrew Hanson,
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

“Stakeholder Theory as a Model for Division II Athletic Public Relations and Development”

While big-time college athletics garners a majority of the national media attention and scrutiny in that spectrum, a different game is being played on the NCAA Division II level. With less coverage and revenue sources, administrators at these institutions must be strategic in their actions with their constituents, particularly from a public relations and development standpoint. Using stakeholder theory as a conceptual framework, this paper examines the challenges and opportunities facing athletic departments in the Mid-America Intercollegiate Athletics Association (MIAA), an NCAA Division II conference comprised of 14 teams across Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma.

Ralph Hanson,
University of Nebraska at Kearney

“Resetting the Agenda: How Sexual Harassment & Assault Became the Story of 2017”

In the fall of 2017, it seemed as though there was a new story of a powerful man in media or politics being outed for sexual misconduct on almost a daily basis. The story became a powerful narrative leading to Time magazine declaring the Person of the Year for 2017 to be “The Silence Breakers” – the women (and men) who have spoken out about suffering sexual abuse. This paper looks at how sexual harassment and abuse became the dominant story of late 2017, and how media organizations dealt with a narrative that cut directly into their business.

Fan Hughes,
Colorado State University

Lawrence,
Colorado State University

“Crafting the Funnel: A Beer Experiment in Message Channels”

The study designed within this paper will be the first of its kind examining the relationship between the flow of information, the message channel, and craft beer consumer preference. This paper will examine the theory of Two-Step Flow of Diffusion of Information to make comparisons as to how opinion leaders inform eventual consumers about high-quality beer products and breweries. The study hypothesizes that word-of-mouth recommendations will be a powerful influence on craft beer preference for the subjects in the outlined experiment. However, this study wishes to understand how a reference channel influences initial perceptions and satisfaction with a craft beer product. If the study can demonstrate a relationship between higher preferences for a craft beer via a word-of-mouth message, then craft breweries could refine their communication strategies to zero-in on opinion leaders and influencers to cast a wider net on a larger audience, capturing consumers more effectively than traditional mediated messages.

Ahmed Makharesh,
Arkansas State University

Ghanem Elhersh,
Arkansas State University

“Print, Broadcast Convergence in the Newsroom: A Case Analysis of Northwestern Missouri State University”

The faculty of the department of mass media at the Northwest Missouri State University (NWMSU) successfully converged a newsroom at the basement of the College of Communication and Mass Media. The primary goal of this newsrooms is to provide the job market with highly qualified media graduates. This case analysis examines how the faculty of the department of mass media at the Northwest Missouri State University (NWMSU) has successfully converged a newsroom and how did they deal with this entire process. This case analysis goes through the main three challenges and applied alternatives. Regarding challenges, the first challenge was to convince the administration of the necessity to converge a newsroom. The second challenge was to find the physical space, and the third challenge was to provide the required budget. Regarding alternatives, this case also classifies the alternatives into three main stages: The very beginning stage when the faculty had just thought about convergence, the steps when they were making convergence, and the current work environment in the convergence newsroom. This case analysis provides vital information of each stage separately. However, this case analysis also shows how the teamwork of the convergence newsroom successfully achieved the process.

Stephen Joseph McConnell,
Colorado State University

“Lock Her Up and the Circuit of Culture: Evaluating Effectiveness of a Critical Cultural Paradigm in New Media”

This research assesses whether the circuit of culture is a viable model to examine culture creation and mean-making in online communicative environments. Using a variant of grounded theory, the research includes a unique methodology that both tests the viability of the model and allows for the potential emergence of a new theory that may supplant it. That test is conducted using the “Lock Her Up” cultural artefact, a chant that became a rhetorical weapon used by opponents of Hillary Clinton during the 2016 U.S. presidential race. Specific “Lock Her Up” cultural artefacts, exclusively created on online platforms, are subject to examination, particularly artefacts that are reflective of the five interrelated processes of the

circuit of culture. However, other forms of “circuit like” meaning-making may emerge, presenting new concepts that potentially result in a modification of the model.

Emmanuel Omotayo Ogundijo,
Arkansas State University

“Perceptions of Facebook Privacy Among Arkansas State University Students”

Since its inception in 2004, Facebook has been one of the leading social networking sites among college students. Despite its numerous advantages, this issue of privacy on Facebook has been a major concern. In order to know how college students perceive privacy on Facebook, this study used a qualitative approach and conducted in-depth interviews among 20 college students (10 males, 10 females) at Arkansas State University. Making connections with friends, family and using Facebook as source of information were found to be a major function for using Facebook. The study found that a majority of the participants have not read the Facebook privacy policies noted when one signs in to use Facebook. College students employ different protection strategies in restricting their profiles. Males tend to reveal personal information while females tended not to reveal their personal information. The result indicated that intrusion is part of Facebook itself and application of Communication Privacy Management theory showed that a majority of the females have shown a thick privacy boundary and there is a difference between males and females regarding attitudes about Facebook’s protection of their privacy and information.

Mary Jackson Pitts,
Arkansas State University

“Real Time News: Meeting the FCC Call to Promote Digital Inclusion and Literacy”

A Federal Communication Commission 2017 report focused on strategizing to promote digital inclusion across the United States. While access barriers exist because of economic realities, public schools can provide programs that promote digital literacy training and access to technology and broadband. Teaching digital literacy can come in many different forms. This case study examines the pedagogy of technology to enhance storytelling skills. Digital equity is an important factor in the pedagogical approach to help students learn beyond their immediate world and not only to be digitally inclusive but to embrace diversity.

Jayaprakash R. Veeramreddy,
Arkansas State University

Lily Zeng,
Arkansas State University

“A Paradigm Shift to A Public-Centric System: The Power of E-governance and M-Governance in India”

Efficiency and effectiveness in governance is key to success of any country. With 70 percent of its population living in rural areas, India has been facing such challenges in its government for centuries. As recent development in information technology changes how average citizens communicate and seek information, the Indian government starts to explore new ways of governance. Some of such efforts include e-governance and m-governance. In 2006, for example, National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) was formulated by Department of Electronics and Information Technology and Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances to

identify and prioritize e-governance projects in India. The mission of NeGP is to “make all government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs to realise the basic needs of common man” (NeGD, n.d.). This new governance system marks a paradigm shift from the traditional bureaucratic system to a public-centric system. This paper reviews the evolution of governance in India. Focus is placed on e-governance and m-governance initiatives.

Lily Zeng,
Arkansas State University

Bill Hu,
Arkansas State University

Zhiwen Xiao,
University of Houston

“Children and Social Media: What Should Parents Know and What Can They Do?”

Social media sites allow users to accomplish online many tasks that are important to them offline. The last decade witnessed faster growth of online social media use among teenagers than other segments of the population in the United States. The percentage of online teenagers using social networking websites rose from 55% in 2006 to 73% in 2011. Parents often face a series of questions concerning their children’s use of online social media. For example, when to give your child a smartphone? Should you connect with your child on Facebook? Should you know the passwords of your child’s social media accounts? What are the benefits of allowing your child to use online social media? What are the risks? What can parents do to protect your child on social media sites? Using the most current national survey data, this study seeks to provide expert advice to help parents prepare for their children’s social media adventure.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA STUDIES

William C. Schaniel,
University of West Georgia and Global Scholastic Services

Suzanne Kelley,
North Dakota State University

Thomas D. Isern,
North Dakota State University

Suzanne Kelley,
North Dakota State University Press

“Viticulture in the Lindis: Terroir as Regional Identity”

During the time in which the two authors have been engaged in a long-term study of the Lindis district of Central Otago, the region has undergone a significant change in identity. Once disparaged as a country marginal at best, the Lindis has emerged as a land of diversified enterprise and lifestyle amenities. The most salient aspect of this emergence is viticulture, along with its confederate, oenology. In the current century Central Otago, with the Lindis at its heart, has emerged as a world leader in production of Pinot Noir, along with other vitis vinifera once considered unlikely. This paper chronicles and explains the rise of grape-growing and wine-making in the Lindis, a worthwhile study for its own sake, but does so, further, in the context of regional history and identity. The redefinition of terroir, as explicated by geographer Warren Moran in his masterwork, *New Zealand Wine*, provides intellectual guidance for historical linkage between the viticultural concept of terroir and the historical study of region.

William C. Schaniel,
University of West Georgia & Global Scholastic Services

“Captain Cook’s HMB Endeavour: How Old Technology became New Technology”

Captain Cook’s Endeavour is one of the iconic naval vessels. Its story of survival during Cook’s first “Voyage of Discovery” made it the blueprint for wooden ships sailed by explorers and whalers for over 100 years. Despite its impact on worldwide ship design and building, marine historians have actively rejected the idea of the Endeavour being the first in a new class of ships. A recent question of why the Endeavour was not worthy of its own ship class was answered with the statement “It is a Whitby CAT.” This response echoed the Admiralty’s response to Cook’s ship choice. The “Endeavour” was a ship designed and worked as a coastal tanker, but the design also became the ship innovation that made long ocean voyages reasonable. This paper explores how a local ship design became an iconic international blueprint.

Heather Steinmann,
Western New Mexico University

“Women and Words: Two Booker Prize Winning New Zealand Novelists, Their Relationships with New Zealand in the Novels, and with the Press”

Just two New Zealand authors have won the Man Booker Prize for their novels: Keri Hulme (for

The Bone People) and Eleanor Catton (for _The Luminaries_). This paper examines the complex ways that the two novels engage with New Zealand as a setting as well as the complex and sometimes controversial ways that both authors have engaged with the press. Parallels will not only be drawn between the fictional and the real, but the ways in which genre issues are represented by and cast upon the two writers.

POLITICAL SCIENCE
Ignacio Medina-Núñez
Universidad de Guadalajara, México

Carly Brown,
University of Nebraska-Kearney

“Gun Control and Polarization: How Two States Made It Work”

The year 2012 saw two mass shootings take the lives of thirty-eight men, women, and children in the states of Colorado and Connecticut. Following these tragedies, these two states were able to do what the federal government had been, and continues to be, unable to do: pass major gun control legislation. In a polarized nation, most often studied in respect to the U.S Senate, this project intends to explore why two states successfully took this action, and what role polarization played in the process. Authors such as Karl Kurtz and Alex Garlick will be referenced in their attempts to understand state legislatures and polarization. By reviewing the legislation proposed and passed, the party makeup of the state legislatures, and the response by the public, factors such as governor power and focusing events will provide a better answer than polarization as to why gun control was successfully passed in these state legislatures. Looking past the passage of this legislation, polarization will show itself through public reaction and senatorial consequences.

William E. Carroll,
Sam Houston State University

“Out with the Old, In with the New? The Emergence of New Parties in Europe”

This paper addresses the following question: are new parties emerging in Europe displacing the older established parties? The older established parties include the traditional parties of the left and right, for example the Social Democrats and Christian Democrats in Germany. Even the various Green parties are now part of the political establishment, such as the Greens in Germany. In Germany again the far right Alternative for Germany is a new source of pressure on the established party system, particularly Angela Merkl's Christian Democrats. New parties elsewhere include Podemos and Ciudadanos in Spain, where the two established parties, PP and PSOE won only 50% of the vote; Syriza and Golden Dawn in Greece, where the Socialist Workers' Party collapsed; Macron's En Marche candidacy succeeded in besting both the established parties, Socialists and Republicans, to face Marine Le Pen in the presidential runoff; and the 5 Star Movement which has shaken Italy's political system. This will be a descriptive analysis of parties, their ideologies, bases and broadness of support, and the impact new parties have had, electorally and ideologically, on the established parties and their respective party systems.

Kimberly L. Casey,
Northwest Missouri State University

“On Political Nepotism: The Political Networks of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison”

While certain political figures in American history have been strongly linked with having dynastic affiliations, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison are not names typically associated with such connections as were other contemporaries. Yet upon closer inspection, it is clear that familial connections formed significant aspects of their political networks, affecting how they

functioned in politics, especially within the presidency. This paper identifies the members of Jefferson's and Madison's political networks throughout their political careers, especially their presidencies. It specifies who among their inner circle could also claim kinship through either consanguinial (blood) or affinial (marital) ties. Identification of their political kinship networks and the role they played in the careers of Jefferson and Madison is accomplished through genealogical and biographical accounts, letters, and government appointments. The purpose is threefold: first, I seek to demonstrate that American or new nepotism was clearly at work in Jefferson's career, even as Jefferson became the first crusader against classical nepotism in American government. Secondly, I illuminate a part of Jefferson and Madison's executive office management that has received little scholarly attention: the use of family members as political operatives. Thirdly, I explain how kinship affected aspects of their roles, particularly as leaders of their political party and their relationship with Congress, the bureaucracy, and the military during their presidencies. This paper is forms a part of a larger discussion on the importance, if not the validity, of the American brand of nepotism in American political institutions.

Soham Das,
University of Texas at Dallas

“Ethnic Conflict: Assessing the Causal Cleavages”

In recent decades 64 percent of the civil wars have been fought on ethnic lines. However, not all ethnic groups are prone to violence. In this article, I try to explain why some ethnic groups are prone to violence vis-a-vis others. Theoretically, through social constructivism and horizontal inequality, the study argues that class, religion, and language are the three broad cleavages that determine ethnic group behavior, and a combination of these cleavages develops a continuum of peaceful to violent politics. While doing so, the article elaborates the idea of overlapping versus cross-cutting cleavages of discrimination. It analyzes the combined effects of the cleavages of discrimination against ethnic groups, and they are studied not only singly, but also in groups of two, apart from a complete overlapping of all the cleavages. I find that the reinforcing cleavages of discrimination increase both the occurrence and severity of conflict and ethnic groups facing religious discrimination alone can also be prone to severe violence. The argument is empirically evaluated on a sample of 36 politically relevant ethnic groups of Indian subcontinents over the period of 1947-2013. The article finds the relative weight of few cleavages and a pattern of conflict occurrence in this region.

Charles-P David,
University of Quebec at Montreal

“Why and How Do Entrepreneurs Fail in National Security Policy-Making: A Case Study of George Ball and the Battle for the Heart and Mind of LBJ”

Our paper will explore the reverse situation: why certain entrepreneurs fail in "agenda setting" and "bureaucratic gaming", in other words in defining and implementing their preferred policies. We will present our most recent case study from which extensive empirical evidence was gathered, notably from the LBJ presidential library: Under Secretary George Ball's failure to reorient the Johnson Administration decisions during the critical period of September 1964 to March 1965. The paper will suggest hypotheses on the failure by entrepreneurs to successfully win over decisions, both at the individual and the bureaucratic levels. The ideas, the bureaucratic methods and the personal influence of Ball will be assessed on several key decisions. This way, we will offer evidence of the reasons why and how entrepreneurship in national security is subject to adverse factors that can ultimately increase the chances of failure in national security policy-making - and ultimately war.

Marcela Franzoni,
UNESP/UNICAMP/PUC-SP

“The Mexico-US Interdependent Relations”

The objective of this paper is to understand the contemporary relations of Mexico with the United States. It's argued that, despite the remarkable asymmetry between them, they are interdependent. The US was the destination of 81% of the total exported by Mexico in 2016. Although the US exports were more desconcentrated, 15.9% in 2016, the border states of Texas, California, Arizona and New Mexico have Mexico as its main trading partner. In this scenario, the binational border plays an important role. Besides being the stage for trade and productive ties, given the significant presence of maquiladoras, it is also a symbolic environment of social interdependence. It is estimated that more than 30 million Mexicans live in the United States, which, besides being a work force, send millions of dollars in remittances annually to Mexico, a major source of foreign exchange for the State. In this paper, the economic and social relations between Mexico and the USA are explored to justify interdependence. It is also argued that in this context, recent proposals such as the exit from NAFTA are highly risky for both countries, which now renegotiate the agreement. It is concluded that, for Mexico, such relations have a dual character: if on the one hand they allow the country greater bargaining power, exploiting the magnitude of the bonds between them, on the other hand it hinders more autonomous strategies and in the sense of diminishing the asymmetry, diversifying their international economic relations to Asia or Latin America, for example.

Matthew Fuller,
St. Philip's College

“The Islamic Jonestown: Why the Islamic State Should be Viewed Primarily as a Suicide Cult that Uses Terrorist Tactics Rather than as Simply a Terrorist Organization”

On 18 November 1978, the Reverend Jim Jones led 909 people in a mass suicide in an outpost in Guyana. Jones was able to get them to go along with this by claiming that he was reincarnated from Jesus and Buddha, that the end of the world was coming, and that when they all drank the poison they would go to paradise together.

When Abu Bakr al Baghdadi declared the new Caliphate, he was able to get tens of thousands of people to flock to his cause by claiming that only he could lead a new Caliphate because he was a descendent of the tribe of Muhammad, and that this Caliphate would bring the armies of Rome to defeat and this will bring about the end of the world. If you commit a suicide bombing, you will be granted passage to paradise.

The similarities are too obvious to be ignored. Using Margaret Singer's definition of a cult as an organization that uses abuse to control its members, seeks to separate members from preexisting relationships, and puts belief on one central charismatic figure, this paper intends to argue that the Islamic State should be viewed primarily as a Suicide Cult that uses terrorist tactics, rather than as a typical Ethno-Nationalist Terrorist organization.

Moving our understanding in this direction would have extraordinary implications for how we combat its ideology, how we keep people from joining, and how we help get people out once they have joined.

Mary Lynne Gasaway Hill,
St Mary's University

“Inclusion/Exclusion in Lincoln and Trump's Inaugural Addresses”

This paper compares and contrasts the language strategies of Inclusion and Exclusion that presidents Lincoln and Trump utilize in their inaugural addresses. American carnage is a phrase from Trump's inaugural address, describing the contemporary American moment, but is a more apt description of the period in which Lincoln delivered his second inaugural address, the waning days of the American Civil War. The terms Solidarity or Camaraderie and Distance or Power are assumed to have a particular definition when we use them as discourse concepts fundamental to sociolinguistic theory and analysis, beginning with Brown and Gilman's 1960 study of the use of second person pronouns in several European languages (e.g., French tu v vous). Lincoln engaged strategies, such as the use of third person pronouns, to shift the focus from Us v. Them to a reunited Us, as he worked to build solidarity not only with his Northern base, but also with his Southern opponents. Trump also delivered an inaugural address to a nation divided into Us and Them, but not one engaged in bloody conflict. Trump engaged in a pattern of pronoun usage that reinforces division on two distinct levels, Us/the forgotten people v. Them/the Washington elite and v. other countries. Trump's usage pattern instead intensifies distance and power, highlighting division between the government and the people, while not necessarily including himself in either group.

Andrew J. Hill,
St. Phillip's College

“The Rule of Distinction: Inclusion and Exclusion of Civilian Populations in International Humanitarian Law”

One of the key concepts of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), or the law of armed conflict, is the Rule of Distinction. This principle explicitly excludes the use of weapons that cannot discriminate between civilian and military targets. This recognized distinction is between combatants, who are legitimate military targets, and non-combatants, who are protected by IHL. The application of this IHL concept has been controversial. With the new U.S. Administration, fresh concerns have been raised due to statements from President Donald Trump that have challenged international norms about inclusion and exclusion of military targets and civilian populations.

William Israel,
St. Mary's University

“Discourse of Distrust: Karl Rove's Media Strategies as the Seeds of the Trump Administration's Inclusionary and Exclusionary Tactics”

Discourse of Distrust: Karl Rove's Media Strategies as the Seeds of the Trump Administration's Inclusionary and Exclusionary Tactics by William Israel. This paper investigates the seeds of the discourse of distrust, sown in the media strategies of Karl Rove in his role as George W. Bush's Deputy Chief of Staff and Senior Advisor, in relation to current media strategies of the Trump Administration. This paper examines the shifting of socio-political media norms and expectations, which intensify inclusion of some while heightening the exclusion of others, that We the People are confronting in the Trump era.

Drew Lanier,
University of Central Florida and Western Michigan University

Mark Hurwitz,
University of Central Florida and Western Michigan University

“Diversity Through Time: Professional, Educational and Life Diversity”

Representation and participation are critical issues within democratic institutions, including the judiciary. While most studies of representative diversity address the critical issues of race or gender, and for good reason, in this paper we diverge from that approach as we examine the diverse nature of pre-bench experience of federal appellate judges. For instance, the current Supreme Court is made up entirely of justices who attended Harvard or Yale. Is this an aberration or part of a trend? What about other professional experiences, such as whether federal judges were law clerks, prosecutors, or otherwise engaged in politics? We employ descriptive data derived from public sources as well as our own survey instrument to study the pre-bench experience of federal judges over time.

Mariano Magalhaes,
Augustana College

“The Relationship between Feminist Civil Society and the State in Brazil: An Examination of the Conselho Nacional de Direitos da Mulher from 2013 to 2017”

In this project I investigate the relationship between feminist civil society in Brazil and the National Council of Women’s Rights (CNDM). The council was established in 1985 alongside Brazil official return to civilian government. It has undergone significant reform over the years, reflecting the programa de governo of each successive administration, with the most significant institutional upgrade during the presidency of Lula da Silva. In the last year and half the council has undergone major changes in its composition with the move to the right under current President Temer. To analyze the relationship between feminist civil society and the CNDM I examine the minutes of council meetings held between 2013 and 2017. These meetings are held periodically although somewhat irregularly, with a total of 14 meetings held since the beginning of 2013. An analysis of these documents allows me to ascertain what topics were discussed, who spoke from civil society on what topics, the fala (speech) of government representatives, and the frequency of contributions. The analysis should yield information on the ideas, positions and conflicts between members of civil society and the government representatives.

Carlos Massé-Narváez,
CIME-Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“Hacia la Constitución de una Conciencia Eco-transformadora del Sujeto Antisistémico”

The proposal that is presented here is the analysis of how to introduce in the determination of consciousness, elements that contribute to the acquisition of an eco-transforming consciousness, through a critical environmental education. For this we use the transdisciplinary joint method as a concrete whole. It is mainly E. Leff, M. Löwy, V. Shiva and others, of the need for world citizens to fight harder - because the main social fighters are the indigenous groups, who are the most anti-systemic activists since the Conquest, since they have been and are being robbed of their lands and aquifers. For this reason, he proposes to join this struggle, to defend the human race from the ecological catastrophe that is to come. The echo of the proposal alludes to the protection of the environment, and the transformative is based on walking the road, in the first instance to expose the supposed representative democracy, because only in a democratic socialism could make real changes in environmental public policies. Finally, but not to the last, we review the approach of many voices who advocate for an eco-socialist-humanist system.

Adriana Medina Villegas,
Universidad de Guadalajara / Instituto Municipal de las Mujeres Guadalajara.

Ignacio Medina Núñez,
Universidad de Guadalajara / Instituto Municipal de las Mujeres Guadalajara

“Violence Against Women in Couple Relations in Mexico”

Violence against women is a serious social problem worldwide. The World Health Organization (2016) estimates that approximately one in three women in the world has experienced some kind of physical or sexual violence, being her partner the aggressor in most of these cases. It is also estimated that 38% of the murders of women produced in the world are carried out by their partners. Particularly in Mexico, 47% of women aged 15 and over have suffered some violence from husbands or partners, ex-husbands or ex-partners, or boyfriends. The fact is that women, because of being women, experience violence and violations of their human rights from birth to death. The purpose of this paper is to show a diagnosis of this situation of violence towards women in Mexico, discussing the weakness of public policy towards this problem and a proposal of a program of Mutual Assistance Groups for Women.

Diego Nápoles Franco,
University of Guadalajara

“Bifurcated Societies and Movement Identities in the Socio-Spatial Reconfiguration of Medium-Sized Cities”

The reality of urban and semi-urban spaces in the world is increasingly complex and socially bifurcated, the growing population encouraged to live fully the benefits of neoliberalism seems tense and difficult to achieve. The challenges of a wave of so-called millennials sharpen around the competencies of the labor market; in this transition towards the freedom of consumption there is a risk of modifying the credentials of individuals, now we are talking about identities in movement, constant changes more than ever. Is there a way out of this difficult environment? The issues of well-being and tranquility seem dependent on a modern materialism, far removed from any sensitivity to values, which traditionally had shaped human beings throughout history. It has already been commented on the dehumanization that the world is currently experiencing, but perhaps such a timely and penetrating action at the core of societies was never raised: the family ... these nuclei are now vulnerable despite some cultural environments in which they develop daily. The exposure of different events in a world where economic interests prevail, shows a disadvantage for individuals, even when grouped. Poverty rates increase, while violence spreads without delay. The problems of towns and cities become more evident in the absence of governance. Now human beings, we know little of true democratic struggles, because what predominates is the inability to unify efforts to combat corruption, poverty and the complicated situation of frustration to solve social problems that require another approach and philosophy. You live in the willing and not in power. Imagination is strong but it lacks the spirit to constitute those wonderful ideas of conquerors of the world

James A. Norris,
Texas A&M International University

“Protest and Value Change in Argentina and Chile”

No Abstract

Hugo Rangel,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Medios Públicos para el Fortalecimiento de la Democracia y la Ciudadanía”

Esta ponencia reflexiona sobre el tipo de la contribución de los medios de comunicación públicos para el desarrollo de la democracia (Sartori, Dahl). Se expone que no es suficiente contar con medios del Estado como han existido en México sino reunir una serie de condiciones para lograr su función democratizadora. En este sentido se subraya su independencia y su sentido crítico. Se muestra un panorama internacional de medios públicos democráticos en los países desarrollados. Se argumenta que los medios públicos son esenciales para ejercer una ciudadanía plena. En este sentido se trata de un derecho esencial que no se cumple en México. El interés de los medios para la democracia depende cómo sea definida ésta (Deane, 2006). En efecto, si, como muchos piensan en México, la democracia se limita a las elecciones competitivas, entonces los medios no tienen más importancia que su rol electoral. Sin embargo la democracia supone que el demos, el pueblo, esté suficientemente informado (Sartori, 2001). Si la democracia es una política en la que los ciudadanos tienen una voz importante en los asuntos públicos, simplemente la ciudadanía no puede quedarse desinformada de los asuntos públicos que le atañen. La sociedad informada es un imperativo. Presentamos un panorama negativo de los medios en México a la merced de intereses comerciales o con una tradición oficialista y de cooptación.

Linda-Marie Sundstrom,
California Baptist University

“The Impacts of Cultural Norms on the Success of Public Policy: An International Comparative Study”

As the United States looks for examples of policies to emulate, the question arises, does success of a policy in one country guarantee success in another? Can policies be interchangeable from country to country? Are there unique and deeply embedded cultural norms in other countries that would prevent successful adoption of similar policies in countries that do not share similar cultural norms?

In Scandinavia, there appears to be a historical buy-in of the cultural norms that enables successful implementation of more socialist-oriented policies at a national level. Can that buy-in occur if cultural norms change either by transporting policies to a different country, or relocating people with different cultural norms and values into a country where neither side desires to change or accommodate new values at a fundamental level?

In Scandinavia, we identified two little-known aspects of their culture that may provide a key to understanding the cultural impacts on Scandinavian public policy: The Law of Jante and Lagom. These two cultural norms are significantly different from cultural norms in the United States and other nations, providing a powerful means of policy comparison. The qualitative, ethnographic research is using a combination of interviews, document analysis, and observations to determine Scandinavian attitudes that may impact the success of policies. The research is exploring the connection between cultural norms and the impact on policies; developing concepts for adjusting policies for a changing society; and comparing cultural international cultural norms to those of the United States

Andrés Valdez-Zepeda,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Liderazgo Medido: La Nueva Gestión Pública Basada en Rankings”

El escrito da cuenta del surgimiento y desarrollo de una nueva tendencia de gestión de los asuntos públicos y de gobierno a nivel global, que se denomina gestión por rankings. Este tipo de gestión, es el resultado de una medición del desempeño, realizada usualmente por un agente o institución externa prestigiada, que usando una metodología basada generalmente en indicadores, audita y evalúa los resultados, logros y avances en la gestión de gobierno, mismos que ronquea en un listado en comparación con otros gobiernos equiparables. Como tendencia global, la gestión sustentada en rankings no se presenta como una alternativa, sino como una verdadera necesidad de las dependencias públicas y de gobierno, que no solo les ayuda en los procesos de mejora continua, sino que también genera incentivos muy importantes, como el prestigio, el reconocimiento social, la construcción y el mejor posicionamiento de marca.

Arturo Vega,
St. Mary's University

“Elections & Policies of Inclusion and Exclusion: The Case of DACA”

This paper explores the dynamics of electoral politics and their implications for policies of inclusion and exclusion in the phrase We the People. The relationship of shifting socio-political norms in the Trump era is considered in relation to voting patterns and support or rejection of the Obama administration's immigration policy of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA).

Lorenzo Rafael Vizcarra-Guerrero,
Universidad de Guadalajara

Ana Cecilia Morquecho-Guitrón,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“La Participación Política Juvenil. Estudio Comparado de los Estudiantes del Centro Universitario de la Ciénega de la Universidad de Guadalajara y del Instituto Tecnológico de Ocotlán, Jalisco, México”

El estudio que en esta ponencia se presenta tiene como objetivo la comprensión de distintos aspectos de la participación política de una parte de los jaliscienses: los jóvenes estudiantes universitarios. La investigación se realizó con estudiantes del Centro Universitario de la Ciénega de la Universidad de Guadalajara (U de G) y del Instituto Tecnológico de Ocotlán (ITO) Jalisco. Los estudiantes participantes en el estudio pertenecen a las tres sedes del Centro Universitario de la Ciénega, asentadas en las ciudades de Ocotlán, La Barca y Atotonilco el Alto para el caso de la U de G, mientras que los estudiantes del ITO todos realizan sus estudios universitarios en la ciudad de Ocotlán, Jalisco. El tamaño de la muestra fue de 504 estudiantes, 210 del CUCIENEGA y 294 del ITO. El trabajo empírico y la estrategia de observación se fundamentaron en la aplicación de un cuaderno cuestionario a los estudiantes integrados en la muestra. Las variables de la participación política que se estudian son el interés por la política y los asuntos del gobierno, activismo político, formas y valoración de las distintas maneras de participación política, valoración del ejercicio del voto y confianza ante los actores e instituciones públicas.

Dana K Whippo,
Dickinson State University

Karen Hale Lewis,
Dickinson State University

“Efficacy of Violence Arguments in Attribution and Framing Effects”

In this paper we analyze cases where advocates for regulation introduced framing and attribution effects into the public dialogue, including pornography as well as violence in video games and music. Opponents in each case pursued a collective, governmental solution to their concern and used arguments based on the potential violent impact of the over-consumption and normalization of violence through these media. This study will contribute to existing research on framing and attribution effects, and their impact on public policy.

Stephen Wright,
Northern Arizona University

“Europe's Common Foreign and Security Policy under Challenge: Problems in the Neighborhood”

The Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) of the European Union (EU) is an ambitious project attempting to harmonize the external policies of twenty-eight diverse members. In recent years, challenges to the policy’s implementation have been exacerbated by events around Europe’s periphery or neighborhood. These include political, security, and economic problems with Russia, attempts to organize better relations with states along the eastern periphery of the EU, tensions with Turkey, and the ongoing pressures of large-scale refugee migrations from the Middle East and North Africa. Such pressures have tested the ability of the EU to hold together on common policies. Critical events in 2016, notably the decision by Britain to withdraw from the EU (Brexit) and by the election of Donald Trump as US president have complicated and compounded these foreign policy challenges facing the EU. This paper addresses the principles and operation of the CFSP, considers the impact of the daunting foreign policy challenges facing the region, and examines EU options of hard, soft, and moral power. The paper concludes with an assessment of the likely scenarios for future European cooperation on foreign and security policy in dealing with these and other regional issues.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Viola Fuentes,
Northern Arizona University

Patsy Kraeger,
Georgia Southern University

Chandra Commuri,
California State University at Bakersfield

Manuel Diaz Flores,
Universidad Autonoma de Aguascalientes

“Budget Transparency and Accountability on Local Governments in Mexico”

Budget transparency allows citizen to know how resources are allocated and how they are spent. Governments must publish a key financial information on their website such extent and ease as the citizens can provide feedback on government revenues, allocations, and expenditures. Additionally the transparency reduces the corruption making efficient use of resources, promotes more trust in the government and higher revenues since citizens are more likely to pay taxes and contribute donations. This paper presents a methodology overview that allows measuring the progress of local governments on budgetary transparency in Mexico. The methodological instrument as a whole considers nine indicators: political, legal, archives, public information, budgetary allocation, purchases, accounting, monitoring and evaluation• and control. However, in this paper only two indicators will be presented due to its length: budgetary allocation and monitoring and evaluation.

Zachery Grigg,
New Mexico State University

“The Impact of Organizational Partnerships: An Analysis on the Benefits of Two-Year Community College Partnerships with Four-Year Universities in New Mexico”

This research seeks to examine the implications that partnerships between two-year community college and four-year universities have, at the structural level, on student outputs. For the purposes of this paper, student outputs refer to an increase of retention, graduation rates or transfer rates and are hereafter referred jointly to as educational effectiveness. Specifically, this research seeks to empirically test the relationship between collegiate partnerships and education effectiveness by examining and comparing measures of educational effectiveness of two-year community colleges that have partnerships against those community colleges that do not. Related to this objective, I hypothesize that partnered two-year colleges will produce measures of educational effectiveness at a higher rate than non-partnered two-year colleges. In addition, because community colleges also service a disadvantaged population this text will also compare educational effectiveness alongside the components of race and gender. Related to this aim I anticipate that measures of educational effectiveness will be higher in partnered institutions when compared across the lines of race and gender. Importantly, this study will be limited to a focus on partnerships within the State of New Mexico collegiate system.

Trang Hoang,
University of Texas at Dallas

Meghna Sabharwal,
University of Texas at Dallas

“Diversity Management, Active Representative Bureaucracy, and Organization Performance in Federal Government Agencies”

The theory of representative bureaucracy has spanned over 60 years, and it is staying as an important academic research topic as well as a powerful tool for practitioners in public administration (Long 1952; Mosher 1986; Sowa and Selden 2003; Selden 1997; Wilkins and Keiser 2006). Based on the premise that enhanced efficiency and democracy can be derived through a more diverse workforce (White and Rice 2005, 5), the study starts with the hypothesis that diverse workforce could lead to higher organizational performance. Different with the previous studies, this research approaches diversity from both passive and active representative. Blau index is applied to calculate gender and minority indexes or passive representative of federal agencies. Active representation is measured through employee’s discretion and engagement indexes. The research’s conceptual framework is developed from the literature of administrative discretion (Sowa and Selden 2003; Wilkins and Keiser 2006) and engagement/empowerment (Yang 2011). The study uses data from the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey and FedScope from 2010-2016 to implement comparable study among four types of federal agencies including distributive, redistributive, regulatory, and constitution policy (Sabharwal 2015). The study finds that active representation has a positive impact on the organizational performance across federal agencies. Gender diversity is positively associated with organizational performance in regulatory, constituent policy and redistributive agencies, while it is negatively related to organizational performance in distributive agencies. The study concludes with suggestions for public organizations and managers to increase the effectiveness of diversity management practices to achieve higher organizational performance.

Patsy Kraeger,
Georgia Southern University

“Public-Private Partnerships: Philanthropy Building Local and State Government Capacity”

This paper presents a comparative case study to by examining two unique cases where Southern California Grantmakers and the Council of Michigan Foundations have expanded government capacity at the local government level in San Diego California and at the state level in the Michigan Governor’s Office. The paper examines these two specific Public- Private Partnerships from both program performance and policy outcomes to advance the community good.

Patsy Kraeger,
Georgia Southern University

Xianming Huang,
Capitol University of Economics and Business (Beijing)

“Asia’s Benefit Corporations: The Emergence of Social Enterprise”

The principal research aim will be to identify the primary factors that are related to accountability and assessment in Benefit Corporations through a mixed methods analysis of

the 36. These new hybrids are attempting to bridge the market and charitable sectors in Asia. One criticism in China as well as in other countries in Asia is that the traditional nonprofit organizations are often resource dependent on philanthropy or national or international government support and are not sustainable. The paper will suggest that while new organizational models may, in theory, achieve lasting social benefit and environmental well-being alongside of economic prosperity.

Assessing and comparing the actual outcomes of the 36 B Corps across Asia allows a first look at how robust the B Corp is in China as potential model for social enterprise legitimacy in Asia. Zhao (2012) suggest that social enterprise is an emerging field in China and focuses on three models, the social startup, the startup for public good and the social enterprise. The BCorp (Benefit corporation) arguably fits all three models.

E Scott Lee,
Indiana University East

“When a Proposed Policy Solution Seen as Inevitable Opens a Policy Window: A New Policy Window in Idaho's Boulder-White Cloud Mountains”

A proposed, competing policy seen as inevitable by stakeholders operates to open a policy window during which a policy entrepreneur may successfully position a competing policy as the lesser of two evils. In 2004 U.S. Representative Mike Simpson (R-ID) first introduced legislation to create additional wilderness, solidify existing recreational uses, provide local economic relief, and provide relief for ranchers in the Boulder-White Cloud Mountains area in Central Idaho. Over the next decade he tried without success to pass this legislation. The Obama Administration’s proposal of its own competing policy solution in 2014, the creation of a monument covering the area pursuant to presidential power under the Antiquities Act, opened a policy window that allowed Simpson to successfully present his policy solution as the lesser evil than the proposed unilateral presidential action.

Jacob Loehr,
University of Texas at Dallas

“Public-Parent Partnerships in Education: Analyzing Outcomes at Travis Heights Elementary as a Case Study for Understanding Niche Charter School Strategies”

American parents are exposed to a growing list of unique public-school alternatives that are derivative of existing charter school schemes. However, research into the performance of these varied methods cannot match the pace of policy evolution in charter school management. Nonetheless, researchers continue try and glance into the so-called black box• of classrooms to extract causal strands of truth. This process has not yielded sweeping truths about charters, while the diverse, and often niche, changes that each new charter school provides remain under-evaluated. One of these mechanisms, parent trigger laws, allow parents to petition for a charter school intervention in a failing public school. In contrast to heavily studied charters that encourage departure from public schools in favor of independent charter campuses, parent trigger laws allow children to remain at the same school location. This study seeks to provide an evaluation of insufficiently-investigated parent-triggers using an instance of a parent triggered charter takeover at Travis Heights Elementary in Austin, Texas. A case study analysis of the pre-and-post parent-trigger environment at Travis Heights compared with student performance will test assumptions about the effects of parental buy-in• and reveal whether further prying into the black box• of niche charters is a worthwhile endeavor.

Christina A. Medina,

New Mexico State University

“Community-Engaged Scholarship: Public Policy Training for Mayors and Newly-Elected City Council Members”

Ernest Boyer’s seminal work, *Scholarship Reconsidered* (1991), challenged higher education institutions to embrace the broader scope of academic work, moving beyond the traditional tripartite faculty role of teaching, research, and service, and an overly narrow definition of research as the only legitimate avenue to further knowledge. He proposed four interrelated dimensions of scholarship: discovery, integration, application and teaching. Subsequently, Boyer expanded his definition to include the scholarship of engagement, which regards service as scholarship when it requires the use of knowledge that results from one’s role as a faculty member.

Often referred to as "community-engaged scholarship", the scholarship of engagement applies an integrative approach to the traditional domains of research, teaching, and service. This panel will discuss the use of knowledge that results from one’s role as a faculty member to create public policy training for Mayors and newly-elected City Council members.

Muhammad Zeeshan Noor,
The University of Texas at Dallas

James Harrington, Ph.D.,
The University of Texas at Dallas

“Does Social Media Activities Differ Among Faith-Based Nonprofits belonging To Different Types of Religion in The U.S.?”

Social media is becoming one of the key ways for nonprofits to generate revenue through platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Snapchat. Although considerable research has been devoted to the adoption and use of social media by nonprofit organizations, in general, rather less attention has been paid to analyzing the behavior of social media use among different nature of nonprofits, such as faith-based organizations. The faith-based organizations are usually associated with a specific organized religion, such as Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, and others. According to Guidestar (2017), there are a total of 306,321 registered nonprofits under the religious, spiritual and development category. Studies find that the faith-based organizations and nonprofits mostly rely on religious congregations and/or denominational support, for direct financial assistance, in-kind donations and volunteer support. This finding triggers the thought that the faith-based nonprofits are not utilizing their social media tool effectively to stand out as compared to other nonprofits. In this study, we examine how faith-based nonprofits leverage social media across different type of religions. This is important because more than 60 percent of American population seek advice and direction from their religious leaders in times of crisis (Loskota, Farrag & Flory 2012). Engaging with masses, promoting their mission, hiring volunteers and fundraising are a few major concerns for any faith-based organization, like any other social impact organization.

Anai Pulido Munoz,
New Mexico State University

Christina A. Medina,
New Mexico State University

“An Exploration of Public Charter Schools: Creating Culturally Responsive Curriculum Through Community Schools”

Over the past decade there has been an explosion of public charter schools and with the Trump Administration’s revived support for school choice has come even more schooling options for parents to choose from. The paper will explore the NISN Americorps Program in creating culturally responsive community schools in New Mexico, specifically the creation of Raices del Saber Xinachtli Community School in Las Cruces, New Mexico. The Americorps member/Community Engagement Liaison (CEL) will discuss their experience in assisting the Raices del Saber Xinachtli Community School Project Coordinator to create and conduct community events, particularly in the Spanish-speaking population that will inform, invite participation, assess and record the need for an elementary community school committed to bi-literacy and culturally responsive curriculum based on the area’s indigenous (Mesoamerican) heritage. The CEL will discuss their participation in creating community dialogue sessions to explain bi-literacy and indigenous-based pedagogy with the goal of empowering parents to understand, articulate these concepts, and effectively participate in the education of their children once the school is established.

Patrick Scott,
Missouri State University

“Using Organizational Culture Concepts to Understand Red Tape”

Organizational scholars have devoted much attention to the topic of red tape. Over the past few decades, there have been dozens of studies designed to advance our conceptual and empirical understanding of red tape. Some of these have shown how red tape can be distinguished from closely-related organizational concepts, while others have examined correlations between perceptions of red tape and other individual attributes and organizational conditions. Still other studies have focused on the measurement properties of red tape. Such progress notwithstanding, the research has not been particularly fruitful in offering prescriptions designed to ameliorate the effects of red tape in public, private, or nonprofit organizations. In this paper I summarize some of the research findings produced over the past thirty years. This is followed by an attempt to demonstrate the potential value of using various organizational culture concepts, exemplified by frameworks and metaphors, by which to view the nature, origins, and impacts of red tape. Encouraging managers to think about red tape from a variety of culturally-grounded perspectives may shed light on how red tape can be ameliorated. In addition, the use of such frameworks may provide insights regarding some of the larger organizational conditions that give rise to the presence of red tape.

Stephanie Witt,
Boise State University

“Fire, Fibers, and Pharma: Three Things in the Water Our Systems Cannot Handle”

Local governments have struggled to bring local water systems into compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act regulations since its passage in 1974. In spite of state and federal attempts to assist with the costs of testing and treating water to meet federal requirements such as revolving loan programs and Environmental Finance Centers focused on drinking water, many water systems fall short of full compliance. Environmental scientists have identified three emerging issues to water quality that are likely to stress municipal water systems further: increased bacterial contamination from pet waste, micro fibers from clothing and pharmaceutical drugs that are disposed into the water systems. Traditional water treatment facilities are unlikely to be able to address these new environmental challenges. This paper

examines the ways in which these emerging contaminants may impact water supplies and the programmatic responses by water managers. The results provide insights into the capacities of municipal water systems to meet these new challenges, and investigates the presence of intergovernmental policy innovation ahead of federal regulatory actions.

Brianna Yoder,
University of Georgia

“It's About Engaged Scholarship. Period”

In Spring 2015, a group of masters' students competed in the University of Pennsylvania Fels Institute Public Policy competition, ultimately winning the \$10,000 grand prize. Upon returning, the students implemented their idea - (fem)me, a nonprofit dedicated to providing menstrual hygiene products for women experiencing homelessness. The process of putting together the proposal and ultimately implementing (fem)me drew on the tenants of engaged scholarship and allowed the students to put the lessons that they learned in the classroom to use in a real world situation. Engaged scholarship has potential not only for public administration researchers, but could also have positive benefits for public administration students. Over the two years that (fem)me has been in operation, the organization has grown from distributing 50 products a month to over 500. In this piece, (fem)me is used as a case study to examine how classroom learning, engaged scholarship, and public administration can come together to benefit researchers, students, and the community.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGETING

Tatyana Guzman
Cleveland State University

Ohla Krupa
Seattle University

Lloyd A. Blanchard,
University of Connecticut

Amy K. Donahue,
University of Connecticut

“Why Does College Cost So Much?”

The issue of student debt and the cost of college has received a great deal of attention over the past few years. Media outlets, think tanks, and policy watchdogs advance various explanations for the increasing cost of higher education--pointing to cuts in state appropriations, expansion of programs and services, demographic changes, larger administrations, higher salaries, demand for better amenities, and other factors as drivers of higher tuition and fees. Despite the outcry, however, the question of what causes tuition inflation has received little recent attention in the empirical literature. This paper thus embarks on an agenda to answer this question. The paper presents two competing theories that can be found in the literature (cost disease and revenue theory), in addition to several alternative explanations, in an effort to develop an appropriate market framework to support analysis. The paper explores the framework's propositions using data for Research 1 universities. Initial findings suggest that since these universities operate in a national market that is competitive for the best students, yet act as monopolists, a monopolistic competition framework may best explain the increase in costs in higher education.

Maitlyn Brucks,
University of Oklahoma

Jennifer Le,
University of Oklahoma

Aimee L. Franklin,
University of Oklahoma

Mark Shafer,
University of Oklahoma

“Intergenerational Equity and Responsible Government Funding”

When state and federal governments meet to plan a budget for the next fiscal year, they are analyzing trade-offs and making important decisions to craft a budget that will be the most beneficial to their constituents. However, the consideration of how decisions in this fiscal year will affect the future year's budgets can be overlooked or overruled by the demand of immediate benefits and postponed costs.

One way of measuring long-term disparity between public demand for government programs

and the ability of governments to provide and finance these programs is the “trend gap.” The trend gap is expected to continue to increase until effective and widespread policy change is implemented to bring public budgets back on a more sustainable course. (Zhao et al, 2017). For this study, we will use existing research about intergenerational equity and responsible government funding, as well as survey results measuring public perception of short-term versus long-term economic choices, as well as preferences about collective versus individual costs and benefits to gain insight into the trend gap at the individual and collective level.

Beverly Bunch,
University of Illinois Springfield

Patricia Byrnes,
University of Illinois Springfield

Ann Schneider,
University of Illinois Springfield

“The Practice of State Budgeting in Illinois”

Like many states, the State of Illinois faced substantial budget problems during and after the Great recession. This paper is one of several that explore budget practices in the states. We explore the reasons, extent, and current solutions to the budget problems in Illinois.

Deborah A. Carroll,
University of Central Florida

Christopher B. Goodman,
University of Nebraska-Omaha

“What is the Value of Neighborhood Institutions?”

Cities are vibrant and diverse places. A key aspect of this vibrancy is the existence of urban amenities that residents and businesses consume. The modern literature on urban growth suggests amenities are a key component. Those cities with high urban amenities grow faster than those with lower levels. In this analysis, we focus on one subset of urban amenities called “neighborhood institutions.” These institutions are myriad public and nonprofit organizations that provide public or quasi-public services to their neighborhoods and beyond. This paper utilizes property tax exemption records to identify neighborhood institutions in the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Using these records allows us to identify the exact location of the institution as well as the type of institution. From these data, we construct a regression model of housing prices to evaluate the relative economic impact of these institutions on their neighborhoods. Using parcel level data on house sales from 2002 to 2016, we match sales to their collection of respective neighborhood institutions. We expect those institutions with a positive sign to be providing localized benefits that outweigh their costs to the neighborhood. Conversely, a negative sign would indicate that localized costs outweigh localized benefits.

Can Chen,
Florida International university

“The Effects of Impact Fees and Special Assessment on Municipal Capital Investment: A Long Panel Data Analysis”

Infrastructure is the foundation of modern economies and societies. A robust, efficient, and well-maintained infrastructure system is critical for cities to support and sustain dynamic economic growth, improve quality of life, and strengthen urban competitiveness. In the US, cities play a key role in funding, operating, and maintaining local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit facilities, drinking water and sewer systems, and other types of infrastructure. Due to the rising infrastructure needs and constrained tax revenues, cities are increasingly turning to impact fees and special assessment to fund and finance the provision of new public infrastructure during the growing communities.

This research aims at examining whether the use of impact fees and special assessments stimulate capital investment by employing a sample of the nation's 150 largest central cities from 1980 to 2014. Data was collected from Lincoln Institute of Land Policy's Fiscally Standardized Cities Database, US Census Bureau Local Government Finance, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and ICMA Municipal Yearbook. The dynamic panel GMM estimation shows that impact fees and special assessments increase the level and growth rate of city capital spending.

This research offers valuable insights into the current challenges that American cities face in financing urban infrastructure.

Can Chen,
Florida International University

Carol Ebdon,
University of Nebraska at Omaha

Yanbing Han,
Florida International University

“State P3 Laws: A Comprehensive Analysis of the Laws Governing Public-Private Partnerships for Transportation Infrastructure”

Public-private partnerships (P3s) are contractual arrangements in which governments form partnerships with the private sector to design, finance, build, and operate and/or maintain infrastructure such as toll roads, water supply facilities and wastewater treatment plants (US Department of Transportation, 2012). Due to the growing infrastructure needs and constrained public sector budgets, governments are increasingly turning to P3s to deliver infrastructure by leveraging private sector resources and expertise. As of November 2017, 35 states had enacted legislation enabling the use of P3s for transportation infrastructure.

Although P3s have received growing attention over the past decade, a fundamental aspect of P3s has remained largely unexplored in current literature: how do state laws governing transportation P3s differ from one other? To fill this void, this study aims at presenting a comprehensive analysis of the statutory provisions contained in each state's P3 law through a rigorous content analysis.

This research contributes to the field of infrastructure finance in several important ways: to expand our understanding of the complexity and diversity of the laws governing transportation P3s, to create a resource that will enable researchers to consider the differences of P3 laws in their empirical analysis, and to offer policy suggestions for state legislators who are considering the authorization of P3 laws.

Gang Chen,
University at Albany

David Matkin,
University at Albany

Hyewon Kang,
University at Albany

“The Impact of Future Investment Returns on Public Pension Costs and Liabilities”

Over the last decade, there has been a significant normative debate about how to calculate the liabilities and contribution requirements of public pension systems. Accounting standards permit state and local governments to use discount rates that approximate the expected rate of return (ERR) of their asset investments. Critics of the ERR approach contend that discount rates should reflect the certainty of the benefit obligation, not the predicted growth in asset values, and since pension benefits are highly certain, that discount rates should more closely approximate a risk-free rate of return. Critics also argue that the ERR approach creates an incentive to select optimistic assumptions of future investment performance and to then pursue more risky investment vehicles to meet those assumptions. This second critique is particularly salient because of a growing belief among many market observers that we are entering into a long-term period of lower investment returns.

In this research, we use simulations to explore both the short-term and long-term impacts of future investment returns on state and local pension costs and liabilities. We simulate a typical public pension plan, in which all the parameters, including demographic features, benefit provisions, and actuarial assumptions are set to the median values of the 170 state and local pension systems that are included in Public Plan Database (PPD). With different investment scenarios in a 10-year horizon, we calculate possible funding ratios and contribution requirements when future investment returns are different from the expected rate of return. We also examine how the impacts vary when different contribution policies that are used in pension systems.

Gang Chen,
University at Albany

Sungyoon Lee,
University at Albany

“The Effects of Natural Disasters on State Revenues”

Natural disasters have compounded effects on government’s revenues. We do not have good knowledge on the impacts of disasters on revenues because of the difficulty to separate and examine these compounded effects on different revenue streams. Prior efforts to measure the effects of disasters on revenues are constrained by data availability and naive modeling. This research aims to fill this gap.

With more advanced methods and better data, we are able to isolate and examine the compounded effects of disasters on government’s revenue streams in the short term and long term. In this study, we construct a 20-year (1995-2015) panel dataset of state revenue data and disasters events data. Monthly data are collected from state sales tax, user charges, and other tax revenues. Data for the dates, locations, and types of the major disaster events from FEMA (2016) and SHELDUS (HVRI, 2015) are collected. The short-term and long-term effects of disasters on different revenue streams are isolated and measured using both panel fixed-effect estimation and difference-in-difference estimation. Study results have important implications for state and local governments when they plan and budget for future disasters.

Jim Conant, George Mason University

“The Practice of State Budgeting in Virginia”

Like many states, the State of Virginia faced substantial budget problems during and after the Great recession. This paper is one of several that explore budget practices in the states. We explore the reasons, extent, and current solutions to the budget problems in Virginia.

Jim Conant, George Mason University

“Practice of State Budgeting in Wisconsin”

Like many states, the State of Wisconsin faced substantial budget problems during and after the Great recession. This paper is one of several that explore budget practices in the states. We explore the reasons, extent, and current solutions to the budget problems in Wisconsin.

Chris Dudzinski,
Governors State University

Natalia Ermasova,
Governors State University

“Have Video Gaming Revenues led to an Increase in Diversification of Municipal Services in Illinois?”

In 2009, the Illinois General Assembly passed the Video Gaming Act, the largest gambling expansion in the state’s history. That expansion allowed locations within Illinois to have five Video Gaming Terminals (VGT) within their business, similar to the slot machines previously only seen at state casinos. As of December 31, 2016, 968 municipalities in Illinois enacted video gaming, compared to 1,497 who have limited or no video gaming at all.

Previous research points out many of the societal connotations that comes along with Video Gaming such as negative externalities associated with bankruptcy and addiction, but has yet to analyze the impact on the municipalities that receive 5% of the losses wagered on each terminal. The purpose of this research project is to determine whether the Video Gaming revenue streams have expanded or increased municipal services. Municipal Finance Directors were requested to participate in interviews based on their expertise about the importance of Video Gaming revenues within their village.

This research found that video gaming has not led to an increase in municipal services through an expansion in capital projects, services provided, special events, and increased village staff.

Carol Ebdon,
University of Nebraska at Omaha

Ji Seul Kim,
University of Nebraska at Omaha

“Capital Management Practices in U.S. Counties”

This study updates the results of the Government Performance Project (GPP) analysis of capital management practices in 40 U.S. counties. We use the same sample of counties that was used in 2001, to explore the current use of “best practices,” and changes over time across this group

of governments. Major areas of analysis include capital planning processes, asset condition, data management, and maintenance funding. Methods include secondary data analysis of documents such as Capital Improvement Plans (CIPs) and Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports (CAFRs), as well as interviews of county officials. The interviews will provide us with in-depth details about current practices and changes over time, innovative methods used in capital management, and major challenges faced by county managers. Capital management at the local level has received limited scholarly attention, although it represents a significant amount of public financial resources and is partially responsible for the American Society of Civil Engineers' (ASCE, 2017) grade of D+ for U.S. infrastructure quality. This study will provide rich data about practices across counties that will further theory-building in this area, provide bench-marking information for practitioners, and lay the groundwork for quantitative studies of determinants and effects of these practices.

Natalia Ermasova,
Governors State University

Polina Ermasova,
DePaul University

“Reforms of Public Capital Budgeting in Russia”

Russia has undergone significant changes since the collapse of the Soviet Union, moving from an isolated, centrally-planned economy to a more market-based and globally-integrated economy that joined other emerging markets of Eastern Europe. Fiscal restructuring, including changes in relationships between governments within the nation, has been part of the change, but often contains a confusing mix of proposals for greater subnational autonomy and measures increasing central control. The budget process in Russia is comprehensively regulated by the Budget Code of the Russian Federation, which sets the rules and procedures for the preparation, approval, and execution of federal capital budget. This comprehensive legal framework ensures consistent classification and treatment of expenditure and revenue, and enables strong central control over government finances.

Evgenia Gorina,
University of Texas at Dallas

Christian Buerger,
University of Indiana at Indianapolis

“Effects of School Finance Reforms and Tax and Expenditure Limits on School Spending and Spending Equity”

The past four decades have seen drastic changes in the financing of K-12 education in United States. Economic research on education finance has focused predominantly on court ordered and legislative school finance reforms and their effects on spending, spending equity and, more recently, on student performance and later life outcomes. Over the past four decades, many states have also adopted a variety of constraints on local government growth, collectively known as Tax and Expenditure Limitations or TELs. Our paper theoretically models the relationship between school finance reforms and TELs and empirically evaluates the impact of both policies on school spending and spending equity. We expect to find that joint implementation of school finance reforms and TELs equalizes education spending more than the implementation of any one of these policies alone. Failing to account for the relationship between education finance reforms and TELs may introduce bias into the models investigating funding equity in education.

Hai Guo,
Florida International University

M. Patrice Bourdeau-Quispe,
Florida International University

Howard Frank,
hafrank@fiu.edu

“An Assessment of State Governments’ Structural Balance”

All state governments except for Vermont operate under the balanced budget requirement (BBR), which requires adherence to the norm of a “balanced budget”—operating expenditure cannot exceed operating revenue at various phases of the budget processes. However, unanticipated economic fluctuations exert pressure on governments to make budget adjustments. Empirical studies support the notion that the avoidance of budget maneuvers for balancing budgets is regarded as a best practice for State Governments. If this is the case, then all state governments utilizing budget maneuvers are expected to receive a lower rating than those who don’t use budget maneuvers. The Volcker Alliance Project recently collected data from all 50 states and the findings demonstrated otherwise. Some states that ranked high on the use of budget maneuvers were ranked highly by credit rating agencies and some states that ranked low on the use of budget maneuvers were also ranked highly by credit rating agencies. Are all budget maneuvers created equally? Or are there budget maneuvers that are acceptable for use by states? Using a panel data of 50 state governments ranging from FY15-17, this paper assesses the different type of budget maneuvers and its impact on the state’s credit rating.

Tatyana Guzman,
Cleveland State University

“Capital Budgeting in Uzbekistan”

This manuscript is one of several papers that studies capital budgeting practices in different countries. This study presents a descriptive analysis of the capital budgeting process in the post-Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan in the 1990's and 2000's, it compares positive and normative capital budgeting practices, and lays out the main capital budgeting projects in the country among other things.

Merl Hackbart,
University of Kentucky

Rhonda R. Trautman,
University of Kentucky

“State Debt Liabilities: Oversight and Management”

The findings of our initial paper presented at the 2017 ABFM Conference based on Phase I of the Volcker Alliance Truth and Integrity in State Budget study highlight the stress states are currently experiencing with respect to debt policies and overall liabilities. For example, according to the data, only 38% of the states are contributing 100% of the OPEB ARC and only 66% are contributing 100% of the pension ARC. Of special note, 14 of 50 or 28% of states were

rated negatively on both of these benchmark indicators during one or more of the fiscal years included in the study (FYs 2015,16,17). Further, there is a wide range of strategies being used to oversee debt issuance and debt management as part of budget practices. Given the wide range of observable outcomes, further research is warranted. Based on these descriptive findings, we propose expanding the study to delve deeper into states' strategies for overseeing and managing capital budgeting/investment planning (including ROI); infrastructure; debt limits and capacity; pension and OPEB obligations (including oversight, mandatory/discretionary treatment, financial advisors, and any bonding of those liabilities); and, public/private partnerships). The goal is to assess if states perform better with or without these characteristics.

Geoffrey Hale,
University of Lethbridge

“Institutions Matter: Fiscal Competition and Tax Reform in the United States and Canada”

This paper explores the concept and implications of fiscal competition for recent and ongoing debates over tax reform – the pursuit of major structural changes in the principal components and/or objectives of national tax systems – in Canada and the United States respectively. Noting the multi-dimensional character of fiscal competition in each country given the relative size, international importance and economic openness of their respective economies, it examines the centrality of institutions in structuring debates over tax reform at three levels. It summarizes central and enduring principles and structures of tax regimes in each country, and their implications for both domestic and international fiscal competition. It outlines the distribution of responsibilities for the design of tax and budgetary policies between executive and legislative branches, along with major elements in the tax policy communities which provide external validation and critiques of proposed changes. It then examines the significant procedural differences for translating proposals for major changes to tax systems into law in each country. It concludes by noting relative strengths and weakness of each country's institutional structures for integrating issues of international economic competitiveness with fiscal and tax policy processes in each country.

Alex Hathaway,
Georgia State University

Emily Franklin,
Georgia State University

“The Process of Forecasting: An Evaluation of Transparency Practices Across States”

In November 2017, The Volcker Alliance released its first report on its multi-phase 'Truth and Integrity in State Budgeting' project. This report was the culmination of research conducted by university-based teams that examined each state using a systematic framework generated by The Volcker Alliance with assistance from policy experts, market makers, journalists, and scholars. Each state is rated on multiple criteria. The proposed papers go beyond the rankings and into the rich details uncovered during this intensive nation-wide dive into state budgeting. PAPER ABSTRACT: This paper will examine the 50 states in terms of the political composition of the executive and legislative groups involved in the forecasting/budgeting process, relevant forecast philosophies (conservative, etc.), and underlying methodological assumptions all relative to the accuracy of the forecast. Additionally, we will evaluate the forecasting process, the key players, and whether the forecasting groups are staffed with elected and/or nonelected members.

Bradley Heim,
Indiana University – SPEA

Ruth Winecoff,
Indiana University – SPEA

“The Impact of State 529 Plan Tax Incentives on Take-Up and Savings”

A 529 plan is a tax-preferred savings plan for higher education expenses. Over the past 20 years, states have greatly expanded the tax benefits associated with contributions to these plans. Currently, 33 states and the District of Columbia offer either a tax deduction or tax credit for contributions to 529 plans. This paper examines the impact of these tax benefits on plan participation and savings. Using data on tax benefits for plan contributions matched to data from the College Savings Plan Network on the number of open accounts and the amount of assets under management at the state level, we estimate fixed effects regression of the number of accounts per minor in the state (or the average balance per account or child) as a function of measures of tax benefit generosity. Our results imply that offering a tax benefit per se, or offering larger tax benefits for modest contributions to accounts, does not significantly increase the fraction of children with an account or the average balances in accounts. However, higher maximum benefits are associated with larger balances per account and per child, suggesting that a greater response to tax benefits may be found among higher income individuals that are able to contribute larger amounts.

Trang Hoang,
The University of Texas at Dallas

“Unfunded Liabilities and Public Pension Reform”

Unfunded pension liabilities are a hidden form of debt and a challenge for state government’s financial sustainability (Bifulco et al. 2012; Chapman 2008; Peng 2004; Papke & Giertz 2007; Rauh 2017). Many states have made efforts to address their underfunding issues through pension reforms. However, our understanding of the determinants of pension reforms is limited, with only a handful studies showing the influence of legal and political factors (Brown 2014; Thom 2015; Munnell et al. 2013) and pension contribution volatility (St.Clair & Guzman 2017). This study integrates the debt management perspective into the analysis of pension reforms and examines how the reform probabilities differ depending on the state fiscal condition and indebtedness. The paper uses the state general fund reserve as the share of total general expenditure to measure state fiscal distress (Gorina et al., 2017). The volatility of unfunded pension liabilities is expected to have a positive relationship with the probability of pension reform. The interaction term (volatility * general fund reserves) is expected to be negatively related to the probability of pension reform since states are more likely to avoid the hard choice to reform the retirement systems when they have the financial capacity to absorb the debt.

Mikhail Ivonchyk,
University of Georgia

“Gubernatorial Policy Priorities and City Fiscal Outcomes”

The main purpose of this work is to test empirically the effect of gubernatorial policy goals on city fiscal outcomes. It is often implied in the qualitative literature that state policy goals

influence city fiscal behavior, but the relationship has not been tested directly. This study seeks to fill this gap. Gubernatorial policy goals for this study have been extracted using computational text analysis from the annual State of the State Addresses where governors lay out their main policy initiatives for the upcoming year. The effect of these policy goals is tested on current spending and capital outlays in 150 largest U.S. cities over eight years from 2007 to 2014. The empirical findings from the panel data analysis suggest that gubernatorial policy goals are significantly associated with city fiscal outcomes. The strength of the relationship varies by policy area. In some areas, city response to gubernatorial policy goals is more likely when city mayor and governor identify with the same party.

Hyewon Kang,
University at Albany – SUNY

“Who Are Following the Best Practices in Financial Reporting? Evidence from Local Governments in California”

Fiscal transparency is widely promoted as an effective means to achieve government accountability. Although scholars accumulated empirical evidence about the instrumental value of fiscal transparency, less is known about how to obtain it (Wehner & de Renzio, 2013).

This paper focuses on the relationship between fiscal condition and fiscal transparency, to which prior studies provide mixed findings. Some argue that under fiscal stress, public managers will actively release financial information as a signal of a reliability of the government to the bond market to lower borrowing costs (Smith, 2004). Others find evidence supporting a negative relationship between fiscal performance and transparency (Hudspeth et al., 2015), and claim that bureaucrats would be reluctant to release fiscal information to the public to avoid blame of poor financial management (Hood, 2007).

The study constructs a thirteen-year (2003-2015) dataset of local governments (57 counties and 482 cities) in California. Fiscal transparency is measured by whether a government follows the Government Finance Officers Association’s standards in financial reporting. The fiscal condition is measured by liquidity, deficits, fund balance, and leverage. The study anticipates contributing to existing literature by providing robust empirical evidence in understanding the motivations for fiscal transparency.

Yusun Kim,
Syracuse University

“State Mandate Relief and Local Property Tax Cut: How Reduction in New York Mandated Medicaid Spending Impacts County Fiscal Behaviors”

This research analyzes the fiscal consequences of New York State government’s decision in 2005 to cap the growth rate of county level Medicaid spending. This legislation led to a sudden decrease in county average Medicaid spending both in relative and absolute terms. This study exploits the discontinuity in local Medicaid outlay and analyzes the impact of the mandate relief on county-level budget and property tax levy. This paper does not find any evidence of fly paper effect, but instead compositional change in spending. In response to the state policy, NY counties redirected their monies to other social services and education outlays without increasing the total expenditure. The estimates show that NY counties experienced 0.5 to 1 mills rate reduction in property tax rate on average during the post-cap period when compared to a group of comparison counties. Reallocation of limited state and local resources may have spill-over effects on both revenue raising behaviors as well as budgetary decisions. This study

also contributes to a better understanding of the various indirect determinants of property tax relief.

Yunji Kim,
University of Wisconsin-Madison

Austin Aldag,
Cornell University

Mildred E. Warner,
Cornell University

“Who Overrides State-Imposed Levy Limits? A Tale of Two New York’s”

Theories of fiscal federalism have warned about the dangers of government budgets expanding beyond citizen preferences in a decentralized system. A potential solution is a state-level law that constrains local budgets, such as Tax and Expenditure Limitations (TEs). New York State imposed a levy limit on local governments in 2012. This is a relatively new and flexible levy limit that only requires a 60% vote of the governing board to override it. However, overrides have been few despite local fiscal stress due to economic and demographic challenges. Who overrides state-imposed levy limits and what are the drivers? Logistic regression on 2017 survey data of all cities, counties, villages, and towns in New York State show there are two New York’s: upstate and downstate. Upstate local governments with higher levels of fiscal stress and structural challenges of high employee benefit costs and weaker property tax bases due to an “eds and meds” economy are more likely to override the levy limit. Meanwhile, local governments in the downstate NYC metro area that have had more job growth and higher property tax rates are less likely to override.

Youngsung Kim,
University at Albany, SUNY

Lucy Sorensen,
University at Albany, SUNY

“The Effect of Fiscal Stress on Student Performance: Evidence from School Districts in New York State”

To date, many studies have examined diverse effects of fiscal stress on governments, but little is known about its effects on the citizens directly served by government. This research examines how the fiscal stress of school districts affects student performance. We hypothesize that fiscal stress has negative impacts on student performance by reducing available educational resources and hurting the quality of education, for example making it difficult for schools to retain good teachers.

This hypothesis is tested using the following data sources: (i) school district financial data from the Office of New York State Comptroller, (ii) student performance and school accountability data from the New York State Education Department, and (iii) socioeconomic and demographic data from the U.S. Census.

Our research methods are: (i) to operationalize and measure district fiscal stress through five different financial indicators, and student performance through reading and math scores by race/ethnicity and level of student economic disadvantage, and (ii) to examine relationships between fiscal stress and student performance using panel regression analysis with school

district and year fixed effects. Since the effects of fiscal stress on student performance likely accrue over a longer period of time, we use a set of lagged fiscal stress measures.

Olha Krupa,
Seattle University

“Capital Budgeting in Ukraine”

This manuscript is one of several papers that studies capital budgeting practices in different countries. This study presents a descriptive analysis of the capital budgeting process in the post-Soviet Republic of Ukraine. This study contains description of the capital budgeting process, documents managerial or economic benefits Ukraine encounters after the several decades of budget reforms in transition times. The main argument of this paper is that through its policies, the national government limits fiscal autonomy of local governments, deprives them of some taxing powers, weakens their self-financing capacity, and makes the local governments more dependent on the central budget in their capital planning and financing.

Soomi Lee,
University of La Verne

“The Scope and Use of Local Parcel Tax in in California: New Findings from a New Database”

This study presents a new database of parcel tax elections in California counties, cities, and special districts. The parcel tax is a unit tax that can be applied to each parcel of real property in the state. It originated as a way for localities to impose property taxes while not violating restrictions placed in the California constitution by Prop 13. The parcel tax has been used by local governments to fund basic public services such as schools, libraries, fire protection, hospitals, and environmental protection projects. But it requires a two-thirds, supermajority approval in a local referendum. Despite an arduous local referendum process and significant electoral costs, the parcel tax's popularity has grown as a viable revenue source at the local level. A few studies on school district parcel taxes are available, but to date there is no comprehensive study on the scope and use of parcel taxes in California counties, cities, and special districts. How many parcel tax elections have been held for the last decade? What percentage of elections has been approved by voters? What types of services are most likely funded by parcel tax? These are basic questions that we do not have comprehensive answers to yet. To fill this gap, I collected a complete list of local parcel tax proposals for the county, city, and special district levels from 2008 to 2017. Using this first comprehensive database, I set out a descriptive study on the scope and use of parcel tax and discuss avenues of future research.

Craig S. Maher,
University of Nebraska at Omaha

“Towards a Theory of Municipal Fiscal Reserves”

Though the use of unreserved fund balances is a nearly universal strategy for smoothing unfavorable effects of revenue and expenditure oscillations at the local level, relatively few quantitative studies have been published on the topic. Our recent work finds that for local governments in three states, declines in fund balances were strongly associated with fiscal distress. Yet, ‘[A] tremendous gap in our understanding of reasons why local governments accumulate slack and its role in alleviating fiscal stress’ (Hendrick 2006, 43) has been hard to fill.

After carefully reviewing existing literature on the determinants and role of unreserved fund balances, this research proceeds as an exploratory study. It uses a national dataset of financial records from audited local CAFRs to identify determinants of the unreserved general fund balance and to test some of the theoretical propositions about the counter-cyclical function of fiscal slack (Marlowe 2005, Hendrick 2006, Stewart 2009, Wang and Hou 2012) as well as the role of institutional constraints on fiscal decisions (see Maher et al., 2016). Unlike previous works based on city or county data in a single state, this work is based on a national sample of cities that electronically published their CAFRs between 2007 and 2012.

Craig S. Maher,
University of Nebraska at Omaha

Sungho Park,
University of Nebraska at Omaha

Wei-Jie Liao,
University of Nebraska at Omaha

“Municipal Referenda Activity in Colorado Post-TABOR”

The intent of this study is to examine within-state effects of referendum activity by Colorado municipalities. We seek to determine factors that affect referendum outcomes from CY 1993-2014 (eg., the type of referendum, the amount sought, the number of questions on the ballot) as well as the fiscal effects (revenue and expenditure) of referendum passage. The work is particularly interesting because of the nature of Colorado’s TABOR; it is one of the most rigid in the US and been shown to have a disproportionate effect on smaller, more rural communities (Brown, 2000). Understanding the factors affecting referendum success as well as the fiscal consequences of passage should help us better understand the extent to which TABOR effects can be mitigated by impacted communities.

Zachary Mohr,
University of North Carolina at Charlotte

“The Practice of State Budgeting in Kansas”

Like many states, the State of Kansas faced substantial budget problems during and after the Great recession. This paper is one of several that explore budget practices in the states. I explore the reasons, extent, and current solutions to the budget problems in Kansas.

Young Joo Park,
Rockefeller Institute of Government

“Tax Exemption Hospitals and Community Benefit Expenditures”

While nonprofit hospitals receive more than \$24 billion in tax exemptions, there is significant controversy over whether they provide sufficient community benefits to justify those tax expenditures. Although scholars have drawn attention to the level and pattern of community benefits provided by tax-exempt hospitals, there is no consensus in the research literature about whether nonprofit hospitals with higher tax exemption provide greater community benefits. I seek to add to the literature by measuring whether their spending on community benefits is proportional to the tax exemptions they receive.

I test the relationship between the value of tax exemption and community benefits provided by these hospitals using cross-sectional analysis. Data was drawn from the Healthcare Cost Report Information System (HCRIS) maintained by the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Schedule H of Form 990 in New York State in 2014. I calculate federal and state income taxes and sales taxes. In order to estimate property taxes, I use an income approach to estimate the market value of each hospital (Pecsky 1991, Kane and Wubbenhorst 2005).

Given that the Affordable Care Act (ACA) established new community benefit requirements to improve nonprofit hospitals accountability and transparency, this study will contribute to the dialogue on whether nonprofit hospitals are altruistic enough to justify their tax exemption status after the implementation of the ACA.

Rahul Pathak,
City University of New York

Komla Dzigbede,
State University of New York, Binghamton

“State Tax Cuts and Debt Market Outcomes: Lessons from the Kansas Tax Cut Experiment”

State policymakers often use tax cuts to attract economic activity and maintain competitiveness. Though the literature on the effectiveness of tax cuts has yielded mixed results, the popularity of such tools has not subsided (Gale, Krupkin, Rueben, 2015, National Tax Journal). In 2012, citing the economic development rationale, the State of Kansas undertook a major overhaul of their tax system characterized by reduced marginal tax rates and sales taxes, and tax exemption for pass-through businesses. In this study, we go beyond the economic development rationale and explore the unintended consequences of these tax cuts on debt market outcomes. Specifically, we examine how the Kansas Tax Cuts impacted credit ratings of bonds and municipal borrowing costs. We use interrupted time series to examine pretreatment and post-treatment outcomes for Kansas. We analyze limited access municipal bond data from Mergent, Ipreo, and Bloomberg along with information from the Census Bureau and National Conference of State Legislatures. Preliminary results suggest that the 2012 tax cuts lowered bond ratings and increased borrowing costs for the state and local issuers, at least in the short-term.

Mark Robbins,
University of Connecticut

Bill Simonsen,
University of Connecticut

“The Practice of State Budgeting in Connecticut”

Like many states, the State of Connecticut faced substantial budget problems during and after the Great recession. This paper is one of several that explore budget practices in the states. We explore the reasons, extent, and current solutions to the budget problems in Connecticut.

Elizabeth A.M. Searing,
University at Albany, SUNY

Zakhar Berkovich,
University at Albany, SUNY

“The Elephant in the Dark: A Review and Agenda for Research in Nonprofit Finance and Financial Management”

Nonprofit finance and financial management draw on a variety of literatures: private finance and management, public finance and budgeting, public administration, and others. This has resulted in a fractured field with few indigenous developments. Our paper aims to provide a cohesive map of existing studies to their foundations and emphasize how this disciplinary adherence has created a research topography that hinders progress for both scholars and practitioners. This study contains a summary and synthesis of the literature, culminating in a cohesive map of the research topography and recommendations on how to advance theory in nonprofit finance and financial management. After a brief period of testing for inter-rater reliability, the coauthors will compile and describe the wealth of assorted literature based on both keyword search and citation network analysis (Lecy, Mergel, & Schmitz, 2014). The acquisition method for each record will be recorded and the data analyzed to provide both insights and recommendations.

Doug Snow,
Suffolk University

“The Practice of State Budgeting in Massachusetts”

Like many states, the State of Massachusetts faced substantial budget problems during and after the Great recession. This paper is one of several that explore budget practices in the states. I explore the reasons, extent, and current solutions to the budget problems in Massachusetts.

Shannon Sohl,
Center for Governmental Studies-Northern Illinois University

Marc Joffe,
Reason Foundation

Hao Sun,
University at Albany – SUNY

“Will Governments Adopt XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language) Financial Reporting?”

The purpose of this study is to understand the motivating factors and potential challenges for state and local governments to adopt new financial reporting standards. The incompatibility and inconsistency of government accounting data render the municipal bond market less transparent than the corporate bond market. The size of the market (\$3.7 trillion), ineffective transparency and the new desirability of a national XBRL taxonomy (Sohl, Waymire & Webb 2017 and Snow & Reck, 2016) based on the guidelines of Government Accounting Standards Board motivate this research project. We attempt to explore what the potential factors are for driving or preventing standardized, electronic disclosure of government financial condition in this new format to be more successful.

Research methods: based upon the nature of study, we are applying online survey method with open-ended questions to first collect and then applying factor regression analysis to identify potential factors affecting the willingness of government in adopt new XBRL/iXBRL reporting

standards. The online survey will target U.S. members of Government Finance Officers Association - a total population of 19,172.

The primary hypotheses: holding all other conditions equal, we expect (1) the enhanced transparency will motivate state and local governments in good fiscal conditions to be more inclined to adopt standards of machine readable financial disclosures than governments in fiscal stress; (2) governments that believe their fiscal condition is better than that indicated by their bond ratings will be more inclined to adopt this new reporting standard.

Hao Sun,
University at Albany – SUNY

“The Role of Unionization in the Investment Management of State-Sponsored Public Pension Systems”

The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of public-sector unions on the investment management of state-sponsored public pensions. New waves of union movements are driving an expanded focus from traditional labor bargaining to investment management of public pension funds (Fung et al., 2001). However, little is known about the factors affecting the investment portfolio design of public pension funds and why pension investment portfolios are inconsistent with Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT) (Stalebrink et al., 2010). Relying on MPT, this study first evaluates the risk and expected return of pension funds investment portfolio and then examines how unionization affects the portfolio allocation adjusting process.

Research methods: I first use data from the Center for Retirement Research’s Public Plans Database to examine the portfolio allocation of 151 state-sponsored public pension plans from 2001 to 2016 against MPT. Furthermore, in order to examine the relationship between unionization and portfolio allocations, I use a Cox proportional-hazards model to test how unionization, holding other conditions constant, affects the speed of portfolio adjusting process.

Preliminary result: portfolio allocations of unionized states, compared to right-to-work states, are closer to the Markowitz efficient frontier and are more conservatively increasing risk levels during financial crisis.

Shu Wang,
Michigan State University

“The Impacts of Property Tax Limits on Pension Liability: An Examination of Michigan Counties”

This study will investigate how state-imposed property tax limits affect the funding level of pension liabilities in Michigan counties. Unfunded pension liabilities can compromise a county’s fiscal health and its capacity for service provision. Meanwhile, Headlee Amendment and Proposal A impose constraints on counties’ revenue-raising capacity by capping property mileage rates and assessment growth. To capture the restrictiveness of these limits, I construct a new measure, the TEL gap, that indicates the difference between the legal ceiling and the actual tax levy. Relying on financial data collected from all 83 counties in Michigan from 2010 to 2016, I will examine how the interaction of Headless Amendment and Proposal A influence counties’ funding for pension liabilities.

Xiaoheng Wang,
University of Illinois at Chicago

“The Fiscal Health of American Cities: The Role of Fiscal Institutions”

Financial condition (FC) is a broad and multidimensional concept reflecting a government’s capacity to meet both short-term and long-term financial and service obligations. Although much literature is dedicated to measuring financial condition (e.g., Clark & Ferguson, 1983; Ladd & Yinger, 1989; Brown, 1993; Groves, Valente, & Nollenberger, 2003), few research empirically examines the factors that may affect government financial condition. After the implementation of GASB Statement No. 34 in 1999, state and local governments have been required to provide extensive government-wide financial information using an accrual basis. The government-wide financial statements include one operating statement (statement of activities) and one balance sheet (statement of net assets). This led to a more transparent governmental reporting, thus making it possible to compare, analyze and explain financial condition in a more accurate and comprehensive manner, rather than at the separate fund levels.

This research project will be one of the very first attempts to measure fiscal condition using government-wide financial statement data at the municipal level. To investigate the potential determinants of local fiscal health, this research will mainly focus on independent variables as tax and expenditure limits (TELS). To avoid specification errors, the study carefully selected control variables based on the existing literature. The control variables will include population, unemployment rates, real median household income, plus percentages of non-white and senior populations. I will analyze a panel data set for the years 2003 – 2015 across 100 American cities. A panel fixed-effects method will be utilized for model estimation.

Christine Wen,
Cornell University

Yuanshuo Xu,
Cornell University

Yunji Kim,
University of Wisconsin-Madison

Mildred Warner,
Cornell University

“Starving Counties, Squeezing Cities: Tax and Expenditure Limits in the US”

State-imposed local Tax and Expenditure Limits (TELS) are restricting revenue raising ability of local governments across the U.S. We create a 50-state index to measure the severity of TELS by type of tax limitation (rate limit, tax ceilings, etc.) for each type of local government: county, municipality and school district. We find in states with more restrictive TELS, counties are the most restricted, while cities reduce their property tax dependence and shift to alternative revenue sources. State aid does not make up the difference. TELS increase stress for all local governments, but are most severe for counties.

Wie Yusuf,
Old Dominion University

Lenahan O'Connell,
Kentucky Transportation Center, University of Kentucky

Donta Council,

Old Dominion University

David Chapman,
Old Dominion University

Tancy Vandecar-Burdin,
Old Dominion University

“Willingness-to-Pay Tolls: Insights from Tolling Experiences in Hampton Roads, Virginia”

This article analyzes the recent experiences with tolling in the Hampton Roads region of southeastern Virginia to better understand residents’ and drivers’ willingness-to-pay tolls and their behavioral responses to tolls. We analyze two sets of survey data to provide insights that, while specific to one region, has implications for policies regarding tolling. The first set of survey data comes from the Life in Hampton Roads Survey, conducted annually by the Old Dominion University Social Science Research Center. This survey includes various questions about support for and willingness to pay tolls, in addition to questions about toll avoidance behaviors. We will analyze data from the 2012 (following announcement of the tolls on the Downtown and Midtown Tunnels) through 2016 surveys. Analysis of this survey data provides understanding of receptiveness and responses to tolls more broadly. The second set of data comes from the regional transportation planning organization, the Hampton Roads Transportation Planning Organization (HRTPO). The HRTPO commissioned a survey in early February 2014 (before the tolls went into effect) and ten months later in November 2014. This survey data gives more targeted information about how residents and drivers support tolls and their behavioral responses to tolls.

RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL STUDIES

Jessica Clark,
Western Wyoming Community College

Andrea (Mott) Glessner,
Cowley Community College

Anthony Amato,
Southwest Minnesota State University

“A Brief History of Bee Keeping in Ukraine”

More than a decade of media attention has brought the honeybee (*Apis mellifera*) into the center of public conversations across the world. In their effort to relay the latest twist in the story of the vanishing bee, narratives have traversed continents and decades, delving into the minutiae of academic entomology, arcane crafts, and out-of-the way apiaries. In this sweeping story, the country of Ukraine offers a telling vantage from which to view the possibilities and realities of bees, past and present. The honeybee in Ukraine and elsewhere has come out of a complex interaction of agroecosystems, genes, and human culture. At its simplest, *Apis mellifera* is a packet of material, energy, and information that has depended on inputs of material, energy, and information bound up in the culture of *Homo sapiens*.

Andrea Glessner,
Cowley County Community College

“San Antonio Sights: Field Trip”

Meet: Hyatt Regency S. A., hotel lobby Cost: Varied (Attendees may spend different amounts at the locations shown below). Join us for the annual Rural and Agricultural Studies fieldtrip! San Antonio is a city full of history and we will be exploring a few local landmarks and cultural hotspots. We'll start out in the morning by meeting up by 9:45 in the lobby of the conference hotel. Be sure to eat a filling breakfast beforehand. It is also important to dress appropriately for the day. This fieldtrip involves a bit of walking so please be sure to wear comfortable walking shoes. After everyone arrives we will walk the short distance to the Alamo, an important site in western history. Entrance into the Alamo is free, however, audio tours are available for \$7 and guided tours are available for \$15. Fieldtrip attendees are not required to purchase either one, but may do so in order to gain a more informative experience. Once we finish up at the Alamo, fieldtrip attendees will enjoy lunch on the popular and scenic San Antonio River Walk. We will walk to Casa Rio, the oldest restaurant on the River Walk, and enjoy some quality Mexican fare. At the conclusion of our meal we will walk the short distance to the La Villita Historic Arts Village. This area is known for its scenic views, art galleries, and shopping. It will be the perfect time to do a little sightseeing! The tour will end at this site.

Andrea Glessner,
Cowley County Community College

Mark Neels,
Western Wyoming Community College

Kathi Nehls,

Peru State College

Lisa Payne Ossian,
Des Moines Area Community College

Samantha Worden,
Valley City State University

Anthony Amato,
Southwest Minnesota State University

“The Thirteenth Annual Rural and Agricultural Studies Section Roundtable Book Discussion of Shelley Armitage’s book "Walking the Llano: A Texas Memoir of Place" (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2016)”

In this recently published work, Professor Shelley Armitage provides a narrative that focuses on Texas ecohistory. This ecomemoir examines the connections of people and place in remote landscapes like the Texas panhandle, a region known as the Llano.

Thomas D. Isern,
North Dakota State University

Suzanne Kelley,
North Dakota State University Press

“Viticulture in the Lindis: Terroir as Regional Identity”

During the time in which the two authors have been engaged in a long-term study of the Lindis district of Central Otago, the region has undergone a significant change in identity. Once disparaged as a country marginal at best, the Lindis has emerged as a land of diversified enterprise and lifestyle amenities. The most salient aspect of this emergence is viticulture, along with its confederate, oenology. In the current century Central Otago, with the Lindis at its heart, has emerged as a world leader in production of Pinot Noir, along with other vitis vinifera once considered unlikely. This paper chronicles and explains the rise of grape-growing and wine-making in the Lindis, a worthwhile study for its own sake, but does so, further, in the context of regional history and identity. The redefinition of terroir, as explicated by geographer Warren Moran in his masterwork, *New Zealand Wine*, provides intellectual guidance for historical linkage between the viticultural concept of terroir and the historical study of region.

Lisa Payne Ossian,
Des Moines Area Community College

“Post-War Agriculture: Beef, Wheat, and Secretary Anderson, 1946”

When World War II ended, food mattered most. Rations and calories--bread, rice, potatoes--remained below subsistence level in many warring countries but now plummeted after war’s end to starvation levels. By mid-1946 farm economists had narrowed this extreme and complex issue of famine relief, that of keeping the American promise to deliver food to starving countries, to an economic ultimatum of thirty cents per bushel of wheat. Would American citizens respond in a generous, ethical manner or with miserly, profit-minded motives? “Let them starve,” a Maine farmwoman angrily responded to a Successful Farmer poll regarding the 1946 Famine Emergency throughout Europe and Asia. Other farmers responded more carefully as an Idaho farmer explained, “Normal people, in a land of plenty, should not stand

by and see any group of people starve.” Yet only 51 percent of six million farmers believed starving war victims should receive aid.

The post-war agricultural dilemmas were vast in 1946. Beef seemed in short supply while record wheat harvests wasted away. The new Secretary of Agriculture Anderson faced many crises that year--logistical, economic, and humane. How would the United States transform its agricultural system within a world in the aftermath of the Second World War?

William C. Schaniel,
University of West Georgia & Global Scholastic Services

“Captain Cook’s HMB Endeavour: How Old Technology became New Technology”

Captain Cook’s Endeavour is one of the iconic naval vessels. Its story of survival during Cook’s first “Voyage of Discovery” made it the blueprint for wooden ships sailed by explorers and whalers for over 100 years. Despite its impact on worldwide ship design and building, marine historians have actively rejected the idea of the Endeavour being the first in a new class of ships. A recent question of why the Endeavour was not worthy of its own ship class was answered with the statement “It is a Whitby CAT.” This response echoed the Admiralty’s response to Cook’s ship choice. The “Endeavour” was a ship designed and worked as a coastal tanker, but the design also became the ship innovation that made long ocean voyages reasonable. This paper explores how a local ship design became an iconic international blueprint.

Jessica M. Smith,
Colorado School of Mines

“Engineering “Conscious Capitalism” in the American West: Exploring the Environmental Ethics of Engineers in the Extractive Industries”

No Abstract

Heather Steinmann,
Western New Mexico University

“Women and Words: Two Booker Prize Winning New Zealand Novelists, Their Relationships with New Zealand in the Novels, and with the Press”

Just two New Zealand authors have won the Man Booker Prize for their novels: Keri Hulme (for *The Bone People*) and Eleanor Catton (for *The Luminaries*). This paper examines the complex ways that the two novels engage with New Zealand as a setting as well as the complex and sometimes controversial ways that both authors have engaged with the press. Parallels will not only be drawn between the fictional and the real, but the ways in which genre issues are represented by and cast upon the two writers.

Samantha Worden,
Valley City State University

“Silence in a Ghost Town: The Complexity of Child Mortality in Gebo, Wyoming”

A chilling narrative of child mortality headlined in Thermopolis, Wyoming more than 100 years ago. The story reported that the Kavich's son, at only two and half years old, had tragically died in Gebo, Wyoming. On the evening of August 17, 1917, Mrs. Kavich had laid him down for bed, and proceeded to carry on with her evening chores outside. Shortly thereafter, a fire broke out in an upstairs bedroom quickly consuming the home. Unfortunately, it was incinerated before help arrived. Mrs. Kavich distraught, watched the flames engulf her home and baby. According to the Thermopolis Record news story that ran shortly after, Mrs. Kavich noted finding comfort as doctors stated he did not suffer.

The Kavich family was one of many in Gebo, confronted with the reality of child mortality in the twentieth century. And while many of these stories remain silenced in the ghost town's history, the newspapers and epitaphs reveal heartfelt memories of love and tragedy. Gravesites, obituaries, and death certificates reveal the multitude of ways children died in this coal mining town. Using historical documents and sites from 1909 to 1936, reveals a new, complex narrative of infant, child, and adolescent mortality in Wyoming history.

SLAVIC and EURASIAN STUDIES

Mark A. Cichock

University of Texas at Arlington

Jacquelyn Chorush,
University of Texas at Austin

“The Estranged Eyes and Ears of Nikita Khrushchev: How Khrushchev’s Relationship with His Intelligence Services Brought the World One Step Closer to Nuclear Holocaust”

This study looks at Nikita Khrushchev and the role of Soviet intelligence during the Cuban Missile Crisis. For thirteen days in October of 1962, the world sat at the brink of nuclear war. US spy planes discovered Soviet missiles in Cuba capable of striking the White House in a matter of minutes. While the outcome of the crisis was hailed in the US as a major intelligence and diplomatic success, Soviets viewed it as an embarrassing string of intelligence and diplomatic failures. If Soviet intelligence knew US spy planes were patrolling over Cuba, why did discovery of the Soviet missiles come as such a shock to Khrushchev? When the crisis reached its apex, why was Khrushchev still receiving faulty and even demonstrably false intelligence reports? In the most defining moment of the Cold War, Soviet intelligence was nearly useless.

The paper traces the evolution of Khrushchev’s relationship with Soviet intelligence services, and draws on intercepted communications, first-hand accounts, and the wealth of literature on both Khrushchev’s ascension to power and the 1962 crisis. Consequences of the estranged relationship are manifest in the almost fatal Soviet intelligence failures during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Mark A. Cichock,
University of Texas at Arlington

“Cyber Power as Prophylaxis in Russian and Baltic Foreign Policies: Effecting Policy Strategies for its Employment”

The use of cyber strategies as a component of foreign policy-making has produced differing rationales from state to state. Russian and Baltic foreign policy makers perceive the utility of cyber power as a unique means toward the ends of already-established orientations and goals. The willingness of individual state actors to employ new strategies such as cyber detection, cyber conflict, and cyber warfare attest to the attractiveness of these approaches, but also to a prevailing sense that the anything less than the employment of cyber strategies is insufficient to national security and state survival. Both Russian and Baltic strategies consider cyber power as a necessary offset in dealing with opposing states; further, it assumes that capabilities which have the potential for disturbing established power equations require attentiveness not only to what has already been tested, but also the potential for innovations not typically seen as part of the equation for state survival. This study looks beyond rationales for the employment of cyber strategies as key elements in foreign policy, and proposes instead that when state survival is at stake there is a necessity to adapt policies that might otherwise be considered either too risk-oriented or narrowly task-specific.

Michael Cude,
Schreiner University

“Wilsonian National Self-determination and the Slovak Question during the Founding of Czechoslovakia, 1918-1921”

This paper examines how United States officials observed the Slovak Question during the Czechoslovak Republic's foundation from 1918 to 1921, to determine what the Slovak case exposes about the Wilsonian administration's view and application of national self-determination in Eastern Europe after World War I. This article shows how conceptions of modernity were central to Wilsonian national self-determination, as the Wilson administration placed divergent views on the Czechs and Slovaks based on images of civic, economic, and cultural development, despite qualifying the two peoples as a common nationality. In doing so, the Wilson administration prioritized Czech views of a centralized state administered from Prague, over the appeals of many Slovaks who desired domestic autonomy for Slovakia within the state. Many Slovaks, in response, resisted the Czechoslovak model, and contributed to the destruction of the First Czechoslovak Republic in the buildup to World War II. This Wilsonian prioritization of civic development and modernity over national identity thus abetted a volatile national-political environment in the reorganized East Central Europe by dismissing the views of many national minorities in the region, such as the Slovaks.

Jane Leftwich Curry,
Santa Clara University

Aurora Zahm,
Santa Clara University

“Rethinking the “People's Revolutions”: the Georgian and Ukrainian Cases”

This presentation will argue against the “democracy promotion” model of Western aid and trained democracy activists triggering the mass actions in the Rose Revolution in Georgia and Orange Revolution in Georgia. The alternative model to be presented is based on interviews with almost 300 participants in the Orange and Rose Revolutions, done in 2005; subsequent events and public opinion data; as well as data on Western aid for these and other comparable demonstrations.

The paper will show that demonstrators spontaneously used skills they acquired surviving in “societies of shortages” to protest against the failure of their leaders to provide decent living standards and basic services and to support the “opposition”. They supported leaders who had been in the discredited leadership but left protesting against corruption without being committed “democrats”. What people expected was not possible to provide immediately because corruption and misadministration were so deeply imbedded and Western funding decreased after the new leaders took over. In addition, the lengthy mass demonstrations and tent cities did not spawn civil society groups to keep up the pressure. So, these three factors explain the de-democratization that followed these “Revolutions”.

Allison Evans,
Western New Mexico University

Heather Steinmann,
Western New Mexico University

“Politics Aside: Building US-Russian Relationships Through Scholarship”

Two scholars from the United States present their different approaches to forming connections with Russian students and scholars despite the current political climate. At a time when the media portrays US-Russian relations as at a low point in the post-Cold War period, these

projects problematize this characterization. While both approaches center on practicing the English language, one approach centers on writing and the other cross-cultural conversations. The writing approach is part of the Trans-Atlantic and Pacific project, a project that pairs instructors and students to co-teach classes, in this case Bashkir State University and Western New Mexico University. The approach that focuses on cross-cultural conversations emerged from conducting research fieldwork in provincial Russia and visiting English language courses to give students in relatively isolated regions the opportunity to meet and interact with an American who is a native-English speaker. These approaches demonstrate the fruitful nature of building scholarly relationships and the ways in which such direct communication can ameliorate the negative media effects of “othering” rival countries.

Thomas J. Garza,
University of Texas at Austin

“Performing Masculinity: Machismo and Russian and Mexican Pop Music”

Performances of masculinity in products of Russian and Mexican popular cultures at the end of the 20th century underwent parallel transformations. While maintaining their mantle of macho, i.e., powerful, attractive, and decisive masculinity, the New Machos of the 2000s in Mexico and Russia represent cultural transformations of masculinity. They reflect the need for a “feminized” masculinity, performed by a male cultural hero, to counterbalance the harsh reality of male-dominated criminal life and the men who participate in it. These recent portraits eschew more traditional popular portraits of machismo, while maintaining the social and cultural status of masculinity in both. The focus is on popular music from the 1990s to the 2000s, examining both Mexican and Russian “boy bands” which rose in popularity in both countries in the late 1990s, and address masculinity in both identity and performance. In two cultures that historically and culturally repudiate same-sex relationships, the performance of a queer, or even “queer-friendly”, encounter is anathema to Russian and Mexican macho, or, as David Abalos (2002) calls it, a “negative machismo” of homophobia that must be overcome in an effort to redefine what it means to be a man in the Latino [or Russian] community.

Alexandru Christian Groza,
University of California-Berkeley

“Nicolae Ceaușescu and the Two Faced Policy: 1965-1981”

The foreign policy of Romania during 1965-1981 had double standards towards western and eastern diplomatic relations. This controversial policy embodied the entire evolution of the maverick tactic that was used in the foreign policy, through which Nicolae Ceaușescu, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, negotiated with the West and posed as a middleman for the communication with the Soviet bloc. At the same time Romania never ceased to cooperate and maintain fully diplomatic relations with the USSR. The study focuses on the U.S.A-Romania relations because they bring forward a new type of foreign relations dynamics in the Eastern Block, especially in case of presidents Nixon, Ford and Carter. The research will be divided in two branches. The first stage analyzes the ascendance stages of the Ceaușescu era, and the second direction represents a case study of the enclosure process that started once with President Carter's policy regarding human rights. It is important to compare and see how from 1978 to 1981 Ceaușescu's status went spiraling downwards in the Occidental media, as well as the official positions of the U.S government towards Romania's downfall.

Lonny Harrison,

“Responses to Soviet Authoritarianism in Russian Literature and Mass Culture”

As authoritarianism sees a global resurgence in politics today, it behooves us to understand how authoritarian language shapes public discourse and mass culture, as well as how counter-narratives in art and literature use language as a mode of resistance. Interpreting the symbols, stories, and imagery of revolution, this paper examines the uses of language as a weapon of class war, and alternatively as a medium of resistance and dissent. I spotlight three authors whose nonconformist texts provide a counter-narrative to state monopoly over language and culture by prioritizing the value of individual experience and freedom of artistic expression: Mikhail Bulgakov’s “The White Guard” (1925), Yuri Olesha’s “Envy” (1927), and Boris Pasternak’s “Doctor Zhivago” (1957). Defending the right to reject state control of literature, these writers faced the consequences of nonconformity, yet their works would persist in ways that allowed them to reclaim the narrative of the Russian Revolution. Against the backcloth of cultural revolution that encompassed all levels of society, from the structures of government to grassroots popular culture, the lives and works of Bulgakov, Olesha, and Pasternak epitomize the problem of a writer’s adaptation to the new Soviet society and successful incorporation into the institutions of Soviet literature.

Emily Hoge,
University of California-Berkeley

“Vietnamtsy and Afgantsy: PTSD in the Soviet Vietnam”

In 1989, veterans of Afghanistan invited veterans of Vietnam to come to the Soviet Union, so that they could learn about their experience with PTSD, social isolation and coming home from an unpopular war. When the two sides met, they saw each other as the only people in the world who could understand what the other was going through. Veterans of these two wars moved cities, quit jobs, and traveled all the way around the world to find other people who knew not just what it meant to fight in a war, but what it meant to fight in a bad war, a war like Vietnam. For veterans of Afghanistan, their connection to Vietnam veterans and not to their own communities indicated the limits of empathy. Only one group of people, veterans of Vietnam, could possibly understand them or their war. They organized politically and told their communities about the war, not to reintegrate themselves and oppose war, as Vietnam veterans imagined themselves to be doing, but to further isolate themselves. PTSD connected these two groups of veterans who had previously regarded themselves as entirely different, but each side interpreted their connection in contradictory ways.

Nuri Korkmaz (Nuri Ali TAHIR),
Bursa Technical University

“New Populist Nationalism in Bulgaria: Europeanization of the Old Nationalism”

Balkans has always been point of contention since nineteenth century when nationalism, perceived as a democratic movement emerged as an aggressive exclusivist sentiment. Back then excluding the others was found as something necessary to describe the 'self'. Now almost a century after the World War I, Eastern Europe is again facing new changes. Following the collapse of communism in 1990s Eastern European countries lined up for the EU membership. However, closer ties with the EU would also mean that there could be other areas where mutual interaction between member states might form something new. Nationalism is one of the issues that create threat to the unity of the state and its people. Following the transformation of Bulgaria into a western style of democracy created certain challenges as

Bulgaria was not homogenous country. The multi-ethnic structure became a problem since some right wing groups protested against the Turks or wanted to make them leave Bulgaria. Nevertheless, these small scale discussions turned into serious issues when rights wing groups formed ATAKA-the Bulgarian right wing political party. This paper will examine how does Bulgarian nationalism transform during the post-communist process and what is the European contribution in it.

Victoria Malko,
California State University-Fresno

“Women and the Holodomor: Survivors, Victims, Perpetrators”

Historical scholarship on the Holodomor of 1932-1933 in Ukraine has yet to adequately address experiences of women. This presentation is based on an analysis of personal narratives of women survivors of the Holodomor collected and published in the United States in the 1980s and in Ukraine in the 2000s. The presenter will explore women's strategies of resistance to collectivization and strategies of survival in the harsh circumstances of genocidal famine. The presenter will discuss women's ways of coping with starvation. The presenter will also address the methodological challenges and ethical issues faced by scholars studying women's experiences of famine.

Andrea Prajerova,
University of Ottawa

“Developing the New Super-Ableist Czechoslovakia: Women, Health and the Right to Choose between 1945-1960”

In this paper I am analyzing the political and medical discourses that decriminalized and legalized abortion and subsequently established the institution of abortion commissions in Czechoslovakia in the 50s. I explore the developing processes of a certain type of rationality for which not every pregnancy was desirable, particularly when threatening one's health. In my inquiry, I defy the classic totalitarian thesis which conveys socialism and capitalism in strict oppositions, i.e. that abortion rights were imposed from above, on the demand of the USSR and as a totalitarian practice turning women into passive objects of the regime. Through a biopolitical lens, I destabilize the rigid boundaries between East and West and rather explore what these two had in common. I elaborate on the concept of female biological citizenship and demonstrate that women function as self-regulators of the quality of a nation. I argue that from their onset abortion rights were conceptualized as a regulatory strategy of power aimed at maintaining a certain population optimum by re-defining women's responsibilities to deliver a healthy child and into a healthy environment. I suggest ideas have a travelling character and women are never as free in the questions of reproduction regardless of the political system.

Stephen Riegg,
Texas A&M University

“Armenian Economic Integration into the Russian Empire in the 1820s”

This paper examines the vicissitudes of Russian perceptions of Armenian economic activity in the Caucasus in the 1820s. This case study reveals the ambiguous economic rules governing the commerce of some non-Slavic, non-Russian tsarist subjects. The ramifications of the debates among imperial statesmen influenced the highest levels of the government, where

Finance Minister Egor Kankrin cautioned in 1827: “The question will always remain: in Russia, do Armenians possess more rights than Russians?”

Susanne Sternthal,
Independent Scholar

“Russia as a State-Civilization under Putin”

Only a few scholars and analysts have acknowledged what they have called the “civilizational discourse” within Russia. For the most part, up until March 2014, Russia’s latest round of debates about itself were either overlooked or not considered relevant.

This paper examines the concept of “state-civilization” that gained ascendancy with Putin’s use of the term in 2012. The idea arose in earlier discussions about why Russia could not be a “nation-state” like countries in the West and instead was and had always been a “state-civilization” because of its vast, multi-ethnic territory.

Of interest in this paper is whether the concept of state-civilization goes beyond political discourse and is an identity narrative that has impacted the worldview of the population. Toward this end, this paper analyzes the salience of markers of identity central to the idea of state-civilization over time as seen in polling data, and examines the extent to which these markers have been institutionalized in policies and laws. It also assesses to what degree the markers of state-civilization have facilitated Putin’s objectives of consolidating political control, tightening state unity, mobilizing the population, and challenging Western dominance of the world order.

Linda-Marie Sundstrom,
California Baptist University

“Working for the Collective: A Comparative Analysis of Communist Subbotniks and American Charities”

Karl Marx wrote that in the higher phase of Communism, society could inscribe on its banner the phrase, from each according to his ability to each according to his needs. This research explores the role of the government and individuals in providing for the needs of the collective. It compares and contrasts the voluntary practice of the Communist Subbotnik (voluntary work on Saturdays) in the former Soviet Union, with the voluntary sector practices in the United States. The article posits that the United States, with the reputation as an individualistic, capitalist society, may embrace the Marxist ideal of working for the collective through the nonprofit voluntary sector, possibly even more than the Communist practice of Subbotnik. In the United States nonprofit sector, individuals donate time and resources to charitable organizations (each according to his ability), which in turn, provides services and resources to others (according to their needs). This expands on previous research exploring the role of government and volunteerism that shape a civil society, and offer a comparative view of two models. The role of the Communist government in the former Soviet Union (1917-1991), along with the practice of the Subbotnik (a government mandated day of volunteerism) will be compared and contrasted with the Representative Republic form of government in the United States, along with the role of the charitable and voluntary sector contributions.

Mirjam Voerkelius,
University of California-Berkeley

“Homo Faber: Darwinism and Soviet Comparative Psychology”

What is the place of humankind in nature and our relationship to the environment? Are we a part of nature, or are we separate and perhaps even masters of nature? Nadezhda Ladygina-Kots (1889-1963) was a successful woman scientist whose research on animals sought to answer these fundamental questions. Although working at the Darwin Museum in Moscow, Ladygina nevertheless argued against Darwin's gradualist insistence, formulated in *The Descent of Man and The Expression of Emotions*, that humankind differs from animals only in degree, but not in kind. My presentation explores this chapter of the Soviet reception of Darwinism. Ladygina's emphasis on the differences that separate humankind from other animals reflected the anthropocentric biases of Soviet culture at large. They also followed Friedrich Engels' essay "The Part Played by Labor in the Transition from Ape to Man" that argued that the use of tools allow us humans to exercise control over the environment and set us apart from nature. The endpoint of my presentation is the crisis of Engels' definition of humankind as the only true homo faber (man-the-maker) with Jane Goodall's observations of chimpanzees, in the wild, using and manufacturing primitive tools. How would Soviet science react to this challenge?

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Pete Martini,
Heidelberg University

Kassie Carter,
Our Lady of the Lake University

“The Effect of Psychotherapy on Symptoms of Seasonal Affective Disorder”

This paper addresses how different types of psychotherapy may be effective in reducing the symptoms of seasonal affective disorder.

Allison Gales,
Ohio State University James Cancer Center

Jenny Reichert,
Rocky Mountain College

“The Effects of Sexual Education Programs on Sexual Behavior, Sexual Regret, and Self Efficacy among College Students”

No Abstract

Peter J. Martini,
Heidelberg University

“The Friend-zone: Potential for a Digital Method of Ego-centric Network Generation”

Ego-centric network research has proven a valuable source of information on the ways in which an individual’s social surroundings impact their health and psychological behavior. To date, the gold standard for such data collection has been face-to-face interviews utilizing name-generators. This work attempted to ascertain whether a similar digital method of name-generating and characteristic gathering could yield adequate data for the purpose of creating detailed ego-centric networks from a crowdsourced group of lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals between the ages of 18 and 35. Results suggest that digital name generators yielded sizable ego-centric networks with little evidence of fatigue or respondent deception. Future applications and limitations are discussed.

Alexa Mora,
Our Lady of the Lake University

“The Effects of Different Exercise on the Positive and Negative Symptoms of Schizophrenia”

Consistent with previous research, aerobic exercise is hypothesized to ameliorate the experience of both positive and negative symptoms for people with schizophrenia.

Madison Morris,
Our Lady of the Lake University

“The Effects of Cultural Inclusion on Social Confidence”

The basis of humanity’s diverse societies and social interaction is cultural identity. The focus of many studies is limited to a dualistic understanding of culture, separated into independent and collectivist cultural paradigms. Current research focuses on how psychological practices differ based on cultural values. However, studies about the interaction of multiple cultures in a multicultural society are focused on a very narrow subject in psychology. The gap in understanding current social problems has roots in the miscommunication of cultural values of individuals in American society. Cultural Psychology, a new area of study in Social Psychology, is based on the principle that psychology and culture influence each other in a cyclical fashion. This theory is applied to an experiment based on cognitive priming. Cultural inclusivity in social situations will attempt to close the gap in understanding how different cultures interact with one another. This experiment is based on the evolutionary and interpersonal communication approaches to understanding how culture affects psychology. The interaction of diverse cultural values in a social situation will hopefully lead to a better understanding and establish clear successful means of communicating intent and purpose among the population.

Jessica Orozco,
Our Lady of the Lake University

“Addicted to Snapchat?”

Snapchat, a social media app that allows individuals to send pictures for 10 seconds or less to others, send direct messages that disappear after the other person has received them, and upload “stories” that last for 24 hours, has taken over as one of the top social media apps, along with Facebook, Instagram and Twitter. Assuming that this app is the most used social media app teens and young adults use today, it can be assumed that addiction and withdrawal may be present when these users are without the app for long periods of time. Research has provided multiple reasons on why addictive behaviors such as anxiety and tension may occur.

Vanessa Perez,
Our Lady of the Lake University

“Ambient Illumination and Emotion”

The first proposed experiment will test the effects of darkness on the feeling of fear. Most children are frightened by the darkness in any given situation. However when they reach adulthood, they have often grown out of that fear of darkness. I will investigate this by looking at fear responses to images in rooms with varying levels of illumination. Fear will be measured by a heart rate monitor and a patch to measure the amount of perspiration a person produces. I hypothesize that as the lighting in the room becomes darker and visibility of their surrounding decreased, the participant’s heart rate and perspiration levels will increase. Fear can affect the way that adults function on a day to day basis. With these results the public can become aware of any situation they are placed and know why darkness causes them to feel fear.

Isel Rodriguez,
Our Lady of the Lake University

“The Effects of Music Genre on Concentration”

This experiment addresses how different music genres (rock and classical) may affect degree of concentration.

José Angel Rodríguez,
Our Lady of the Lake University

“Hues in Real Estate”

The real estate business is highly competitive, and color is a distinctive and important aspect of the business when it comes to the staging of a home. Color not only feeds the eye but also has both physiological and psychological components (Demense, n.d. para. 1). This paper will attempt to demonstrate the effect of color scheme on a buyer’s decision. Algorithms have been created to formulate the best price to list a home for sale, yet it fails to explain what is known as the “wow” factor in Real Estate. In consumer psychology, aesthetics have been used largely to describe the form or beauty of objects, people, or consumption environments (Curating, 2010). Through this experiment, I will examine the relationship between color schemes and the decision to purchase a home. I predict that homes with gray color schemes will be more attractive to buyers and will result in higher profits for sellers than homes with blue color schemes.

Victoria A. Springer,
Adobe Systems, Inc.

Samuel C. Lindsay,
Adobe Systems, Inc.

“Birds of a Feather: Leveraging Attitudes, Motivations, and Behaviors to Create Profiles in Exploratory Market Research Using Unsupervised Learning Algorithms”

The purpose of this research was to uncover patterns in the traits and preferences of people who enjoy digital photography as a hobby and use creative apps or desktop software to edit their photos. With an emphasis on attitudes, motivations, and behaviors, our goal was to determine if it was possible to: 1) Use unsupervised learning algorithms (cluster analysis) to reveal meaningful patterns that characterize how people engage with digital photography (ex: how they capture digital photos, etc.) and ...2) Use these patterns of engagement to discern meaningful groupings of people, based on the extent to which they exhibit these patterns. Based on an analysis of over 2,500 surveys from a combination of sample sources, including online crowdsourced sample representing US general population trends and targeted photography app users, the results proved the effort successful on both counts. Leveraging this strictly self-reported data, (1) eight patterns of digital photography engagement emerged, which subsequently allowed us to group the respondents into (2) eight profiles that characterize types of people who participate in this specific creative hobby. This presentation will cover not only the results of this research, but also how they were derived and how the outcome has influenced product strategy.

SOCIAL WORK

Moises Diaz

Utah State University

Diane Calloway-Graham

Utah State University

L. Ruth Whisler

Northern Arizona University – Yuma Branch Campus

Anthony Barnes,
California State University, Northridge

“An Unintended Consequence: AIAN Trust for Public Child Welfare”

American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) families are disproportionately represented in child welfare systems across the United States (US) despite the passing of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 perpetuating a steadfast erosion of trust between AIAN and US government officials. AIAN child welfare workers (N=140) completed either an online or US mail survey using a standardized instrument of interpersonal trust. Participants evaluated the ability, integrity and trustworthiness of both US government officials and public child welfare workers. This finding supports the need for a deeper understanding of how to correct disproportionality among AIAN families in child welfare systems.

Vaughn DeCoster,
University of Southern Indiana

“Interprofessional Practice: Testing an Experiential Training Model for Social Work, Nursing & Allied Health Students”

Interprofessional collaborative practice (IPCP) is considered an essential ingredient in today’s complex healthcare environment. This paper details a study testing a IPCP training model involving social work, nursing and allied health care disciplines, targeting two vulnerable populations: Veterans and underserved patients from a socio-economically disadvantaged, culturally diverse neighborhood. Student teams were assigned to either a VA Patient Aligned Care Team or a nurse managed clinic serving an at-risk urban community. Prior to the IPCP experience, students participated in a daylong TeamSTEPPSA orientation. Using a pre/post-test design, researchers assessed learning outcomes with the TeamSTEPPSA Teamwork Attitudes Questionnaire (T-TAQ), Team Performance Observation Tool (T-POT) and Collaborative Practice Assessment Tool (CPAT). Overall, students (n=60) showed improvements with significant increases on the T-TAQ communicate sub-scale and all CPAT scales. VA teams demonstrated greater improvements according to T-TAQ and CPATR scales, sub-scales, than NMC clinic teams. Within locations, VA teams indicated improvements across all measures, with 65% of pre/post comparisons statistically significant. NMC teams showed less progress, increasing in two-thirds of pre/post comparisons with only 35% of these reaching statistical significance. The paper concludes by discussing the challenges and limits for this experiential IPCP training model and evaluation study.

Moises Diaz,

Utah State University

Shayla Potter,
Utah State University

“Implementing a Community Engaged Learning Component: Insights from Faculty Member and Course Teaching Assistant in an Introduction to Social Work Course”

Community Engaged Learning (CEL) is a strategy that integrates community service with instruction and reflection to deepen learning experience, teach civic responsibility and create strong community partnerships. Studies have shown that students reported benefits of participation in CEL courses that included increasing critical thinking skills, changing perspectives, and practicing facilitation and decision-making skills (Tarantino, 2017). The National Association of Social Workers NASW Code of Ethics describes various ways community involvement and service tie to core social work professional values (socialworkers.org/about/ethics). This presentation by faculty member and teaching assistant for an introduction to social work course will demonstrate the creation of a Community Engaged Learning option during spring semester 2018. The CEL component is intended to provide opportunity to enhance learning and deepen student connections to community social service partners. The presentation will describe documentation of the assignment development process, as well as successes and lessons learned in this implementation.

Susan C. Egbert,
Utah State University

M. Diane Calloway-Graham,
Utah State University

Derrik Tollefson,
Utah State University

“Collaborative Strategies for Building Sustainable Practicum Partnerships in Rural Field Education”

Developing and maintaining strong partnerships with agencies is a process of collaboration that preserves quality relationships in rural communities. Collaborative strategies for addressing the contextual realities and challenges inherent in building sustainable field practicum partnerships in rural field education will be shared. Guidelines for incorporating collaborative approaches will be provided. The model identifies the building blocks of a collaborative method for developing sustainable field practicum partnerships at a distance. The model is also based on relevant theoretical frameworks related to rural social work, field education, and distance learning. The presentation will define and demonstrate application of the four components delineated in a model for rural field education developed by the authors and aimed at building sustainable field practicum partnerships.

Kenneth Flanagan,
University of North Dakota

“Creating Social Enterprises: Driving Social Change through Entrepreneurial Social Work”

Social entrepreneurship has received increased attention in recent years as an orientation that integrates social consciousness with effective business practices to promote the betterment of

individuals, families, and communities. While this attention has gained more traction in the business community, social workers are demonstrating openness to new ways to develop, implement and evaluate services through the lens of entrepreneurship. Younger social workers in particular have demonstrated openness to this approach. This paper/presentation will provide participants with a brief overview of entrepreneurship and its applicability to social agencies, as well as, how its application could enhance service delivery to people in need. In addition, the paper will highlight how an emerging funding mechanism known as social impact bonds could provide an avenue to promote social entrepreneurship as a viable option for the development of alternative social service delivery systems or the enhancement of existing agencies. The paper/presentation will also demonstrate how inclusion of social entrepreneurship content into social work education programs can provide future social workers opportunities for creating social enterprises geared towards promoting social change.

Eva Moya,
The University of Texas at El Paso

Silvia Chavez-Baray,
The University of Texas at El Paso

“Homeless Women in El Paso, Texas: Similarities and Differences”

The paper presents the journey of four women of color in El Paso, Texas with diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds. The women participated in in-depth interviews where they described their lived experiences with domestic violence, which led to homelessness. The narrative portrayed the structural difficulties they face, the lack of understanding, acceptance and tolerance by their families and community members. Three of the women received services through the Opportunity Center for the Homeless, a community based agency. The fourth participant received support from her network of friends. Any participant can experience domestic violence and therefore be at risk of becoming homeless, using illegal substance, low self-esteem, behavioral and mental distress, mental illness, and/or suicidal ideation or conduct. Safety and support net service are vital to mitigating the trauma associated with violence. It would be ideal to live in a healthy and safe family environment. However, when this is not possible, social work intervention at the micro and macro level coupled with cultural and linguistic competent services to address homelessness, addictions and break the cycle of violence are necessary. Healthy women in healthy families constitute a healthy community.

William Pederson,
Northern Arizona University, Yuma Branch Campus

Alex Valenzuela,
Northern Arizona University, Yuma Branch Campus

“Social Work Research Methods: A Cross Border Teaching Innovation”

This paper will discuss an innovative teaching strategy between the Northern Arizona University, Yuma Campus BASW Program and the Universidad Autonoma Baja California, Psychology Program. Currently, there are no social work programs in Baja California Mexico. The purpose of this project was twofold. First, we wanted to expose students in Mexico to social work as a viable profession. Second, we wanted to strengthen cultural awareness between students in the U.S. and Mexico. This class was taught via IITV with one English speaking professor, a bilingual professor, and a Spanish speaking professor.

Melinda Pilkinton,
Mississippi College

Debbie Holt,
Mississippi College

“Social Work Licensure: Analysis of the Five States with the Highest Passing Rates on the ASWB Social Work Licensure Examination”

This paper presents the outcome of a funded research project involving five states in the U.S. that have the highest passing rates on the Association of Social Work Boards (ASWB) Social Work Licensure Examination. ASWB identified states with the highest passing rates and obtained permission to release the states identity to the researchers. We then contacted university social work faculty to arrange interviews and visits to campuses in each of the five states. We selected states with universities containing both the Bachelors of Social Work (BSW) and Masters of Social Work (MSW) degree programs. Researchers traveled to the five states and interviewed Social Work Professors, Deans and Directors to obtain information about the specific characteristics of selected programs; commonalities of successful programs across the five states; and elements of successful programs that contribute to high licensure pass rates. A mixed methods design included qualitative and quantitative measures for data collection. An analysis of the data obtained is presented in this paper.

Bryn Stonehouse,
Abilene Christian University

“Public Perceptions on Insurance Covered Substance Abuse Treatment: Implication for Social Work Practice and Policy”

Insurance covered substance abuse treatment is influenced heavily by current policy. The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 (Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2008a) prevents healthcare insurance providers from limiting insurance coverage of mental health/or substance abuse treatment more over coverage of physical/biological treatment. In addition to this act, Obama targeted substance abuse in America with his 2014 National Drug Control Policy (The White House, 2014). This policy recognizes that addiction is a disease and treatment needs to be rapidly expanded. As a result, The Affordable Care Act (Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2016b) requires all health care insurance plans to include substance abuse services. These policies have drastically changed healthcare for mental health and substance abuse issues. However, there is still progress to be made. This research examines public perceptions on insurance covered substance abuse treatment through a convenience sample survey. This method resulted in several limitations, including a non-representative sample population, small sample size, and inputting scaled data as categorical data to analyze the results. However, the results are used to draw context specific conclusions and provide implications for social work practice and public policy.

Ruth Whisler,
NAU-Yuma Branch Campus

Elizabeth Alvarez-Perez,
NAU-Yuma Branch Campus

“Social Work in AZ Schools: The Final Chapter”

This presentation will describe the work in the final year of this three-year period pilot program in a public K-8 school district. Interns have been working with students, faculty/staff, and the community to bring social work services to this district, as AZ does not have social workers in their public school districts. The past two years' presentations have been about those student efforts and successes. This final presentation will mostly describe research efforts and outcomes as one student intern worked to find resources for potential funding of social workers in this school district. It's a fascinating story!

SOCIOLOGY

KuoRay Mao

Colorado State University-Fort Collins

Rhoda Abiolu,
University of Kwazulu-Natal

Ruth Teer-Tomaselli,
University of Kwazulu-Natal

“Identity Reinforcement Strategies of Diasporic People of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Represented in Christian Music and Transposed Christian Worship Context in Durban South Africa”

To maintain their cultural identities, diasporic people engage in a number of cultural practices. Among these are food and dressing traditions. However, religion has been shown to be a strong motivating factor that reflects the cultural inclinations of diasporic people particularly Africans in the diaspora. This research in progress seeks to identify those strategies adopted by the diasporic people of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to represent and maintain/reinforce their ‘Congolese’ within the South African cultural and religious landscapes which are evidently different particularly linguistically (especially because of their ‘francophonic’ background). This has been situated within Stuart Hall’s theoretical position on language in representation as both a verbal and visual phenomenon. Language as a verbal phenomenon speaks of our literal understanding of it as a means to communicate through the use of sounds, while the visual representation speaks of an object that signifies something. Such means of visual representation within the context of this study is premised on the use of Congolese local musical instruments used in modes of worship within Congolese worship context in South Africa. This will be accomplished through an ethnographic study of these people in their choices of Christian music during their worship services.

Thomas E. Drabek,
University of Denver

“Angry Women: Enriching Student Understanding of Disaster Impacts Through Fiction”

When disasters strike communities, the impacts on social relationships ripple through both macro and micro systems. Using the 1917 Granite Mine disaster near Butte, Montana as a setting, student understanding is enhanced through an original fictional story that describes the adaptations by women who were widowed. Following a discussion of context, a fictional story—“Angry Women”—is described including its origins and method of analysis. It is based on data obtained after several parallel events. This approach provides both links to the humanities and greater depth of student understanding of core concepts, like micro-system changes following disasters. The first one-half of the story comprise the Appendix in this paper.

David Reyes-Farias,
West Chester University

“Dreamers: The Socioeconomic Repercussions of Ending DACA in Pennsylvania”

The current exclusionary policies put forth by the President of the United States have changed the current political landscape. Specifically, the proposed elimination of the Deferred Action for

Childhood Arrivals (DACA) which intends to amplify these policies, will result in a crippling debilitation of Latinos in the US. Rather than excluding those who reside externally. The current exclusionary policies put forth by the President of the United States have changed the current political landscape. Specifically, the proposed elimination of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) which intends to amplify these policies, will result in a crippling debilitation of Latinos in the US. Rather than excluding those who reside externally, the elimination of DACA seeks to exclude those who currently reside in the United States. Pennsylvania, with close to 6,000 persons residing legally through this program, will suffer economically, but more importantly the already fragile situation regarding social inclusion and awareness in the United States will be shattered. In order to uphold the standards, the United States abides by, DACA recipients must be allowed the rights previously granted to them. As paths to legal permanency are already marred with overly opaque intricacies, continuing efforts are necessary to protect the DACA program.

Daisy Jordan,
St Mary's University

Armando J Abney,
St. Mary's University

“The Impact of Race and Sex on Media Publicity of Missing Children Cases”

The purpose of this study is to examine open cases of missing children in Texas to assess differences in media publicity based on race and gender. Results indicate that minority children with the exception of black children were more frequently publicized. White children, including white females are portrayed less often than most minority children.

Cassidy Kenyon,
Texas A&M University

“Modern Political Anomie”

This study explores the political sociological theory of Emile Durkheim to demonstrate that political anomie has resurfaced in American society. Symptoms of anomie are identified by relating sudden regime changes affecting world politics and periods of political turmoil within the US with indicators of suicide, xenophobia, conservative ideology, and the stripping of rights. For Durkheim, democracy is effective communication between the State and the people, not simply rule by the people, but the role of the State must never be tyrannical. Political anomie occurs when the individualistic will of the people predominates and rules over the State. Durkheim links economic anomie with political anomie, because all major social functions in society are made secondary to economic functions: This is problematic as the only rule in economics is that of self-interest, which is insufficient for morality, and the consequences amount to “a public danger” (Durkheim 1957 p. 18). Durkheim describes democratic political systems ruled by the will of the people as “pseudo-democracies” characterized by chaos, stormy changes in politics, instability, and evil, because the will is inherently unstable. Durkheim’s works, primarily his book Professional Ethics and Civic Morals (1957), provide the theoretical framework.

Ronald Lorenzo,
Prairie View A&M University

“In Hurricane Harvey’s Aftermath: The McDonaldization of Disaster Relief and Recovery”

Sociologist George Ritzer (1993) coined the term McDonaldization to refer to the process of rationalization in the methods of production and consumption in contemporary society. The concerns for efficiency, control, calculability, and predictability that are found in the fast food industry are indicative of the same concerns found in other aspects of contemporary life. McDonaldization is not limited to describing the fast food process for serving food, but can be and has been applied to areas such as the McDonaldization of medical care, education, funerals, and American law. Drives for efficiency, control, calculability, and predictability also have serious shortcomings: inhumane treatment of customers and workers, disposable containers that soon become trash, wasted food, and a “cookie-cutter-one-size-fits-all” mentality for any situation. The response to Hurricane Harvey in the fall of 2017 was McDonaldized. The recovery and rescue efforts following the hurricane, contained the elements of McDonaldization including the use of technology such as drones, the use of smartphone apps for rescues, policies to resettle survivors, and policies to manage spontaneous volunteers. I describe how responses to the aftermath of Hurricane Harvey exhibited the positive and negative aspects of McDonaldization.

Mariko Nihei,
Waseda University

“Paionia Retsuden (The Biographies of Pioneers)”

Paionia Retsuden, or The Biographies of Pioneers (1975) by Kenichi Murai, outlines the personal histories of 127 Japanese immigrants to Mexico aged 70 and over, based on interviews Murai conducted between 1970 and 1975. Prior studies argue that the majority of Japanese immigrants at that time were unskilled farmers and day laborers, and that they tended to migrate to remote, rural towns. This presentation discusses the validity of those claims by analyzing the experiences of the 127 Japanese immigrants. Some of the relevant points of discussion are their places of birth, year of immigration and age, occupation, involvement in the Mexican Revolution, experiences of illegal entry into the United States via Mexico, and experiences of transfer to Mexico City or Guadalajara in 1942. Although the claims of prior studies are valid, some points are missing. For example, scholars tend to think that the flow of immigrants is bi-national between Japan and Mexico. However, many from among the 127 Japanese who migrated to Peru first, spent several months or years there, and then illegally entered Mexico with the intention of entering the United States. Therefore, we must observe Japanese migration to Mexico in the initial stages from the multinational viewpoint.

Jorge Abel Rosales-Saldaña,
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Ganadores y Perdedores del TLCAN, a Propósito de la Re-negociación”

En este 2017 se puso a discusión/renegociación/modernización el TLCAN o NAFTA bajo las premisas de una de las promesas de campaña del actual presidente de los Estados Unidos. En las primeras rondas ya se visualizaron algunos cambios, bajo la presión del presidente Trump, con sus correspondientes “ganadores” y “perdedores”. Esta categorización no es la que expresa con precisión la complejidad del tema, pero ayuda a tener un acercamiento. Bajo un esquema de análisis de los documentos que se han hecho públicos de las reuniones así como de la recogida de los posicionamientos de los sectores gubernamental, empresarial, social y académico buscamos en la presente colaboración hacer un balance que nos facilite una discusión más amplia en el marco de este congreso de la Western Social Science Association.

Alison Simons,
Texas Wesleyan University

“The Sense of Community and Belonging in a Neighborhood Undergoing Revitalization along with a Local University, as Determined by Students Undertaking a Research Project”

No Abstract

Rae Shevalier,
Metropolitan State University of Denver

“When Hope Is Not Enough: Cultural Relevance in Parent Education”

This exploratory study examined a proprietary parent education curriculum through the lens of cultural relevance. The study focused on the 2016 Parents as Teachers Foundational Curriculum as implemented in an eight-week program at “Sowing Hope,” a pseudonym for a 503(c) organization serving low-income Latino families in an economically depressed area of metropolitan Denver, Colorado. Drawing upon theoretical considerations in the literature on culturally relevant parent education, this study analyzed curriculum content for its ability to provide information that is relevant to the everyday lived experiences of Sowing Hope’s client families. Findings show a middle-class Anglo-American bias embedded in the curriculum content not only in terms of its written text and visual representations, but more importantly in its recommendations for parents on topics such as family relationships, childcare arrangements, and safety. These recommendations reflect assumptions about parenting and family life that may not accurately reflect these families’ social, political and economic contexts. While nonprofit organizations’ limited resources may lead them to rely on prepackaged programming, learning about cultural relevance and how to spot it can lead them to adopt more effective programming for their client populations.

Tristan Wu,
Oklahoma State University

“Oklahomans’ Perceived Stakeholder Role Relationships: A Case of Induced Earthquake”

Before 2008, Oklahoma averaged only one to two M3.0 earthquakes or greater per year. However, since 2015, the state has averaged one to two earthquakes of this magnitude or greater per day. Recent reports indicated that these earthquakes are associated with waste water injections. A review of literature shows that little is known regarding residents’ attitudes towards stakeholders in an induced hazard setting. To this end, this study investigate Oklahomans’ demographic difference on perceived stakeholder trustworthiness and protection responsibility regarding to these induced earthquakes. The findings suggest that, the survey participants’ perceived trustworthiness level of federal government is higher than state and local governments. On the other hand, the perceived protection responsibility level of state government is higher than federal and family members. This study take the next step to further differentiate the perceived stakeholder trustworthiness and responsibility ratings by survey respondents’ demographic characteristics and earthquake experience. The results suggest education and income make differences on perceived stakeholder trustworthiness ratings. Sex, marital status, education and income make differences on perceived stakeholder responsibilities ratings. Finally, survey respondents with severer earthquake related property damages give higher ratings of trustworthiness to non-governmental stakeholders and higher ratings of responsibilities to governmental stakeholders.

Jason Ulsperger,
Arkansas Tech University

Kristen Ulsperger,
Arkansas Tech University

“Culture Change in Nursing Homes: Exploring the CARE Model with Vignette Research”

This paper concerns nursing home employee thoughts on culture change in long-term care. It specifically focuses on certified nursing aide (CNA) views of culture change associated with the Centralized Alternative Ritual Enactment (CARE) model. It uses phenomenological-based qualitative responses from 25 interviews utilizing vignette-based scenarios to gauge opinions related to downplaying bureaucracy, orienting employees to bureaucracy, reducing job specific task mentalities, increasing upper-level staff resident interaction, and better empowering residents. It also explores CNA attitudes related to promoting empathy, introducing emotions into documentation rituals, and acknowledging resident deaths. The paper concludes with recommendations for future sociological research involving the CARE model.

UNION FOR RADICAL POLITICAL ECONOMICS

Geoffrey E. Schneider
Bucknell University

Scott Carter
University of Tulsa

Tuna Baskoy,
Ryerson University

“Heterodox Theories of Business Competition and Market Governance”

Mainstream theories of perfect competition and contestable markets offer a static picture of competition with their emphasis on the structural properties of the market and underestimate the problem of market power and its implications for market governance. The following question still lingers: How can one explain the evolution of markets over time, the persistence of market power, and its effects on market governance? It is argued here that three heterodox economic traditions covered in this chapter – Austrian, Marxist and Post Keynesian – conceptualize competition as a dynamic evolutionary process where power is influential in shaping market outcomes, the Post Keynesian approach explains market governance much better than the Austrian and Marxist views and attributes a positive role to the state in taming market power to stabilize otherwise unstable capitalist markets for the public good. This framework is applied to examine the evolution of business competition and its outcomes in the American commercial banking industry since the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act or the Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999.

Sasha Breger Bush,
University of Colorado Denver

“Rethinking Drugs”

Where there are debates about drugs in international political economy (the IPE literature on drugs is rather thin), they tend to focus on the relative advantages and disadvantages of particular regulatory regimes and governmental policy approaches. While the particular regulation(s) and social context(s) differ across scholars, the drug literature is in this sense repetitive, and it neglects what I think are significant and interesting features of the global drug economy. I argue here that the relative neglect specifically of descriptive and integrative/comparative drug research in political economy stems, at least in part, from a scholarly research program in which the state and its behaviors are too central to the research enterprise, resulting in drug research that is too narrowly cast. Here, I develop a new theoretical and methodological approach for thinking about the global drug economy that de-centers the state in an effort to reveal aspects of global drug production, distribution and consumption, and the power relations entailed therein, that are currently obscured. Rather than focusing my research on a specific, final commodity as is common in the literature (especially in commodity chain and production network approaches), I instead focus on a natural species papaver somniferum, or the opium poppy.

Scott Carter,
University of Tulsa

“Elements of Institutional Thought in the Archival Material of Piero Sraffa: A Query”

In the 1920s the Italian Cambridge Economist Piero Sraffa wrote hundreds of pages of notes that he kept secret from those who knew him in person and took his course Advanced Theory of Value given at Trinity College from 1928-31. Throughout those files are references to readings from certain institutionalists thinkers such as John Maurice Clark (others?). Other indications of the role of institutions in Sraffa's thought revealed through archival evidence revolve around closure of the distribution parameter. With respect to closure on the wage-side of the coin Sraffa has allusions to and discussions of the social and historical conditions in the determination of the inventory wage; with respect to closure on the profit-side, Sraffa speaks about the banking sector and the Stock market as setting the profit rate which then determines the wage and commodity prices. Both mechanisms of closure contain the seeds for institutional elements as the conduit, which begs the question as to how to possibly conceive of a more general extensions of Sraffa's theoretical and analytical apparatus to institutional thought.

Erik Dean,
Portland Community College

Justin Elardo,
Portland Community College

Tae-Hee Jo,
SUNY Buffalo State

Barbara Wiens-Tuers,
Pennsylvania State Altoona

Geoffrey Schneider,
Bucknell University

“Recent Contributions to Heterodox Economics Textbooks and Pedagogy”

A roundtable in which panelists will discuss the cutting edge in heterodox economics textbooks and pedagogy.

William M. Dugger,
University of Tulsa

“The Doleful Dynamics of Competition: Inequality and Fakery in Modernity”

The article outlines a general theory of the dynamics of competition. Ongoing competition generates unhappiness and inequality in spite of economic growth. The circular and cumulative processes involved include vesting and entrenching, the unfair ways and means that are used to succeed and to secure future success. The competitive process also encourages shirking responsibility for the social costs of private gains. As competition continues, fake institutions evolve that hide the iniquities, thereby reinforcing the folly of competition.

Holly Sue Hatfield,
University of Utah

“The Rise of Living Alone”

The number of single-person households in the United States (U.S.) increased by more than 5 times between 1960 and 2016 (from 6,917,000 in 1960 to 35,388,000 in 2016); indeed, in 2016, single-person households made up 28.1% of all U.S. households, more than double the representation in 1960 of 13.1%. What accounts for this rise in living alone? In this paper, I present an institutional model of household formation following Barry Field’s model of property rights evolution, arguing that as market and government services are extended in an advanced capitalist society, the benefits of living with others are crowded-out in a modern “enclosure movement” of the household commons. This effect is advanced by women being proletarianized via increased market labor force participation and correlated declines in rates of marriage and fertility. This paper addresses and contributes to literature including Friedrich Engels’ prediction that the family institution would cease to be the economic unit of society under advanced capitalism, and Jane Humphries’ work regarding commons and the proletarian family. The model is used to explain data on household composition in the U.S. across different dimensions including race, gender, life-cycle stages, and location.

Barbara Hopkins,
Wright State University

“Democracy, Ideology, and Pragmatism: China and a New World Order”

This project considers Chinese thought on the China Model/Path and its relationship to other global trends against democracy as an organizing principle. I start with the writings of Zhang Weiwei, who frames the Chinese ideal in very similar terms to institutionalist principles absent the importance of democracy. I ask what are good strategies for emphasizing democracy as a key principle.

Sergio Camara Izquierdo,
Universidad Autanoma Metropolitana-Azcapotzalco

“Productive Disintegration and Labor Precarization in the Mexican Manufacturing Sector During NAFTA”

One main feature of the neoliberal restructuring of the Mexican economy has been a profound external opening, epitomized in NAFTA, which substituted the previous regime of industrialization by substitution of imports. This process was subordinated to the relocation strategies of transnational companies, especially US-based but not only, searching to reduce the costs of production of the consumers goods sold in the developed countries. The steep reduction of real wages since 1977, along with its strategic geographical location, reinforced the competitiveness of Mexico, also strengthened by the lax labor, fiscal and environmental regulations. The indiscriminate external opening took place since 1983 in several stages that culminated with the implementation of NAFTA; it provoked deep changes in the economic structure and, specially, in the manufacturing sector. Most noteworthy is the boom of the exports and of the manufacturing, mostly maquila, sectors associated to it. However, the export boom has brought about a productive disintegration of the Mexican economy and a persistent labor precarization. The subordination to the interest of the transnational companies implies a very high elasticity of imports to exports that has resulted in a progressive disarticulation of the domestic productive chains. Also, the maintenance of low wages has become a permanent necessity to maintain the international competitive advantage of Mexico, which depends to a lower extent in productivity gains associated to productive investment. In this context, the domestic market has weakened, increasing the external fragility of the Mexican economy.

Edward J. Martin,
California State University, Long Beach

“The Right to Work and Democratic Political Economy: Roosevelt’s Economic Bill of Rights”

In this paper I attempt to assemble the salient features of those political economic theories that have developed as an alternative to orthodox economics (liberal capitalism) and the need for radical economic strategies. Revisiting these ideas can help to formulate a solution to our economic precariousness in the United States, in that, classical and even modern liberalism, as it has manifested itself in free and relatively unregulated financial markets, has served the economic superfluities of elites in the United States and world community over and above the economic needs and fundamental human rights of people. As a result, a new, yet centuries old, economic perspective based on democratic political economy models to counter the trends of liberal capitalism should therefore be based on: (1) a democratic economy and social welfare policy that prioritizes economic rights; (2) the prioritization of labor over capital; (3) the microeconomic limitations and market failures of a modern capitalist economy; and (4) a rejection of market rationality (neoliberalism) as the basis for normative behavior. I conclude that liberal capitalism undermines the right to work and that Roosevelt's Economic Bill of Rights prioritizes labor over capital as the proper order for social justice.

Up Sira Nukulkit,
University of Utah

“Economics of Pension and Competing Economic Theories”

This paper describes a debate on the economics of pension. There are differences between approaches and theories that explain the complex structure of pension. The implementing of pension policies deeply connects to theoretical basis and economic ideology. Three approaches (neoclassical, classical, and Keynesian) provide rational to look at the pension debate. They argue over growth and distribution theory in connection to pension system. The paper reviews arguments in pension funding from competing economic theories. It further discusses the role of endogenous growth in pension schemes.

Geoffrey E. Schneider,
Bucknell University

“The Principles of Radical Institutional Political Economy: A Modest Proposal”

In a series of seminal books and articles, Bill Dugger, Bill Waller, Phil O’Hara and several other scholars established the radical institutional political economy approach. This article attempts to distill their approach, and recent work in the Marxian Radical Political Economy tradition, to construct a unified set of Principles of Radical Institutional Political Economy. In the process, the article proposes various solutions for resolving some historical differences between Institutionalist and Marxist political economy regarding the labor theory of value, surplus, and class analysis. The proposed “principles of radical institutional political economy” are intended to start a conversation regarding this approach. The author hopes this will begin an interesting conversation on the topic of the relationship between radical institutional political economic and Marxian radical political economy.

Zdravka Todorova,

Wright State University

“Households in Heterodox Economic Theory: Institution, Going Concern, Processes and Individuals”

The paper builds on various heterodox approaches to economics to explore a direction towards analyzing households within heterodox economic theory of social provisioning. The first section delineates five main theoretical foundations of households within heterodox economic perspectives. The second section discusses the analytical categories of the household as a going concern, the household as an institution, and the household as an actor-participant within a system of provisioning processes. Finally, the paper offers three specific suggestions for future developments.

Mary Wrenn,
University of the West of England

William Waller,
Hobart and William Smith Colleges

“Feminist Radical Institutionalism and Neoliberalism”

The paper we propose will summarize the important work of Ann Jennings on Feminist Institutionalism and apply it to an analysis of Neoliberalism. In particular we will use Jennings’ cultural analysis of the public/private dualism to try to understand the role played by that dualism in the ideological framework of Neoliberalism. We will argue that Neoliberalism as a functioning ideology requires the reification and maintenance of the public/private dualism in popular consciousness to survive. Because Neoliberalism needs a place to quarantine essential behavior for the survival of society that does not fit within the hyper-individualistic, hyper-rational, hyper-autonomous human nature asserted by the ideology as normal and natural for human beings. By maintaining these proscribed behavioral norms in the public realm and quarantining any caring, empathetic, or community focused behavior in the private realm; Neoliberalism can survive. If the feminist institutionalist critique is successful in destabilizing and delegitimizing this reified dualism in our cultural consciousness the fire wall between public and private realms will be breached, the quarantine will fail, and the normative proscriptions of neoliberalism against care and collective action will lose their current power.

URBAN STUDIES

Thomas Sammons,
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Adam Feld,
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Design Research Understanding the Who and What”

A common message, shared with design students from professionals, is that while in school, students have the chance to design solely for themselves. They can represent the target market in terms of the design objective or project assigned. When they get into the professional world, they have to design for a client and typically will get some type of document describing either the target market or design objective. The intent for this project was to give the students the opportunity to design for someone else and to learn design research skills that help in the professional world.

The project began from a collaboration between Industrial Design and the Communicative Disorders Department particularly the aphasia and speech pathology groups. 32 students paired with 14 research participants to develop everyday-use products for persons with Hemiplegia. Hemiplegia is one byproduct of a stroke. It is a condition that leads to loss of motor control on one side of the body. Typically the loss of motor control occurs on the dominant side of the body and students were tasked with developing everyday-use products for one-handed use with the non-dominant hand.

W. Geoff Gjertson,
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“The MODESTEhouse”

The public is abuzz with tiny houses. What is that makes these so fascinating? Is it the sustainable aspect of living small? Or the perceived liberation that getting rid of so many possessions and having mobility might afford? It is the author's thesis that the current interest in tiny homes is fueled by their appeal to our inner child. Some of us believe that comfort and safety can be found in the diminutive structures which are so reminiscent of our childhood forts and playhouses. In most cases this is “play and pretend” because many of us are permanently entrenched in our consumer culture and all its trappings. To pare down to only 7 shirts and 4 pants would be difficult if not impossible for most people. To lack storage for your old photo albums and trinkets from the past might be psychologically damaging. What would it really be like to give up 70% of your possessions and live in relative solitude? The author underwent such a transformation and lived for 12 days in a tiny home of his student's making: the MODESTEhouse. That day-to-day experience will be the subject of this paper. Will it be childhood bliss or Dante's Inferno?

Doug Graf,
Knowlton School of Architecture

“Division: The Building as a City and a System”

Focusing attention on Jose Oubrerie's French Cultural Institute in Damascus of 1992, this paper will look at the strategies which organize and inform the building. Somewhat like gene analysis, particular devices and motifs will be isolated for comparison with other instances of

their usage in a range of examples of both architecture and urban design to establish the range of effects these devices and motifs can be used to produce and to create a genealogy of surprising similarities across history and cultures. The paper will also look at how motifs can be organized into particular assortments to produce layers of interpretation and meaning which create uniqueness to particular arrangements, and thus to particular buildings.

Mhammed Hafiz,
University of Texas at Arlington-College of Architecture
Sahar Esfandyari,
University of Texas at Arlington-College of Architecture

“The Relationship Between Modern Streetcar and Job Density in US Cities”

In the recent years, modern streetcar has been one of the most successful transit projects in US cities where they desire to chronicle the economic impact of public transit projects. Streetcars result in healthier and urban communities that also contribute beneficial impact to people who live near to its stations. One of the keys of economic growth is an increase in densities of population, and jobs around these streetcar stations. Creating an economic agglomeration is an observation of urban areas growth. According to Fujita and Thisse (2002, p.391) that “growth and agglomeration go hand-in-hand.” Cities that are investing in these economic agglomeration have the capability to turn into a larger economic agglomeration. In addition, the improvement of public transit assists to decrease travel time, and firms to relocate. This research aims to investigate streetcar stations in all US cities if a relationship exist between people who use streetcar and jobs density by different industries that are located within half mile of these stations. For this research using multiple linear regression was the best method to answer the research question. In the end, the expectation of this research is that job density increases the probability of people who use streetcar.

Paulette R. Hebert,
Oklahoma State University

Aditya Jayadas,
Oklahoma State University

Tilanka Chandrasekera,
Oklahoma State University

“Light Reveals the Built Environment: A Pictorial Sample of Students’ Lighting Fixture Design Projects”

Light is a powerful tool that designers wield to reveal the built environment. As technology advances, architectural lighting education must evolve in order to embrace current trends and spur future innovations. One way to accomplish these objectives is to require that university architecture, interior design and/or industrial design students participate in lighting fixture design projects at some point during their academic career. By designing lighting fixtures students may explore some or all of these complex issues: Vitruvius Pollio's (1 CE) "firmness, commodity and delight"; elements and principles of design; lighting techniques and effects; materiality; electrical controls; energy efficiency; sustainability; (traditional and 3D printing) prototyping; and mass production techniques and costs. This presentation will showcase several university student lighting fixture design projects carried out with students in various contexts and environments (both in the US and abroad) using a pictorial sample of in-process projects with students-in-action, some of which have been published in local and national publications. Specifically, a comparison of selected "low tech" to "high tech"; domestic to

international processes and solutions will be made. The presentation will trace instructors' evolving student assignment philosophies and strategies while also discussing challenges and opportunities when working with lighting fixtures on design projects.

Nadya Kozinets,
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Le Corbusier and USSR’s 1960-80s Urbanity”

The paper provides visual analysis and delineates parallels between “Idea of housing blocks, free circulation and abundant green space” – an alternative urban model described by Le Corbusier in his *Radiant City* (1933), and the design of residential high-rise micro-districts that universally spread across the vast territory of the USSR in the 1960-80s. Le Corbusier’s urban model of city planning and principles of functionality, clarity, simplicity and optimal economical use that could provide a total experience held an appeal to the Soviet Union’s totalitarian vision of the world. His ideas were considered important and influential there. The post-Stalin architecture abandoned a concept of emphasis on building’s sides that face a main street and shifted urban layouts to follow Le Corbusier’s ideas of large interior courtyards surrounded by efficient organization of mass-produced geometrically plain rectilinear buildings arranged into large residential micro-districts. Micro-districts have been envisioned to serve as a foundation of the population’s life. In reality, over scaled micro-districts created an over-prescribed existence and depersonalized monotone environment that failed to provide a sense of place, comfort and diversity, unable to grow or change. Enormous and programmatically underdeveloped interior courtyards, typically, evolved into a wasteland isolated by inhuman scale and monotony. (Starr, Frederick)

Hector LaSala,
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“From Sears Catalogue to Mall to What?”

It is estimated that 20-25% of American malls will close within five years. While the major cause of this shift is due to online shopping, it is my contention that a part of the blame lays at the brutality of our suburban landscape. As a frustrated advocate for urban renewal, I’ve recently come to the realization that A) the redevelopment of our downtowns is extremely risky and expensive, thus, it might be a goal that might have to wait; and B) that the retail crisis might just be an opportunity to urbanize our suburbs. The first step towards this goal is to recognize that its present brutality might be not only alleviated but enriched by providing what Ray Oldenburg identified as *The Third Place*: a qualitative environment that provides a welcoming environment where socializing and meeting others can be an added surplus to our daily lives. My presentation will focus on my participation as an architect and consultant with a local retail storeowner to broaden her offerings, and bring other businesses that would complement and diversify her location’s offerings, as well as a place that entices human contact.

Sherry Latour,
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Revitalizing Suburbia: Retail Stores Offer ‘Third Place’”

Eight years ago I bought an appliance store which over the years had become the premiere store in our city; however, due to mismanagement, it had tilted towards bankruptcy. After

retirement, I decided to purchase it. I encountered a display area double the size of my needs. At that point I hired an architect. My building is located on our city's main shopping street. As we began the process, he helped me maximize the minimum space and thus gain extra space for additional shopping experiences, which fit perfectly with an initiative to offer free display spaces to a potter, a writer, an artisan, an artist, and a nutritionist. He felt that this diversity of goods—especially local and mostly handmade—added richness to the shopping experience of my customers. He referred to research, which affirms that present consumers are looking for experiences and not just shopping. We are now venturing into creating pleasant outdoor patios, where I can display my wares, and open the space to anyone to come and take a break, drink some coffee and socialize with those who are also enjoying the Third Space, which addresses what my architect feels all of us long for: community.

Andy F. Loewy,
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Asymmetric Integrated Modular Designs Revisited”

At the 2014 WSSA conference in Albuquerque, New Mexico the author presented the history of his US utility patent that he received in 1991. Over the years that the concept was protected and after the patent had expired the designer has periodically spent time and resources developing the phenomenon into a marketable product. In the 2014 presentation different possible product applications, and other designers' recent work related to the original concept were cited. This presentation concerns a mechanical kinetic function the author has developed that utilizes the tiling concept in a profoundly powerful manner. The patent-pending mechanism that will be presented both virtually and in actuality has a number of exciting product applications. A few of these physical product possibilities will be presented during the session and will be an opportunity to demonstrate the strength of the original concept. This talk will be primarily in the form of a PowerPoint but will include physical products. It is hoped that this presentation will demonstrate how the original tiling concept the author stumbled upon in the late 1980s might eventually have an influence on our urban design environment.

Kiwana T. McClung,
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Urban and Community Design Centers in Architectural Education: A Method for Recruitment, Retention and Graduation of Minority Students”

Community Design is a movement grounded in altruism, optimism and social investment. It allows distressed communities to take a participatory role in their own healing, jettisoning “savior” charity and political acquiescence in favor of respectful collaboration. The movement isn't new, however, finding its origins in the 1960s American Civil Rights Movement. While many minorities were protesting injustices out in the streets, Urban and Community Design Centers like the Architectural Renewal Committee in Harlem (ARCH), the Architecture-Research-Construction (ARC) in Cleveland, and Asian Neighborhood Design in San Francisco (AND) were working on spatial issues in their communities. Nearly sixty-years later, there are more Urban and Community Design Centers than ever, tackling an ever-increasing amount of community problems related to poverty, pollution, and disasters, both natural and man-made. Several studies have found that a large percentage of minority architects find the most satisfaction in socially conscious design and many minority students study architecture for that exact purpose. The National Organization of Minority Architects demonstrates a clear stance on the issue through their annual Student Design Competitions and volunteer activities. It is becoming increasingly apparent that Community Design Centers should be strategically touted in efforts to recruit, retain and graduate minority students.

Galen Minah,
University of Washington

“Urban Color and Form from an Aerial Perspective”

The design of the city begins with a conceptual point of departure. There are many methodologies used in this process. The comprehension of the city form and its conceptual beginning are primary to this work. The first step in the design process is the representation of the urban fabric diagrammatically. There are many types of drawings that describe and comprehend the city fabric as a whole. Some of these are maps of cities created for tourists, such as the TCI (Touring Class Italiano) map of Rome that names streets, green spaces, and public parks as a single entity in plan. Color becomes a major factor in this representation. I am interested in how this representation of a city compares to the real physical form and color of the city from an aerial perspective. My presentation will compare a number of cities by their plans as represented by maps and drawings, and their real appearance in plan from an aerial perspective with particular attention to color used in the mapping and the actual color of the city. I will show that the color and form of the city from an aerial perspective provide a means for the comprehension of urban form.

Mark O’Bryan,
University of Kentucky

“Aggregated Housing Type in the Architecture Design Studio”

Aggregated Housing Type in the Architecture Design Studio
This proposed paper and conference presentation explores the Aggregated Housing Type in the design studio. The author explores the theme of community design using housing as the main program. The conference presentation focuses on the integration of Revit digital technology in beginning design studios led by the author between 2015-2017 and concentrates on how the author has emphasized the balance between the intuitive and systematic reasoning of students while integrating computational processes. The specific aim of the paper is to outline the key successes of these studios and articulate them as orderly principles that could serve as summary of best practices. The questions raised in the paper also examine how the use of digital tools, hand drawing, the use of research precedents, and the creation of both physical and digital models. The author uses data captured in survey information to detail the various methodologies used and how they have been taught in school, then integrated into professional practice. The paper concludes with highlighted “lessons learned” such as the architectural orders of construction – design thinking, systems thinking, scope thinking, containment thinking, inspired detail thinking, typical detail thinking, and “customization” thinking.

Jonathan Rieke,
Ohio State University

“The Civitas of Discrete Complexity”

This paper will look specifically at how surface modeling relates to spatial projection in pre-digital architecture, and explore the ways in which historic tools once allowed architects to design and represent complex surfaces in ways that have heretofore remained uninvestigated. The goal of this paper is to theorize a middle-scale for design investigation of the potentials of contemporary design tools in the production of detailed, articulate surface effects that are commonly seen throughout the history of architecture. It is my hope that a contemporary form

of such effects can increase the role of the building envelope in structuring the urban visual field and delimit propriety in a way that does not come at the expense of the commons, achieving a more open and porous relationship between architecture and the city.

Thomas Sammons,
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Urban Design Studio”

The Urban Design studio in spring 2017 explored three proposals that focused on transforming the suburban edge to an urban suburban environment. Strategies consisted of architectural infill, landscape as infill, retention and parkland, and town centers. The first proposal used landscape as the major medium to define streets, public spaces, and parks. It utilized field strategies to help redefine large parking areas. Architecture insertion was minimal. A palette of landscape elements, including shade and color, was cataloged and recommended to help produce space and define edges. The second proposal's primary task was to develop a regional retention area with three retention strategies: 1) Comprehensive retention strategy - implement swales, ponds, wetlands, and rain gardens. 2) Wet retention and dry retention strategies - hold back major rain events. 3) Architectural insertions - form borders and edges reinforcing the public space and parks created by the wetland strategies. The third proposal was for a town center. Clearly defined public spaces anchored the redevelopment of three districts: commercial, entertainment, and hospitality. The town center also included civic and educational facilities within a mixed-use and mid-density housing region. The architecture in this proposal helped define a clear urban public space in a suburban environment.

Pei Yang,
Oklahoma State University

Paulette Hebert,
Oklahoma State University

“One Student’s Solutions for an Ethiopian Museum’s Artifact Display and Protection Assignment”

Ethiopia, Africa possesses abundant examples of historic and contemporary art, craftsmanship and ceremonial artifacts. In Ethiopia, one University's officials met with an American instructor and requested design assistance for a proposed museum. Lighting and other environmental systems may provide proper museum display conditions while preserving and protecting artifacts. Appropriate environmental interventions, including light source selection and application, as well as the selection and application of humidity controls, temperature controls, and security devices were important. For four consecutive years, a total of 86 students enrolled in an environmental design course at a large university in the southern Midwest U.S. participated in this assignment which required them to select Ethiopian artifacts, museum display furniture, furnishings and finishes; to apply lighting techniques. Students practiced "light mapping", which communicated proposed lighting techniques with yellow pencil color overlaying hard copies of black and white 3-D perspective sketches. Yellow pencil application conveyed hierarchy of lighting. Annually, over three weeks in the Spring semesters, third year students created multiple iterations of design solutions submitted electronically via the classroom's Dropbox software. The instructor forwarded student solutions to the Ethiopian University. Students included their sketches in their portfolios. A sample of sketches from one student's solution are presented.

Sarah Michele Young,
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Write from the Start: Using Writing to Enhance the Design Process in a First-Year Design Studio”

Upon entry to college, students are very familiar with the products of design, but have had limited exposure to the concept of design as a process. A regular practice of metacognitive reflective writing can cause students to be more mindful within the design process and about the design process; it can help them understand how to design. Silver noted that, “it is this attention to how that gives rise to the reflexivity in reflection and the moment of meta in metacognition-- that is, the moment of standing above or apart from oneself, so to speak, in order to turn one’s attention back upon one’s mental work.” Reflective writing has several benefits which directly contribute to a student’s understanding of the design process: it can clarify thinking, aid in communication, provide a place to state their intent, provide a means for holding students accountable to their stated intent, help in identifying next steps, recognizing personal growth, and finding meaning in what they have made. This paper will present examples of questions posed and student responses alongside images of physical models and drawings, examining the relationships between them.

WOMEN'S AND GENDER STUDIES

Barbara Bonnekessen
Pittsburg State University

Maralyn Doering,
University of Texas at El Paso

“Biopolitical Control of Bodies Through Reproductive Health Care Legislation”

The purpose of this paper is to examine how intersectionality affects the biopolitical control of women's bodies through reproductive health care access. Intersectionality is a social theory that aims to explain how the sum of an individual's perceived identities shapes said individual's interactions with others. This paper uses the theoretical analysis of six reproductive life histories in order to address how the intersections of race and class reflect how reproductive health care regulation and restriction aids in the greater biopolitical control of certain individuals.

Chelsea Hays,
Arizona State University

“How Universities Handle Sexual Assault and Harassment Cases: A Victim's Perspective”

This qualitative study looked into how universities handled sexual assault and harassment cases reported to them. It also looked at how the victims of these cases felt they were handled. This current research looked at three research questions; How do universities handle sexual assault and are harassment cases handled differently? What are the procedures for handling a sexual assault or sexual harassment case in college? How do victims feel universities handle their sexual assault or harassment cases? The study then presented its methods section. In the methods section two forms of data collection are present a interview section. The interview section involved two participants who had been sexual harassed, while in college. The second data collection was a content analysis of seven blog posts from three different sites for people who have been sexual assaulted. Each section presented three themes each: interview section Reporting, Confronting, and Appreciation and the blog posts Questioning, Punishment and Feeling betrayed. The study also presented a discussion section, and future studies.

Chelsea Hays,
Belmont University

Victoria Miller,
University of Alabama

“Otherization of Bisexual Women in Lesbian Friend Groups”

This paper seeks to investigate the world of lesbian friend groups and look specifically at the bisexual erasure taking place within them. Through looking at Showtime Network's The L Word, I use the lens of queer theory to provide insight on the otherization of bisexual women who live and exist in this sphere. Where previous literature on the subject focuses on bisexual erasure as a whole as well as within LGBTQ society, my research narrows to focus exclusively on queer women. This study looks at the character of Alice Piezecki as The L Word's only bisexual character. Instead of promoting the acceptance of bisexuality, The L Word tries to erase it completely by pushing Alice to conform to the norms of the rest of the friend group and

stigmatizing her sexuality by perpetuating stereotypes. In doing this, the show reinforces a binary standard of sexuality. The intervention comes in to say society must break the habit of viewing sexuality as something that is binary and accept the idea that it is possible to be attracted to more than one gender rather than one or the other.

Samantha Farmer,
University of Texas at Austin

“Your Body is a Battleground: Women’s Activism in Austin in the 1960s and 1970s”

Sara Evans wrote that in the wave of grassroots activism by women in "the long 1960s," "it seemed logical and necessary that the initiative should come from young women who did not have marriages and financial security to risk or years invested in traditional roles to justify." However, histories of the women's liberation movement often conflate regional movements into a national narrative. Delocalization of the women's liberation movement glosses over contributions made by young women in lesser studied places, like Austin, and the risks these women took to make them. This paper utilizes oral histories, taken by the author, of women who worked in the 1960s on UT's campus to document the landscape of women's activism in Austin, so different than those of Michigan or Berkeley. Often overlooked, Austin was the locale where reproductive rights were fought for by women like Judy Smith, Victoria Foe, and Sara Weddington, who argued *Roe v. Wade*, where New Left organizations like SDS and *The Rag*, Austin's underground newspaper, worked more collaboratively with women activists than in the north, and where women's liberation activists did not stray from supporting the activism of black and Chicano students on campus.

Giancarlo Panagia,
Westminster College

Deanna Waldron,
Westminster College

“From the Personal to the Political through the Experience of Art”

Art challenges racism and sexism by addressing sexual violence against women of color also challenges and disrupts dominant systems of oppressive organization in society, including colonialism, nationalism, patriarchy, and capitalism. The progressive and symbolic use of art can bring about social change and transformation by creating political momentum and developing political consciousness. Awareness of the strategic discourses, systems and processes, and everyday actions and behaviors that reinforce sexual violence offers a fissure for power relations to be seen and challenged. By looking at the poetry of Audre Lorde, triangulating using textual analysis through the lens of critical theory, radical feminisms, and intersectional methodologies we reveal the colonial underpinnings of the nation state in its racist, sexist, and elitist institutions.

Bill Simonsen,
University of Connecticut

Lauren Donais,
University of Connecticut

Nicole Simonsen,
University of Connecticut

“Targeting Gender Violence Prevention Workshops for International Students: Does it Make a Difference?”

Violence against women on college campuses is an increasingly visible and salient issue. The University of Connecticut’s Violence Against Women Prevention Program (VAWPP) conducts workshops in first-year experience (FYE) classes that aim to reduce rape myth acceptance and improve knowledge and understanding of affirmative consent. In the Fall of 2017, the VAWPP workshops were tailored for international FYE classes to address the particular needs of international students, in particular Chinese students. The changes include modifications to the workshops and including a native Mandarin speaker as a co-facilitator. We implemented a randomized experimental design to test whether these changes improve outcomes for international students.

Arzelia Williams,
Michigan State University

“Black Women in Protest Poetry: An Analysis of Missing Narratives from the Harlem Renaissance and Today”

Recently, protest poetry written and performed by black women has become controversial. While analyzing poets of the Harlem Renaissance period and today, such as Georgia Douglas Johnson, Audre Lorde and Crystal Valentine, I found that the voices of most black women in written and spoken word poetry have historically been hidden behind the writings and performances of black men. Poet Crystal Valentine stated that poems written about Trayvon Martin received higher scores from judges than poems written and performed for black women killed by police. Comparably, during the time of the Harlem Renaissance, poems that expressed the concerns of black men were the most well-received. Very few poems of the Harlem Renaissance exist about harassment and discrimination faced by black women. This paper highlights the importance of including the past and present narratives of black women in poetic literature as it relates to sexuality and physical trauma. Literary communities should carefully consider making space for black women to freely explore and discuss black female issues beyond the discussion of black men and to expand the current history of black women.

POSTER SESSION

William C. Schaniel

University of West Georgia and Global Scholastic Services

Carlos A. Gonzalez,
Western Wyoming Community College

“Adolescence in Black and White: Recognizing Student Agency in Gebo, Wyoming”

On March 8, 1938, after a frustrating first half, the Gebo Miners found themselves behind on the scoreboard in one of the season’s most crucial games. This small-town high school basketball team was looking to secure their spot in the Big Horn Basin Tournament. The Miners took control of the game during the second half, however, and battled their way to victory. The high-school newspaper, Gebo Miner, credits the team captain, Art Cunningham, for leading the team in a victory and sending them to the region tournament.

Gebo Miner, the student newspaper, provides glimpses into the achievements of the 1930s youth from Gebo, Wyoming. This bi-weekly newspaper featured several stories of extracurricular activities and sports. These stories provided the school and community with opportunities, such as the creation of unity and pride. Additionally, teenagers discovered their agency and identity through these activities. Participating on these teams provided students with a distraction from the monotony of a rural childhood, while simultaneously teaching them life skills. In essence, Gebo’s teenagers found their own opportunities to express their agency by participating in organized school activities like the basketball team, pep squad, and commercial team.

María Isabel Martínez Méndez,
Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla

“Retrosceso con Progreso en Mexico- Regression with Progress in Mexico”

There are three things that cannot be hidden for a long time: The Sun, the moon and the truth (Buddha.)

The fact that the capital and communities farther away from the capital are affected by this incompetence, lack of preparation and education, and civil education. The city of Tehuacán, has been involved in problems of this nature. In front of the problems is the Madam President, a person who has no studies, that has changed her life from a cashier to a president. The program of "Puebla con Valores" has become a hilarious topic for the country, How to talk about values if every four days a woman is killed in the state of Puebla. Values, which values? The theme of Huachicol is a jester: I become huachicolero and get out of poverty. It is clear that the Mexican government does not invest in education because an ignorant person is easier to manipulate than a prepared person, and a prepared person is not convinced with food or umbrellas but you convince that person with money.

Vickie Sayed,
Texas A&M University-San Antonio

“School-to-Prison Pipeline: A Systematic Review of Contemporary Theories and Findings”

Children living in lower income households are significantly more likely to demonstrate poor school performance during their elementary and middle school years. In addition to the burden

of living at the poverty threshold, some children reside with a single parent because their other parent was incarcerated. In these cases, the parent generally may have been the head of household as well as the family's primary income earner. Researchers claim that minority children from these households are more likely to receive harsher punishments while in school for behaviors that their white peers who have parents with no felony conviction backgrounds. This project provides a systematic literature review of existing research into the school-to-prison pipeline. The purpose is to identify the major theoretical and empirical claims across the literature that estimates a child's likelihood of dropping out of school and becoming incarcerated as juveniles and adults. A synthesis of the systematic review would provide a transparent foundation for advancing theoretical development and empirical studies.

Alejandro Velasco,
University of Texas at San Antonio

“Impact from Trade Liberalization in Developing Countries”

We live in an era where globalization is one of the most listened words in daily life. Globalization refers to the increasingly global relationship of culture, people, and economic activity. Talking about the economic activity factor, trading is an important component of globalization. There was this belief decades ago, that protectionism (limited or no trading) would lead to a better economic performance; but it has been proven that trade liberalization fosters economic growth in most cases. Since more countries are entering into free trade, there are less barriers to enter in different markets creating a competitive environment for goods and services and their pricing. This research paper has the intention to show the impact from trade liberalization in developing countries in a literature way. Beliefs from trade, economic development, and the impact of free-trade, will be the topics that this paper will be talking about.

SPECIAL SESSIONS

All Sections

Unique Shaw-Smith,
University of Texas at San Antonio

Victoria Otero,
Restorative Partners & California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo

“Special Interdisciplinary Discussion Session: Between the Bars – Prison Art Exhibit”

The Between Bars Prison Art exhibit brings to light the hidden and often forgotten lives and talents of incarcerated men at California Men’s Colony.

It utilizes the power of art to foster dialogue surrounding what it means to inhabit the margins of society and struggle to redeem humanity.

The exhibit seeks to challenge our indifference to the dehumanization of people convicted of committing various types of crime, violent or not, by demonstrating their ability to create and or offer penitence to the world around them.

The project was a collaborative effort, designed entirely by Cal Poly students, faculty, and staff in conjunction with a committee of six incarcerated artists.